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History of Indiana from its
exploration to 1922



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HISTORY OF INDIANA

FROM ITS EXPLORATION TO 1922

BY

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ALSO

AN ACCOUNT OF VANDERBURGH COUNTY

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION

EDITED BY

JOHN E. IGLEHART

IN THREE VOLUMES

DAYTON, OHIO
DAYTON HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO.
1923

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ABOVE—RIVER FROZEN OVER. BELOW—EVANSVILLE ABOUT 1825

History of Vanderburgh County

EARLY EVANSVILLE

(By John E. Iglehart)

In the year 1880, there was organized in the city of Evansville the Vanderburgh County Historical and Biographical Society. It existed for something like a year, and had several meetings called in part for organization, and at several meetings papers of much historical importance were read.

A portion only of these papers were published in the Evansville newspapers and thereby preserved. A portion of them remained in the custody of Mr. A. T. Whittlesey, the secretary, who removed from Evansville to Iowa, and the originals of these papers it is stated are lost.

All of the members of that society are long since dead, and no information is to be obtained except the scattered reports contained in the daily newspapers of the time which did not attempt to furnish a record of the meetings of the society.

In the year 1899 and 1900 Azariah T. Whittlesey, former secretary of the Vanderburgh County Historical and Biographical Society, and who had been the most active worker in it, published a series of articles in the Evansville Sunday Courier containing reminiscences of much historical value, but these had no relation to the work of the Vanderburgh County Historical Society.

In the year 1916 Benjamin Bosse, mayor of the City of Evansville, authorized the organization of a Centennial Historical Commission for the city of Evansville, and requested the writer as chairman of that Commission to select a large list of names as members of the Commission with the view, among other things, to prepare for publication a memorial volume upon the history of the City of Evansville. This Commission was organized with over three hundred members, representatives of the old families in the city and county, whose descendants were then living in the city of Evansville, several public meetings were held, a number of committees were formed, and definite work assigned to different committees and to individuals. Much interest was shown in the work, and considerable work was done but very little completed in the direction mentioned, but the entering of the United States into the World war so engrossed public attention as to cause the mayor of the city to abandon the work and it was never resumed.

Under the inertia of that movement the writer continued in communication with a few of the most active and capable workers, and from time to time received some valuable contributions to our local history, a portion of them during the period of the existence of the Commission, a portion of them later. Substantially all of these con-

tributions were made by writers who were selected for and assigned to the work. The publication of this volume furnished an opportunity to print some of them as part of our public history, and they are elsewhere printed.

In 1919 and 1922 the Methodist and Presbyterian churches respectively held centennial celebrations in the city of Evansville, addresses were delivered and permanent historical literature of local interest resulting from these movements appear in the *Indiana Magazine of History**, and in the volume of the history of the Walnut Street Church, published by Mrs. Emily Orr Clifford, in which the early history on that subject by Mrs. Mary Riley was brought down to date by Mrs. Clifford.

On the 9th day of January, 1920, the Southwestern Indiana Historical Society was organized in the City of Evansville, embracing the eight counties of Posey, Gibson, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Pike, Perry and Dubois, which has engaged in original research work in the early history of those counties, including the City of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, and the proceedings of two of its annual meetings in 1922 and 1923, held in the City of Evansville, has been published as bulletin 16 and 18 of the State Historical Commission of Indiana. Among other papers included in bulletin 18 of the State Historical Commission in the paper published in this volume of Mrs. Emily Orr Clifford on Early Education in Evansville, which will probably be the last work on that subject so it represents an exhaustive examination of the limited field open for historical research work.

In 1922 the Vanderburgh County Museum and Historical Society was organized with Sebastian Henrich as its president, and immediately Mr. Henrich gave to the society for public purposes his collection of Indian relics, which had been gathered by him during his lifetime, of much value. This society has a large number of members, and is now entering upon its historical work, and has already established a museum of interest centering around the gift of Mr. Henrich. Among other recent donations are the paintings made in England more than one hundred years ago of James Cawson and his wife, leading members of the English Settlement, and a number of books brought by Cawson to this country from England upon his first immigration, and from time to time procured by him. These books have assumed unexpected value and importance in view of the attitude of the historians interested in the life of Abraham Lincoln from the time he was nine years of age until he was twenty-one when he lived in Spencer County, Indiana, distant from 20 to 30 miles from the English Settlement elsewhere referred to.

Among the most important fields of inquiry for facts relating to the first two decades of the history of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, the dark age of our history, of which period no one living has any personal knowledge except a few very old people, are the following:

**Indiana Magazine of History*, vol. XVII, pp. 3 and 119.

History of Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, by Mrs. Riley and Mrs. Clifford, which contains authentic, though scant, records of the first decade of our history previous to 1830; but preserves for all time contemporaneous evidence of Mrs. Riley's own knowledge of the evidence of the second decade between 1830 and 1840 furnished with discrimination and ability, and statements procured by her of former pastors of that church whose descriptions of the latter period mentioned are of great value, though presented from the view point of religious history. This continuation of that history to date by Mrs. Clifford is very important, and contains many facts from the authentic church records of events in which Mrs. Clifford as active worker, and her father, the late James L. Orr, before her, have been most prominent. It is the only complete corporation record for one hundred years in existence in the city or county, except the city, county and township records required by law to be kept, and probably contains more accurate information on the religious and social life of the city from contemporaneous authority for one hundred years than any other single printed volume. Mrs. Riley's history contains incidentally many valuable statements of persons living here in the second decade of our history, broader than mere church history, and considering the spirit of that age, it may be said that these testimonials of the early ministers, are with rare exception free from sectarian bias, and Mrs. Clifford's is entirely so and as impartial as it is possible to make it.

Early newspapers before the Civil War in which the history of the city and county is fairly recorded after 1842, but particularly including the early period between 1821 to 1825, covering which period there is in existence in the Library of Congress at Washington the only existing file of about three and one-half years of the Evansville Gazette, an abstract of which is printed in this volume.

The Whittlesey letters above referred to were written by Azariah T. Whittlesey, who is elsewhere referred to in one of the interesting sketches furnished in 1917 for the Centennial Historical Commission by his sister, Mrs. Phoebe Whittlesey Hamlin, who will be remembered by the older inhabitants as Miss Phoebe Whittlesey, one of the attractive society young women during her residence in Evansville previous to 1866.

It was to Whittlesey as secretary of the first historical society in answer to a letter of inquiry addressed by him to General Joseph Lane in Oregon that the latter wrote the letter elsewhere referred to, containing the only accurate and full history of how Vanderburgh County was organized.

The city and county histories heretofore published. Much of value in these is practically unavailable for want of proper indexing. The remedying of this defect is worthy the attention of our historical society.

In addition to the biographies of our prominent men published in our local histories, a number have been published in various biographical works which covered the field of the entire state.

John W. Foster while editor of the Evansville Journal compiled a

report of the Chamber of Commerce of Evansville for 1867, a single copy only of which is preserved and in the Public Library of Evansville, which gives information of historical value nowhere else to be found.

During the period of the work of the Centennial Historical Commission of Evansville the writer made careful examination of the court records and files of Vanderburgh County previous to 1830 and much of the result of that examination appears in this history.

THE FOUNDER OF EVANSVILLE

The earliest beginnings of Evansville center around Hugh McGary, the younger, alone. He entered the ground in 1812 upon which the central part of the present city is now located. The boundaries of fractional section 30, T. 6 S., R. 10 W., were furnished by the late Sebastian Henrich as follows: Beginning on Water Street at the Ohio River so as to include outlot 1, upper enlargement to the city just above Chandler Street, thence east to Second Street at outlot 2 and 3, upper enlargement, thence north to Chestnut Street beyond Eighth Street to the north corner of outlot 8, in the upper enlargement, thence north to where Baker Avenue strikes Pennsylvania Street, thence to along Fifth Avenue to the Ohio River, thence along the Ohio River to the place of beginning.

McGary lived upon the land in a log house built by him not long after he entered the land, the exact date is nowhere recorded. In 1812, immediately after the certificate of land entry was issued to McGary, he advertised in the *Western Sun*, published at Vincennes, that he would at the next term of the territorial court at Vincennes apply for license to run a ferry from his land in Indiana Territory across the Ohio River to Kentucky. As the land on the Kentucky side of the ferry was below high water and subject to frequent overflow, the person operating the ferry was compelled to live on the Indiana side which was well above all high water, and the probability is on establishing his ferry he immediately built the openface cabin used for several years for temporary purposes, of which Joseph Lane speaks in one of his letters. On July 5, 1814, Hugh McGary and wife conveyed one hundred acres in fractional section 30 to the county agent of Warrick County in consideration of the establishment of the county seat of Warrick County, mentioned in the deed as Evansville, and in this deed he refers to his house and stable then on the ground as a landmark.* From the beginning he had dreams of a future city. General Joseph Lane in a letter, dated June 21, 1878, from his residence in Roseburg, Oregon, to Colonel William Cockrum of Oakland City, author of "A Pioneer History of Indiana," says:

"The first time I was ever on the site of where the city of Evansville now stands, was in 1815. Col. Hugh McGary lived there in what was called a faced camp. Soon after this he built a hewed log house, which was a very good one for that day. The Colonel was a very generous man and his latch-string hung on the outside at all times for everybody.

"I spent hours going over with him what he was pleased to call a fine town-site. At that time the evidence of there having been a large Indian town at that place was very plain. The ground on which the tepees stood was plainly marked."

In another letter elsewhere referred to General Lane speaks of the enthusiasm of Hugh McGary when talking of the future city while he

*Deed Records of Warrick County, Book A, page 4.

walked with McGary over the ground. The fact that Lane describes the very plain evidence of there having been a large Indian town on this site is not elsewhere stated, so far as the writer knows. The writer personally remembers that when a small child, as early as the middle fifties, upon the rear of the lot located near the southeast corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, the flint arrow heads, finely finished, were found in great number on and near the surface of the ground.

McGary left behind him very scant records of his life. No biography has ever been written of him by any one who knew him. No complete, careful original research of the records of Vanderburgh County, which are quite extensive in their reference to him, has ever been made by any historian.

The only composition ever attempted by Hugh McGary, of which the writer has seen any record, is a card in the Evansville Gazette, referred to elsewhere, in which he gave as a reason for withdrawing from the race for the position of representative in the legislature from Vanderburgh and Warrick Counties, was his domestic affairs resulting from the death of his wife; also a public notice published by him in the Western Sun of Vincennes in 1812 giving notice of his intention to apply to the territorial court for a ferry, and a notice given by him in the Western Sun of Vincennes that a certain note held by a third party, purporting to be signed by him, was a forgery, warning all persons to take notice of the fact. He was never sued on the note according to the records.

The most authentic account of McGary's occupancy of this location is found in a letter from General Joseph Lane, who in answer to a letter from A. T. Whittlesey, secretary of the Vanderburgh County Historical and Biographical Society, wrote a most interesting letter in which, speaking of Hugh McGary individually, his occupancy of the land, and his dream of a future city, says:

"In 1816 I delivered logs to the steam saw mill of J. J. Audubon at Red Banks (Henderson) and rowing back in our skiff I became acquainted with every one living on the bank of the river and especially did I get well acquainted with Col. Hugh McGary, and was rather pleased with him. He talked well on the subject of his town and the ultimate greatness of his prospective city. I walked with him over a portion of the land and I found him quite in earnest about his town. Not long after this he put up his hewed log house, not far from Mitchell's corner (southeast corner of Main and Riverside Avenue). Upon this occasion we camped near his house and he spent most of the night with us. . . . The county seat was located and the name of the new proprietor was perpetuated in the now famous city of Evansville."

Hugh McGary was a lay judge from 1814 to 1818 with Daniel Grass in Warrick County, at the time Warrick County extended from Harrison County to Wabash River a portion of the time, and to the line of Posey County the remainder of the time. He was inspector of foods appointed by the commissioners of Warrick County during that period.

He kept a store in his hewed log house, which is known in the local

histories as Hugh McGary's double log warehouse, long before Evansville was incorporated as a town in 1819. It was during the period of several years before 1819 as store keeper, that McGary had grown gradually in debt to the Bowen brothers of Henderson, neglecting his duties, or doing business in a very unprofitable manner, according to his son-in-law, Dobyons. Evans, in a deposition, says that the Bowens were his chief creditors when he failed in 1820, and the records of judgments and claims against him still on file in the papers in the suit of Mollen, Stewart & Company, elsewhere mentioned, show that Evans was correct.

McGary operated the ferry from 1812 some seven or eight years, when he sold it to William McNitt, who was also the sexton and grave digger in the old cemetery (the southeast corner of Fifth and Canal Streets) now wholly abandoned. McNitt was the father of the late Carrie McNitt, and her sister, Mrs. James Steale, who will be remembered by the older inhabitants as prominent citizens; Mrs. Steale left descendants in Indiana and elsewhere.

McGary was the first clerk of the court of Vanderburgh County, he furnished the room in his double log warehouse in which the first court in the county was held for some time, for which he was paid rent by the county commissioners. His brothers, Jesse and William R., became bondsmen for the first county treasurer and the first county agent respectively, so that the practical organization of Vanderburgh County seemed to be much under Hugh McGary's direction. In this warehouse was held the first public religious service in the town of Evansville of which there is any record. On December 19, 1919, the centennial of the first public religious services in Evansville of which there is any record, held in Hugh McGary's double log warehouse, was celebrated by the Methodists in the Coliseum in Evansville, and the historical address delivered on that occasion was published in the Indiana Magazine of History, volume 17, page 2, in which the event and its importance in the beginning of religious institutions in this section are fully described, and much information regarding the leading actors of that period is given.

Up to this time Hugh McGary had been a man of a good deal of importance, but about this time disasters, which had been foreseen by others, came upon him. He labored under many disadvantages which will appear in this history and explain his failure to carry out the plan of his life in the future city. These circumstances are a part of the history of Evansville, so much in fact was Hugh McGary its real founder.

Attention is called to the language of General Joseph Lane above quoted in which he says that the name of the new proprietor was perpetuated in the now famous city of Evansville. While Hugh McGary was the founder of Evansville in the sense pointed out, he was wholly unable to carry his plans to a successful termination. He was compelled on account of financial necessities in part, and the necessity to obtain the influence of Robert M. Evans in the legislation required to establish the new county of Vanderburgh, as will more fully appear, to

sell 113 acres, all of his land remaining unsold, above Main Street, which at that time was the cream of his land speculations, for which he received the nominal price of \$10.00 per acre. This was done in 1817, but Lane says it was understood some time before that date, which is true. These facts will explain statements such as that contained in "Evansville and Its Men of Mark," the first biographical work of the people of Evansville, by Edward White, who says, Robert M. Evans "founded the city which bears his name."

Not only were the direct influences of the ideals, life and work of the first settlers seen in the beginning of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, but the individuals themselves are traced to Indiana territory and appear in the lives of themselves and their children as the first organizers of Evansville and Vanderburgh County.

The gap in point of time from the beginning of the permanent settlement west of the mountains in pioneer Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, about 1775, until in 1818, when Vanderburgh County was created by the legislature of Indiana, covered the period of not quite fifty years.

During that period came the Revolutionary war and with it the continuation of the wars with the savages, who saw in the log cabins and cultivated fields of the white man in that wilderness, the destruction of their hunting grounds and the doom of their race.

Veterans of those wars were residents of Indiana territory, notably Gen. Thomas Posey, a Revolutionary soldier, with a great and brilliant record as such, and Lieutenant-Colonel, better known as Major Hugh McGary, an Indiana fighter of great renown. This man was the father of Hugh McGary, founder of Evansville, and will be known as Hugh McGary, the elder. His son will in this history be mentioned as Hugh McGary. The relation of Hugh McGary the elder to Evansville history has already come into prominence in the research work of the Southwestern Indiana Historical Society.

Woodrow Wilson says that local history is only a part of a greater whole and should be read with up-lifted eye, and so it is with the beginning of the history of the counties of southern Indiana in the beginnings of the state. Hugh McGary the elder has been mentioned as the Achilles of the Indiana Wars from 1775 to 1783, side by side with Daniel Boone, the Ulysses of those wars. He died in old Knox County and was buried in the edge of what is now the present city of Princeton long before Gibson County was organized. He brought his family to Indiana, including his son, Hugh McGary, previous to 1806, a circumstance which has not been mentioned in any previous history. These facts with others furnish a setting for the picture of the beginnings of the city of Evansville.*

*Proceedings of the Southwestern Indiana Historical Society published by the Indiana Historical Commission, Bulletin 16, pp. 14, 16. Boone and McGary had explored Kentucky together in 1773. Draper Mss., 36J3. Collins ii, 32.

In 1775 there appeared in western North Carolina and passed through Cumberland Gap two men who led the first permanent settlements of white people in Kentucky. In 1773 Daniel Boone attempted this final settlement of Kentucky as the sole leader with a party, but it was not strong enough. Part of it, including Boone's oldest son, was ambushed and killed by the Indians on the eastern border of Kentucky, and Boone returned to North Carolina and waited until a safer and surer effort could be made.

When that time came in 1775 Hugh McGary the elder as leader, before the birth of his son, Hugh McGary, with forty horses and a flock of sheep and cattle with one Hogan and one Denton with their wives and children and a party of men, by previous appointment and after long waiting on the ground, met Daniel Boone as leader of another party east of Cumberland Gap in North Carolina and the two forces joined and came into Kentucky under the joint and equal leadership of Daniel Boone and Hugh McGary, the elder, whose wives were the first white women to settle in Kentucky, Boone at Boonesborough and McGary at Harrodsburgh.*

Excessive praise has been given Daniel Boone by the early historians. The highest authority exists for the statement that Marshall, the father of Kentucky early history, championed Boone and Boonesborough to the exclusion of any fair record of Harrodsburgh and the people in its environments, much of which for that reason perished.

Equal justice has not been given to Hugh McGary the elder. Both McGary and Boone had faults. They were much alike in the essential characteristics of pioneers, backwoodsmen of the Alleghanies, sentinels on the borders of civilization.

The history of Indiana territory and old Knox County of which Vanderburgh County was a part, begins about the first of the last century. In 1805 Robert M. Evans, a Virginia cavalier of the eighteenth, moved from Kentucky to Knox County and settled about two miles from the point where Princeton was afterwards located. Hugh McGary, the elder, was married at least three times and had three sets of children. After 1803, the exact date is not fixed within a period of two years, he moved from Henderson County, Kentucky, where he was there living, a tavern keeper and owner of a tannery, to old Knox County where he died in May, 1806, leaving a number of grown sons, one or more had already settled in Kentucky, and a widow and family of younger children on a farm in the wilderness.

The only evidence obtainable tends to show, which I believe to be the fact, that he lived at about the point shown in an angle in Freeman's survey, which angle was caused by a diversion south of easts

*Bulletin 16, Indiana Historical Commission, p. 19. McGary's Station at the earliest period was a mile from the Harrodsburgh Station where a visitor records that she heard the sheriff call witnesses from the court house window in Harrodsburgh. Draper Mss. 12 C. C. 45.

when the line was surveyed in 1803 so as to include in an Indian Treaty, a settlement of white people then existing at a point which became more than a decade later, approximately the site of Princeton, and as late as 1818 the grave of Hugh McGary the elder was identified, as appears in the Draper Mss., as located about half a mile west of the public square in Princeton by a pile of logs where he rests in a grave now unmarked and unknown. The reason the writer thinks his farm was located here is that he was buried there and the witnesses to his deathbed will all resided in that immediate neighborhood. With Hugh McGary, the elder, came from Red Banks, (Henderson) Kentucky, his wife and family of young children as he describes them in his will, also his son, Hugh McGary, then grown. The latter settled in Indiana permanently and probably occupied a farm before land was offered for sale in 1807, as did his father, or entered it later, but the deed records of Knox County were burned in 1814 and it does not appear when he took the title to his farm. Later Hugh McGary, as the records show, sold his farm after Gibson County was established.

Perhaps the exact date of his acquiring this land might be traced in the old Government Land Office records.

Previous to 1807 settlers such as McGary the elder and Robert M. Evans were squatters, with a tenure to land full of uncertainty which became a matter of public and legislative interest, as well as the foundation or explanation of the term "Squatter Sovereignty" appearing in the literature of that time. Robert M. Evans succeeded in buying the land he lived on when sold at the first public sale in 1807. McGary the elder died in 1806, but carefully provided in his will how the ground upon which he was living should, if possible, be purchased by his executor for his three younger sons. This the executor or administrator did not accomplish, for what reason does not appear, but purchased land in the quantity directed by the will about two miles north of Owensville. This fact appears in recitals of deeds when the land many years later was sold. The original deed record was burned.

The life and times of Hugh McGary the elder are of such historical importance as to require treatment beyond the scope of this history. Like Boone the period of his active life closed when settlements beyond the mountains became safe against the barbarities of Indian wars. The wave of immigration with which McGary and his family came north of the Ohio River brought a type of men which soon disappeared as a controlling factor in whole or in part with the new civilization which came with statehood in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Rather it would be more definite to say that the new population, the leaders of which organized the town of Evansville and Vanderburgh County represented a broader circle of men and influences than the Indian fighter, the backwoodsmen of the Alleghanies, the type originating largely in the up-country of the Alleghanies beyond the influences of the Atlantic coast and European civilization. It seems clear to the writer from the mass of records in Vanderburgh County, which cannot be enumerated in this history, that here is the true explanation

why Hugh McGary was eliminated from early Evansville in 1825 and left the county about 1826 or 1827.

The cosmopolitan character of the population of early Evansville and Vanderburgh County may be traced in the union of a number of types represented by leaders which will be evident in the events of the early period including the sketch of the leading actors in the first decade in the history of the city and county, an interesting but neglected period in our histories, which it is the purpose of the writer here to present.

SELECTION OF THE SITE OF EVANSVILLE

The location of Evansville on its present site did not occur directly or indirectly as indicated in the Elm Tree fiction, copied in most of the histories of Evansville. Elliott's history has Hugh McGary passing from the Battle of Tippecanoe to Bardstown, Kentucky, where he is alleged to have lived in 1811, of which there is not the slightest evidence, and where he was passing over the location of Evansville's site for the first time, where upon camping on this location at night he was the next morning fascinated by the commanding view, and soon afterwards returned and entered the land in the Government Land Office.

He was not present at the Battle of Tippecanoe. Two of his brothers were there in the militia from Knox County before Gibson and Warrick County were formed. He had been long before that time a resident of Indiana territory, he was in 1812, when he entered fractional section 30, a resident of Knox County, Indiana territory, as the United States Land Office records show. When the patent for the land was issued to Hugh McGary in 1816 (he took the four years' credit allowed by law in which to pay for it) he is incorrectly described in the patent in 1816 as "of Knox County," though at the time he was and had been for nearly four years living on this land which was in 1816 in Warrick County, of which he was then lay judge. He then kept a store at McGary's Landing near the present junction of Main Street with Water Street or Riverside Avenue.

The location of Evansville was on the high ground on the river suitable to a city nearest to the Red Bank's trail which had from time immemorial been used by the Indians and was well defined, connecting the Indian villages on the Wabash River above Terre Haute through Vincennes through Red Banks (Henderson) crossing the Ohio River by a ford for travelers on foot and for animals in low water and thence across Kentucky to the Indian villages in the south.

There was and still is a ford in the Ohio River in low water about five miles below Evansville and another one near Henderson. The Red Bank's trail as a reference in deeds, as a land mark or boundary does not appear in the deeds of Vanderburgh County to lands south of this upper ford. If the trail extended to the lower ford the survey and record of this trail must have been made in high water when the land opposite Henderson for long distances was covered with water. The late Sebastian Henrich, the veteran abstractor, unusually well informed on such matters, had an old Government book with maps of the Ohio River dated 1825 for use of river pilots which showed double sand bars on opposite sides of the river at the upper ford (causing the shallows) which are still there. He was inclined to think that the Red Bank's trail crossed the river there. Hugh McGary lived in Henderson, Kentucky, in 1803, and earlier married there Polly, daughter of

Jonathan Anthony, and though living later in Indiana from 1806 until 1825 and perhaps a little later, and with several other grown sons of Hugh McGary the elder he spent much of this time going backward and forward between Indiana and Kentucky.* From a very early period, therefore, Hugh McGary knew this location perfectly, a fact which stamps the Elm Tree story, as it is told, as a fiction and for which nothing but unsupported rumor exists. Had his route to Kentucky to visit his wife's family in Henderson from old Knox County been on a trail over the present location of Mt. Vernon or Rockport, both well located on the river for a city, not unlikely the future metropolis of this section would have been selected by McGary there.

*Letter of Robert Stockwell, 1863, Draper Mss,

CONFUSION OF IDENTITY OF HUGH McGARY, THE ELDER, AND HUGH McGARY, THE YOUNGER

The personality of Hugh McGary prominently appears in all published histories of the City of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, but his coming and passing, whence he came and where he went, are shrouded in mystery on account of the absence of any facts based upon any accurate original research on the subject shown in any of them.

Where attempts have been made in the absence of knowledge of facts to deal with Hugh McGary, mistakes and fictions once stated have been repeated, some of them in all the subsequent histories and in one particular, in most of our histories the very identity of Hugh McGary and that of his father have been confused and one historian has distorted the facts of history in order to make his account consistent on its face. Any correction of these extraordinary errors could only be made by a reference to facts properly verified.

When the Evansville Centennial Commission of 1917 began its work, with a greatly neglected original investigation into the history of Hugh McGary, the founder of Evansville, it appears that a single Hugh McGary had been in several historical works of high standing made to do service through two generations of pioneers, and that a confusion of identity as one person had been made of individuals, whom an intelligent inquiry developed to be Hugh McGary the elder and his son Hugh McGary, Jr.

As a result of this confusion of identity, no less a person than Theodore Roosevelt, misled by a mistake in Thwaites Early Western Travels reflected upon Hugh McGary, the town builder, as the rash and insubordinate person charged by him (as I expect to show elsewhere unsupported by the facts of history) to have been responsible for the disaster at Blue Licks in 1782 and a historian of Evansville and Vanderburgh County carried out the mistake to an absurd extent. Among Dr. Draper's manuscripts in the Madison, Wisconsin, library the statement appears of an old woman in Henderson County, Kentucky, who was a relation of the wife of Hugh McGary, the town builder, that the last heard of Hugh McGary, the elder, was that he had moved to Indiana territory with his family and had settled somewhere near White River. The same statement appears to the effect that his son, Hugh McGary, had settled somewhere in what was later known as Gibson County, Indiana. Except this scrap of testimony, there is no writing in existence which I have ever found to indicate the fact that Hugh McGary the elder lived in Indiana, except the record of his will probated in the territorial records of old Knox County, together with the administration of his estate beginning in 1806 and closed in 1812. But this evidence was so conclusive as to admit of no doubt on that subject. The age of McGary, the elder, when he died

cannot be definitely stated. He appears in the records of Augusta County, Virginia, in 1758. The records of North Carolina to which he moved soon after that date, contain no reference to him after careful inquiry on the subject, other than Draper's statement that he was sheriff of Wilkes County, then a very large county. His name next appears cut in a tree in Kentucky with the name of Daniel Boone, date 1773, referred to in Collins History of Kentucky, upon the faith of which Draper says he explored Kentucky with Daniel Boone in 1773. Draper says McGary was a native of Ireland, and sheriff of Wilkes County, North Carolina. This was probably about 1770 and history records that the social conditions in North Carolina were then bordering on revolution, and describes the uprising of the oppressed and downtrodden against colonial oppressions. There were at that time riots and defiance of organized law administered under a colonial governor and it took a man of iron to perform the duties of sheriff in Wilkes County at that time.

McGary left in Indiana territory at least two sets of children by different marriages and a farm to some extent improved occupied by him as a squatter, upon which his will shows he left flocks of sheep, cattle and horses and at his homestead he left a widow and family of small children. His will was witnessed by Robert Evans, William Barker and James McClure and among other items names the son of the testator, Hugh McGary. This fact alone, of course, settles the question of identity concerning which, however, other conclusive facts are added. Starling's History of Henderson County, Kentucky, names both men and calls the younger Hugh McGary, Jr.*

All of the children of Hugh McGary of Evansville, except his oldest child, Clarissa, who married Thomas J. Dobyns, were under guardianship in Indiana as minors about 1830, although resident in fact in Tennessee at that time, their mother having died in 1822 and their father having left Indiana some years previously. The various records in Vanderburgh County with other strong circumstantial evidence, unnecessary to state here, corroborate these conclusive historical evidences that Hugh McGary, the founder of Evansville, was a generation younger than Hugh McGary, the Kentucky pioneer. The probate record of Vanderburgh County shows that after the death of their mother the children of Hugh McGary, whose mother was a daughter of Jonathan Anthony, a large land owner in Vanderburgh County, were upon the death of the latter decreed by court to be heirs of Jonathan Anthony as the record shows. The foregoing testimony is sufficient, in fact conclusive, that Hugh McGary, the elder, the Kentucky pioneer who came to Kentucky from North Carolina in 1775, and Hugh McGary, who entered fractional section thirty, T. 6 S., R. 10 W. in Knox, (now Vanderburgh) County, in Indiana territory in 1812, six years after his father's death, were separate persons.

Verifying the foregoing statements, which have made necessary

*Starling's History of Henderson County, Ky., p. 116-117.

the introduction in this history of Hugh McGary, the elder, the two volumes of Thwaites Index to his thirty volumes of *Early Western Travels* are very exhaustive and complete, although doubtless it contains some errors. At Volume 2, page 43, of this index there is a confusion of the Kentucky pioneer and the town builder in Evansville, Indiana. This is a mistake most easily made. Except Starling's History of Henderson County and the territorial will record of Knox County, Indiana territory, there was nothing of record from which any historian, however diligent, might obtain the truth. Thwaites index in one line reads "Hugh McGary, Kentucky Pioneer XIII, 70. In Evansville, (Ind.) X, 45." This index confuses the two men as one. Volume X, page 45, Thwaites "*Early Western Travels*" contains a short description of Evansville by Hulme in his journal (1818-1819). Note 16, page 45, Volume X, is as follows:

"The first log cabin on the site of Evansville was built in 1812 by Hugh McGary of Kentucky. Four years later, General Robert Evans, having purchased the land in the vicinity, surveyed and laid out a town which he named Evansville. It did not attract settlers until 1818, when Evans succeeded in having it made the seat of the newly erected Vanderburgh County.

"In 1819 it contained one hundred inhabitants; but Hulme's expectation of its future importance was slow in being realized, for in 1830 the population was but five hundred. It was incorporated in 1847, and from that date its growth has been rapid.—ED."

Vol. XIII (printed 1904) p. 70, note 4, to Nuttalls journal is as follows:

"Evansville the seat of Vanderburgh County, was named for Robert M. Evans of Gibson County, Ind. It was founded in 1814 on ground donated by Hugh McGary, famous as a Kentucky pioneer who had for several years possessed land in this region. McGary was one of the leaders in the disastrous battle of Blue Licks.—See Cummings Tour, Vol. IV (Thwaites) Note 120."

Roosevelt in discussing Hugh McGary, the pioneer, and his relation to the battle of Blue Licks in 1782 refers to him incidentally as the town builder, thus confusing him with Hugh McGary, the younger. Evidently Roosevelt adopted the mistake of Thwaites. Roosevelt says:

"Among the earliest of these town builders were Hugh McGary, James Harrod and Benjamin Logan. The first named was a coarse, bold, brutal man, always clashing with his associates (he once nearly shot Harrod in a dispute over work)."

The last statement results from a careless reading of Kentucky history in which Roosevelt naturally follows the current of the general narrative of the early Kentucky histories which is unfriendly to McGary. A more careful reading of the incident shows an account of the *sugar camp* incident in which William Ray a stepson of Hugh McGary and a member of his family, was murdered by the Indians at a sugar camp. His brother James who was with him, in a long race outran the Indians and reached the Harrodsburg Fort. McGary insisted on im-

mediately having troops to go with him to recover the mangled remains of young Ray, but Harrod, commander of the Fort, feared any weakening of the Fort at that moment and objected. McGary denounced him as a coward. Both leveled their rifles and McGary's wife stepped between them and threw up McGary's rifle. McGary had his way and recovered the remains of his step-son. To say, as Roosevelt says, that such an incident shows McGary once nearly shot Harrod in a dispute over work, is neither correct nor fair. When the history of McGary is written it will appear that in the suppression of all of the facts in his history by the Kentucky historians which could be suppressed, much of the truly heroic has been overlooked.

So reliable a historian as Gil R. Stormont of Princeton, who in 1914 published an admirable history of Gibson County (p. 944) in speaking of Joseph McGary, son of Harrison McGary, who was a brother of Hugh McGary of Evansville and a son of Hugh McGary, the elder, says: "The paternal grandfather of Hugh McGary, who was a native of Kentucky (this is wrong), took part in the early Indian wars with Daniel Boone and became one of the first settlers of Evansville, having come up the Ohio River in a boat and tying it to an elm tree, which died only a few years ago; another tree was planted on the spot with considerable ceremony, the subject of this sketch being present on that occasion." That is where a nephew of Hugh McGary, of Evansville, posed as his grandson. It should in justice be said of Mr. Joseph McGary, as well as his brother, Hugh McGary, both living in Gibson County, men of high standing, that their father Harrison McGary died when they were too small to obtain from him any statement which might have prevented the confusion of identity of these two men.

The worst and most misleading of all the blunders on this subject is found in Elliott's "History of Vanderburgh County," page 25, et. seq., where the author ridicules the pretense of other alleged historians who have written on the subject of Hugh McGary, because in writing of him they have not confused him with the Kentucky Pioneer, Hugh McGary, the elder. Elliott says: "Actual occurrences are left for me to record for the first time in any history of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, etc."

Then follows the most absurd and ignorant statement. Elliott's history, pages 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29. He has Gen. William Henry Harrison ordering the battle of Blue Licks, Kentucky, confusing the identity of Governor Harrison of the state of Virginia with that of Governor Harrison of Indiana Territory. He then has the troops who fought at Blue Licks ordered to Vincennes, Indiana, whence they proceeded to Tippecanoe, where they fought the battle of Tippecanoe. (These battles, of course, were twenty-nine years apart.) Then the army went back to Vincennes and "Col. McGary's regiment, what few were left of them, went to their homes at Kentucky, at Bardstown," (Hugh McGary's name is nowhere found in the roster of names of those who fought at Tippecanoe; he was not present at the battle, and did not live at Bardstown, but in Knox County, Indiana; the elder McGary was long since dead). "When Col. McGary came down to

the Ohio River he was so pleased with the view on the point where Evansville was subsequently located at the foot of Main Street (later located) where the Indian path terminated, he went to his home in Bardstown, Kentucky, and with two brothers and some friends four weeks later came with tools and built a cabin, etc. Hugh McGary remained in Evansville until 1835;" this is all fiction with no foundation of fact.

The records mentioned, which, as stated, are conclusive, are corroborated by many details in the line of each of the parties when they are brought to light which are wholly inconsistent with the confusion of the identity of the two men.

THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT

At the beginning of Vanderburgh County and the city of Evansville there came into the north part of the county a settlement of well to do English emigrants with some Irish and Scotch, who, according to the historians, had left Europe on account of the disturbed economic conditions following the wars of Napoleon, which were wide in extent and general character. There were at that time four such English settlements in America including the one in Vanderburgh County which was the first British settlement in Indiana. The notes and letters of Morris Birkbeck, an English farmer of recognized authority in agriculture throughout England, were about time time published in Philadelphia and London and translated into a number of European languages and Birkbeck associated with George Flower, an Englishman of large means and marked ability, established the celebrated English settlement at Albion and Wanboro, a few miles apart, in Edwards County, Illinois. Among the early western travelers in this section was one William Faux, who spent a year in America visiting the Atlantic coast cities and states, and before his return he came west from Philadelphia eight hundred miles to Saundersville, in Vanderburgh County, which was the center of the Indiana settlement then not quite two years old. He spent seven weeks at the cabin of John Ingle, father of John Ingle, Jr., the railroad builder, and from that point with John Ingle as a companion (an old friend in England) visited the New Harmony settlement and the settlement of Birkbeck and Flower when John Ingle introduced him to the leaders of these settlements with whom he was well acquainted. On his return to England Faux published a book upon his travels in America which occupies more than one full volume in Thwaites Early Western Travels. More space is given in that book to Faux's seven weeks to the Indiana settlement in Vanderburgh County and its environments, including a visit to Evansville, with some very interesting descriptions of the early prominent pioneers, than to any other single subject mentioned in his book. Faux describes this settlement in November, 1819, with the utmost particularity and detail and the contrast between the English life which he had left and the most primitive life imaginable among back-woodsmen in the wilderness, without some of the necessities of life, was so great as to induce him to draw a dark picture of the darkest period in the history of the colony. Within a couple of years, however, the self-reliant emigrants had overcome the worst obstacles. Faux's work gives to the Vanderburgh County settlement an historical setting in the literature of that time, but no local historian has ever mentioned it until at the end of one hundred years, out of the historical interest created by the centennial in the state of Indiana and city of Evansville, an exhaustive examination was made and a history in the fullest detail of that settlement was prepared and published in the Indiana Magazine of History.*

*Indiana Magazine of History, Vol. XV p. 89.

The dividing line between the people of the English settlement and the people of the village of Evansville was from the beginning not well marked. There were probably for several years as many or more people in the English settlement than in the village of Evansville. There were in the village of Evansville English and Irish emigrants, successful men, tradesmen, with whom the settlers in the English settlement traded, the remote limit of the English settlement to the north was not exceeding ten or twelve miles from Evansville, the ridge of high ground upon which the state road was located abruptly terminated at Pigeon Creek, near Negley's Mill (the old Anthony Mill) and extended north through Vanderburgh County, and when the state road was laid out the advertisement for bids for work in the Evansville Gazette shows that the stakes were driven at points in the farms of the English settlers practically from Mechanicsville to the northern limit of the county. There is in existence a petition for the opening of a highway from Evansville to Saundersville filed August 9, 1819, in the handwriting of Samuel Scott, signed by 104 names, embracing nearly all of the prominent men then living in Vanderburgh County. The petition asked for a new highway from Evansville to Saundersville. There had a short time previously been laid out the state road which ran through the English settlement but passed perhaps half a mile east of Saundersville. The four leading men in the town of Evansville whose names do not appear upon the petition, Robert M. Evans (then living in Princeton and very active in the interest of Evansville), James W. Jones, Elisha Harrison and Amos Clark, evidently objected to the petition as the granting of it would make parallel roads for ten miles and a slight change of location of the state road would practically answer all necessary purposes. Further search in the county records developed a second petition filed the same date, August 9, 1819, simply requesting an order "for turning so much of the road from Evansville to Princeton as shall take the same through the Main street of the town of Saundersville." This petition is in the handwriting of Samuel Scott and contains a number of the leaders of the English settlement, together with the big four mentioned, as well as Alanson Warner and Alfred L. Warner, who had signed the first petition. The interpretation of these papers would seem to indicate that the last petition was the result of negotiation and compromise which was carried through by an order moving the state road a little to the left. In 1827 Saundersville ceased to have ambitions as a city competing with Evansville, which in fact it had in the beginning, so also had Mechanicsville (String Town), and the legislature in that year enacted a law vacating the streets and alleys at Saundersville which soon completely passed out of existence.

We the undersigned do petition the Hon^{ble}. Board of Councils, common council for the
City of Newburyport to grant an order for a right of way from the ~~land of~~ ^{land of} ~~Cassidowick~~
~~a person~~ ^{the same} ~~Sullivan~~ to Cornville on the nearest and best ground.

[illegible]

"Road Petition filed Aug. 9, 1819, Before the Commissioners of Vanderburgh County.

We the undersigned do petition the Hon'ble Board of County Commissioners for the county of Vanderburgh to grant an order for a road from (Evansville to)¹ Saundersville (and from Saundersville)¹ to Owensville on the nearest and best ground.

Samuel Scott
Saunders Hornbrook
Thos. Ward
Emmory Cook
Richard Carlile
Julius Gibson
Henry Wagoner
Reuben Curtis
Henry Hunt
Zadok McNew
Charles McJohnston
William Hillyard
Alexr. Hillyard
John Hillyard
James Hillyard
Walter Bryant
William Hampton
Isaac Lynxwiler
Arnold Henning
Hazeal Putnam
Jesse McAllister
Arche F. Garrald
John Swango
Lewis C. Logan
Parker Aydelotte
Danl. Miller
George M. Kinney
James Maidlow
Edmund Maidlow
John Ingle
Asa Comstock
James F. Jennel
John McCan
V. K. Phar
Joshua W. Stephens

Joseph Baldwin
Ebenezer Curtis
John Leveston
Henry Wheatstone
Elisha Satterlee
Christifer Lynxwiler
David Whetstone
George Tyler
Asey Satterlee
Kenneth Compton
Samuel Sullivan
John Harrison
Isaac Knight
Peter Linxworthy
James Hornbeck
B. Davis
S. Boardman
John Fickas
William Johnston
Thos. Hooker
Thos. Hooker, Sr.
James Cawson
Saml. Mansell
Alfred O. Warner
Alanson Warner
John Cody
Howel Blivens
John W. Gillman
Wm. A. Thompson
Hugh McGary
Ashley Stanfield
William Hooker
Morgan Young
Absolam Vann
Collins M. Johnson

W. R. McGary
Saml. R. Truesdell
John W. Shaw
Porter Fuller
Zerah Fairchild
David Knight
George L. Shaver
Thomas Gordon
James Ring
Thos. Yates
George Potts
John Fitzgerald
Mathias Whetstone
John Gibson
Alanson Baldwin
David Sanders
John Shaver
Reuben Fitzgerrald
George Watt
Morrison Farrell
John Corbet
Clark McAllister
Jas. Russell
E. H. Minchington
John Slow
Francis Burtley
Henry Thompson
Peter Hewson
James I. Buss
Wm. Wagnon
Robert Gibson
Andrew Sullivan
The. Skelhorn

1. Erased in ink upon the granting of another petition, Aug. 9, 1819, changing the State Road so as to run through the main street of Saundersville.

Petition for Change of Princeton Road so as to run through the main street of the town of Saundersville.

We the undersigned do pray the Hon'ble Board of County Commissioners for the County of Vanderburgh to grant an order for turning so much of the Road from Evansville to Princeton as shall take the same thro' the main street of the Town of Saundersville.

Vanderburgh Cty. July 1819.

Saml. Scott
S. Hornbrook
Thos. Henson
George Potts
Emmory Cook
Thos. Ward
Amos Clark
Robert M. Evans

J. W. Jones
James Maidlow
John Ingle
Alfred O. Warner
Edmund Maidlow
Alanson Warner
E. Harrison

The first week in October, 1817, the junior Hornbrook, with his sisters, arrived at Pigeon creek. "a place merely for loading and discharging vessels for the western part of Indiana State." Evansville, located half a mile above the mouth of Pigeon creek, then consisted of thirteen log houses. A road ran out to the river through the bluff bank at a point now the foot of Main street, much as John W. Foster describes it as in 1846. Hornbrook bought for his father, Saunders Hornbrook, Sr., nine hundred and sixty acres, about ten miles from the Ohio river, and seventeen miles from Princeton, which he immediately entered at the land office at Vincennes.*

This location by Hornbrook was in October or November, 1817. When the senior Hornbrook came over in the following summer, 1818, he met Edward Maidlow, with his family, at Wheeling, bound for the Prairie settlement. They bought and fitted up an ark and came by water to Evansville together, and Maidlow located adjoining Hornbrook, entering about the same quantity of land as Hornbrook.

In April, the same year, George Flower, on his second trip to America, sailed from England in the ship *Anna Maria*, chartered by him, with a band of emigrants for his colony, with the deck of the ship covered with a selection of fine stock preceded by a ship similarly loaded.** Among the passengers who came with them, named by Flower in his history of the settlement, was John Ingle, his wife, five young children and maid.

After a survey of the situation, Ingle, instead of going as he had intended to the Illinois settlement, bought a section of land near Hornbrook, about the time that Maidlow purchased. Hornbrook and Maidlow were men of middle age with good sized families of grown chil-

*Private letter of Saunders Holbrook, Sr., dated Jan. 7, 1818, at Tavistock.

**George Flowers' History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Ill. 100.

dren, a number of whom later intermarried. Maidlow was "a most intelligent and respectable Hampshire farmer, who brought considerable capital and English habits and feelings the best in the world."* He preferred to remain a farmer and hold his land for its increase. Ingle outlived Hornbrook and Maidlow. He was for many years an active leader in public matters, like Hornbrook and Maidlow, remained on his farm all of his life. All of them were strong men and natural leaders, who became and remained during their lives the center of a large circle in the Saundersville community, well known throughout the county, exercising wide and permanent influence.

The McJohnstons and Hillyards, Irish, who came in 1818; and the Wheelers, English, and the Erskines, Scotch-Irish emigrants, who came in 1819, and Warren, Browning, Hornby and others, all located a few miles east of Saundersville. They were people of the same type, all men of high purposes and character. With, or following soon after all of these men, came followers, relatives or friends. This was the beginning of the British settlement in Indiana which, in November, 1819, Faux describes as containing fifty-three families in possession of 12,800 acres of land entered, having capital to the amount of eighty thousand dollars. Within two years after that date there were in the settlement over one hundred families, representing probably from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty people. A list of names of the heads of these families, including some children, was with the aid of the late Edward Maidlow and his brother-in-law, the late Robert Ruston, compiled by the writer, and is nearly accurate, though no doubt contains some errors and omissions:

Delaware Armstrong, Robert Armstrong.

B. F. Barker, John Bolsoner, Henry Blackburn, William Bowles, Richard Browning.

James Cawson, Emory Cook, Richard Carlisle, Joseph Compton, ——— Crisp, ——— Calvert.

Thomas Devine.

William Ewing, James Elliott, ——— Earl, William Erskine, Andrew Erskine, John Erskine.

Mr. ("Old") Ferrell, Zera Fairchild, Sherman Fairchild, Harrison Fairchild, James France.

John Grand, James Grimwood, Luke Grant.

Saunders Hornbrook, Sr., Saunders Hornbrook, Jr., John Henson, Major (Thomas) Hooker, Mr. Hall, Doctor Hornby, Arnold Henning, Joseph Hewey, Hewey Hornby, brother of Dr. Hornby, John Hillyard, William Hillyard, Alexander Hillyard, James Hillyard.

John Ingle, John Inwood.

Samuel Jared.

Everton Kennerly, Samuel Kirkpatrick, James Kirkpatrick, ——— Kingsbury, ——— Knowles, Patrick Keegan.

Richard Langford, Christopher Lockyear.

John S. Maidlow, Edward Maidlow, Edmund Maidlow, George

*Thwaites, *Early Western Travels*, XI, 234.

McCrary, John McCann, Samuel Mansell, Thomas Martin, James McClanahan, George Mallard, Charles McJohnston, Sr., Charles McJohnston, Jr., Arthur McJohnston, Kinloch McJohnston, Edwin McJohnston.

Peter Newman, George Newman, Esau Newman.

William Onyet, Sr.

Mr. Peck of Chatteris, J. Pedley, Thomas Potts, David Powell, William Perry, Charles Phillips, —————Pruett, Pressley, Pritchett.

Randolph Rogers, Rhodes Rogers, William Rogers, Samuel Rogers, Daniel Rose, Simpson Ritchie, John Ruston, ————— Roquet.

Samuel Scott, Graville Scott, Wash Scott, Thomas Shelhorne, S. Sutton, Daniel Stinchfield, Edward H. Sharlan, George Skeeles, John Sansom.

George Trussler, ————— Thurston.

Payton Wheeler, Jerry Wyatt, William Warren, Rev. Richard Wheeler, Rev. Joseph Wheeler, Mark Wheeler, Elijah Waters, John Withrow, Robert Withrow, Kirby Wood, Mathias Whetstone or Wheatstone, David Whetstone, Thomas Ward.

William Young, John Young.

The relation of the settlement to the new town of Evansville was most intimate. A few miles distance between them in that day counted slight obstacles to such intimacy. They grew from beginnings at the same time and were soon almost united by the Mechanicsville (or Stringtown) ridge, which was from the beginning settled by the better class of pioneers and on which were scattered early a few of the British colony. The British settlement became an integral part of the foundation, growth and expansion of the city of Evansville, which was destined to become a large city, in which members of the settlement had an opportunity not offered to the other purely agricultural British settlements of the time.

Some of the descendants of these British pioneers, including some of the younger generation born in England, such as John Ingle, Jr., and Philip Hornbrook, were among the leading citizens of Evansville in its early growth and formative period. The influence generally of the whole settlement on the agricultural community, its intelligence, morality and sobriety was also marked. More probably than any other single element, the influence from the source mentioned aided in the establishment of high standards of social and political life and institutions of the early time in Vanderburgh County.

Before the days of railroads and the telegraph, representatives of the British settlement were leaders in the town of Evansville. They were leaders in the building of the first canal, the first railroad and the first telegraph line in southwestern Indiana, and in the promoting of the first coal mine, and river craft attachment to furnish fuel to steamboats on the river and the people of Evansville at its wharf. They were leaders, in the beginning, of a public library and educational institutions of the city of Evansville at the time of the creation of the public school system of Indiana. They were leaders in the organization

and support of the first agricultural society in the county,* and the early agricultural reports of the State contain the names of one of the younger leaders in the settlement as among the first contributors of the literature of scientific agriculture.** In pioneer work in the religious institutions of the entire county they were first, as the records show.

From 1819, when the Wheeler brothers and Robert Parrett came into the settlement, and for twelve or fifteen years afterwards, while the community was too poor to build a church or support a preacher, the town of Evansville itself, as well as the rural districts, relied almost entirely upon them—excepting an occasional visit of the Presbyterian ministry.

The names of the leaders mentioned and others were early well known in Vincennes, New Harmony, Albion, Princeton, Evansville, and surrounding country, and for one hundred years, through several generations, those names have stood for truth, honesty, and justice in dealing with others. The large representation of those families among the prominent citizens of Evansville, as well as some well known in wider fields, is due in no small degree to this fact. Among the latter, now living, will appear names known throughout the country in literature and great moral reform and when the United States, in November, 1918, assumed government control of all telegraph as well as telephone lines in the country, a grandson of Robert Parrett, Union Bethel, was placed in charge of them all.

The organization of county and township government in Vanderburgh County began in 1818, contemporaneously with the coming of the British emigrants. They were not treated as foreigners and regarded themselves a part of the body of the county, owners of the soil and ready to take an active part in all civic duties. While members of the settlement in the beginning were located very closely together, with Saundersville as the village center, it was never a separate community, so far as sympathies with American ideals and surroundings were concerned.

Treating the members of the British settlement as a separate source of influence, with ideals and culture transplanted from the old world into the wilderness of the new, there may be said to have been at the beginning two other classes of people in Vanderburgh County, the influence of which may be for the time separately traced. These were best represented by the southern backwoodsman and their leaders, men of strong personality, and a few men from New England, New York and other Atlantic coast states.

Before the English came, there were already upon the ground several leading men born in England, who had emigrated to the Atlantic

*Philip Hornbrook was secretary of the first agricultural society in Vanderburgh County and so continued during his life. When he died the society abandoned its meetings.

**Interesting articles on scientific agriculture by Andrew Erskine, *Indiana Agricultural Reports*, 1856, 387, 392; 1859, 60, 119.

Coast states, and who had come westward with the tide of emigration through Virginia and Kentucky into Indiana. Samuel Scott, Everton Kennerly, Richard Carlisle, the Pritchetts and some of the Fairchilds and others, though of English birth, who were as distinctly American as were any of the natives among whom they intermingled.

These men immediately identified themselves with members of the English settlement, and on the other hand, the latter became identified with all matters of public interest equally with the natives. The act of the legislature creating Vanderburgh County named the house of Samuel Scott—the center of the settlement to be—as the place of meeting of the commissioners named in the act, to select the county seat, and Evansville was thus chosen.

In the enforcement of the law, the grand juries were the source of power, and much of the time the leading and dominating men upon the grand jury were from the British settlement, and at all times there were representatives of the settlement upon the grand jury. In like manner this element was prominent in the trial of cases on the regular panel of the jury of the court, which tried men indicted for offenses against the law. In matters of public opinion in support of the law, there were a number of men in the settlement who were influential and of value in supporting the administration of justice. Particularly among these were Robert Parrett and Joseph Wheeler, ministers of the gospel, whose careers formed a very important part of the development of this county and town for a period of thirty years.

The leaders of the Saundersville and Blue Grass locations (the latter about thirty miles west of Lincoln City), from the period of 1818 to 1830, when Lincoln, twenty-one years old, left Indiana, had a number of volumes of the classics of English poetry and prose, and enjoyed the music and culture of old English life.

One of the prominent families who came with the settlement in 1818 included James Cawson and wife. They were one of the thirty-nine families who sent Fearon to America. Cawson later in life lived for a while in the city of Evansville at the south corner of Cherry and First streets, and held the office of city treasurer of Evansville. He left no children, but through the relatives of his wife some of the books brought by this family from England have been preserved in the custody of Mrs. Bertha Potts Armstrong, daughter of Cawson Potts, granddaughter of John G. Potts, who was the son of George Potts, who came over with Cawson and who married Mrs. Cawson's niece.

The history of the English Settlement is not only a vital part of the history of Vanderburgh County as well in part as of the city of Evansville, but it has recently assumed much importance in the investigations by the historians of the early life of Abraham Lincoln when he lived in Spencer County from 1809 to 1830, when at the age of twenty-one he moved to the state of Illinois. Ida Tarbell, who has perhaps spent more time on the investigations on this subject than any other historian, in her book just published—"In the Footsteps of Abraham Lincoln," the advance sheets of which have been published in the Los Angeles Sunday Times, thus speaks of the history of the English

Settlement published in the Indiana Magazine of History, in the June number, 1919:

"The Kind of Men He Met Helped to Develop His Character."

"There has been in the last few years a considerable amount of solid work done on the character of the men and women who settled this corner of the state; particularly importance from the Lincoln standpoint, is that of the president of the Southwestern Indiana Historical Society. His work gives us a better basis for judging of the caliber of the men under whose indirect influence at least Lincoln certainly came at this time, then we have ever had before. He has developed, with a wealth of detail, the character of the English settlement which started in 1817 north of Evansville and twenty-five or thirty miles west of where Lincoln lived—a settlement whose descendants are still among the leading people of the section.

"These English settlers, as well as the Scotch and Scotch-Irish that came with or followed them, were intelligent, thoughtful people, many of them with property, who had left their homes because of the dark prospects in Europe. Their small properties, they complained, were "wearing to pauperism." Moreover, the interference with their social and religious affairs was so constant and humiliating that they were willing to undergo any hardships to get a better chance and greater freedom in the world. The experiences of these men at home, the ideas that they brought with them, the way they went to work to build up communities—all of these things must have been matters of discussion at Jones's grocery in Gentryville and everywhere else Lincoln met with men. The English settlers brought books, many of them, as the writer mentioned shows, and it is his opinion that many of these books found their way into young Abraham Lincoln's hands."

On account of the importance attached by Ida Tarbell to the existence of this English settlement with English books and culture during the period of the residence of Abraham Lincoln in Spencer County, Indiana, the history of the English settlement has assumed new importance and Mrs. Armstrong has given these books to the Vanderburgh Museum and Historical Society, together with an oil painting of James Cawson and his wife, probably made in England. There are still living descendants of the English, old people, who learned their childhood speech from men and women born in England, more than one hundred years ago, from those who spoke the language of England in its purity, and who preserved in the wilderness its literature, music, culture and religion, and delivered them to their children and children's children. These old people, even yet in their childhood memories, treasure the nursery rhymes, humor and family traditions of England, the plaintive poetry of Tom Moore, Thomas Campbell and others, commemorating the martyrs of the Irish Rebellion and deploring the loss of Irish liberty, set to sad music, as well as the martial strains of Scott and Burns. These conditions mentioned in the British settlement were probably nearer to the Lincoln location than any similar opportunity in the wilderness. Lincoln's nature craved books. He

traveled on foot long distances to get them. He was a frequent visitor of the Breckenridge home near Boonville to read and borrow law books.

According to Nicolay & Hay, at 19, Lincoln read every book he could find. Tarbell gives the usual short list of books which the scant information of his life in Indiana furnishes and says: "These are the chief ones we know about . . . besides these he borrowed many other books . . . He once told a friend that he read through every book he had ever heard of in that country, for a circuit of fifty miles."*

From the beginning, contemporaneously with the settlement of Evansville on the one side, and the Saundersville, McCutchanville and Hillyard settlements on the other, on account of its superior location for health, its proximity to the perennial Pigeon creek, and its nearness to the Ohio river, and itself lying on the direct road to Princeton and Vincennes from the river, Mechanicsville was an important center of activity and population. It was, so to speak, a connecting link between Evansville and the English settlement.

Here was one of the first meeting-houses for religious and educational uses built in the county (1832). It is still standing and in use, as the village church, in excellent condition, though eighty-seven years old, and now the oldest church building in the country.

At the south end and part of Mechanicsville, opposite Negley's mill, was a small village which has wholly disappeared.**

Mechanicsville was a competitor with Evansville for the county seat of Vanderburgh County in 1818. It is stated that in the 30's, the citizens of Evansville had to go to Mechanicsville for first class blacksmithing and wagon-making. Here, in the early 30's, John Ingle, Jr., learned his trade as a cabinet-maker. Here later settled Dr. Lindley, one of the leading men of the county, also the Whittlesey family, long prominent citizens of the county, as well as of the city of Evansville; still later the McGhees, Olmsteads, Woods and others. Mechanicsville had always been and still is a well-settled community, and today is thickly settled with well-built houses, and in addition, on account of its superb location, has become a popular place of suburban residences of Evansville people.

Before the middle of the last century, John Ingle, Jr., had established in Evansville a primitive bureau of immigration, one of the important duties of which was to send money through John Ross, Banker, Chatteris, England, from the English here to their friends and relatives in the old country, to enable them to come over as well as to divide the profits of a successful life in America with the old people and needy relatives in England, and not infrequently collect legacies in England for people here. This continued for many years.

Through influences such as these, there came from England to Vanderburgh County, and to the city of Evansville while it was still

**Life of Lincoln, V. I, p. 29.*

***Elliott, History of Vanderburgh County, 94.*

small, a number of young and vigorous men, who soon became leaders in their various fields. Among these were leading farmers, builders and contractors in wood, brick and stone, who in the last generation were, at the least, equally, if not more prominent and capable than any other element, in the building of Evansville, and other towns and cities in this section, of churches, sewers and other large structures, requiring ability, capital and public confidence. A number of these acquired wealth and position, and some of them are still living. There was for many years a section in the center of Evansville below Main Street called Little Chatteris. It is not the purpose of this history to attempt to deal with the careers of these later emigrants, or even to mention the names of prominent people among them; rather to deal with emigrants who came previous to 1830.

The success and importance of the first British settlement in Indiana lies much in its being a vital part of the beginning of organized society and government in this section, and its impress of Anglo-Saxon ideals at the beginning, out of which and upon which in a substantial degree were established the present conditions in this community, including the city of Evansville.

So perfect was the assimilation that the history of the settlement is not the tracing of a separate element, and but for a careful record of these details there would be preserved now no dividing line between the British element and other elements in the early settlement of this part of Indiana.

ROBERT M. EVANS

History has left much material concerning Robert M. Evans who was a very interesting personality, was much in the newspapers, much in politics, and who for the period nearly forty years from 1805 when he came to Indiana Territory to his death in 1844, may be said to have been a representative man as commonwealth builder in the state of Indiana. He was unlike Ratliffe Boone, who was a professional politician, a good mixer and a good political organizer, who ruled the political machine in his congressional district.

Evans was in 1810 a member of the territorial legislature from Knox County, and in the back of volume 3 of the bound volume of the *Western Sun*, printed at Vincennes, now on file in the Indiana state library, is an extra circular, which announces that Robert M. Evans is a candidate to represent Knox County in the territorial legislature, and contains an interesting statement from him.

May 28, 1810, Evans had been keeping tavern at Vincennes for perhaps a couple of years, and printed the following advertisement:

"LOOK HERE!

Notice to debtors on book account to pay balance or give note as his barkeeper designs to leave this place in a few weeks.

(Signed) Robert M. Evans."

In a subsequent notice to the same effect Evans left out the reference

to his barkeeper. It is well known that all taverns were required by law to keep a bar.

April 9, 1814, the *Western Sun* refers to the meeting of the militia. This address by Evans carefully studied, will probably be instructive on that subject generally as well as Evans' familiarity with the subject. There is no doubt that about this period and earlier, perhaps a little later Evans was on duty on the Indiana frontier in central and northern Indiana, and exposed himself so as to injure his health, and probably shorten his life. J. P. Elliott in the beginning of his reminiscences interestingly describes Robert M. Evans, who made such a statement to Elliott at that time explaining his ill health.

On July 27, 1816, a political controversy existed and Evans in three columns makes an answer to an attack on him by Governor Jennings. In September, 1824, Colonel Evans announces he is a candidate for Congress, to succeed Judge Prince.

December 17, 1825, Robert M. Evans was elected speaker of the House of Representatives of the Indiana legislature by the following ballot: Evans 30, Isaac Howe 13, Scattering 2. The House Journal shows a resolution of thanks to Evans speaker, and an address by the speaker to the House before adjournment is quite interesting. In that address he states that he was elected without any effort on his part, and without previous conference with him.

Evans appeared rarely in court as an attorney, but not in litigated cases. In 1827 he was assistant postmaster at New Harmony as appears in a newspaper advertisement of the time. In the *New Harmony Gazette* of May 16, 1827, appears a very interesting discussion on Deism over the signature of Robert M. Evans, which is made to protect Mr. Owen of the charge of partisanship in a previous anonymous article written by Evans. The article is well written and interesting, and tested by the fair standards of the present age Evans views are not subject to criticism.

In 1821 in the *Indiana Centinel* Robert M. Evans over his own signature delivered a caustic attack upon Judge Goodlet, and published with it cards of a number of lawyers certifying to certain facts. These attacks continued through several issues until Goodlet published an article denouncing Evans in return. The controversy was over a ruling by Judge Goodlet on the bench upon a matter of evidence, where Evans was a defendant, which Evans treated as so unfair as to justify a personal attack. While many of the leaders of the bar published cards, none of them took sides in the real controversy, other than to state facts occurring at the trial.

In Stormont's *History of Gibson County*, it is stated that Robert M. Evans was one of Harrison's aide-de-camps at Tippecanoe. This is incorrect. Evans was not at the battle as appears by the list of soldiers there. In Pirtle's *Battle of Tippecanoe*, Filson Club publication No. 15, page 123—"Roll of Captain Benjamin Parks Troop, Light Dragoons of the Indiana Militia" from September 18 to November 19, 1811, is a list of privates among whom General W. Johnston was one and the following: "Robert M. Evans, (never joined)." This

would seem to indicate that Evans' name had been placed on the rolls, but that he did not join, and in fact Evans was not at the Battle of Tippecanoe. Among the archives of the Southwestern Indiana Historical Society is an interesting paper by Mr. Lucian C. Embree of Princeton, who is a great grandson of David Robb, who narrates an incident told him by his grandmother, a daughter of David Robb. When she was a small child sitting in the door of the house with a baby in her lap, Robert M. Evans rode up to the gate and without alighting, reached over, unlatched the gate, and rode up to the door, and then announced that news had just arrived that a great battle had been fought at Tippecanoe, and that certain individuals in whom the family were interested were safe. He then rode on to carry reports to other persons. Mr. Embree states that his grandmother said that Evans was not at the battle, but was at home when he received the information.

April 11, 1806, Evans was appointed Justice of the Peace of Knox County by Governor Harrison.

In 1808 he is named in a *dedimus* to administer oaths to Captain Warrick and officers of his company in the Knox County militia.

In 1809 Evans was appointed captain in the militia in Clark County, Vice-captain Bland resigned. Why the appointment was made in this form is not explained, as Evans undoubtedly then lived in Knox County; possibly the name of Clark County may have been a mistake instead of Knox.

March 28, 1812, Evans was appointed colonel of the Fourth Regiment. This was after the Battle of Tippecanoe.

September 14, 1813, he was appointed clerk of Gibson County, and on the 11th of September, 1813, writs were issued to the sheriffs of Knox, Gibson, and Warrick Counties for the election of a member to the House of Representatives to fill the vacancy occasioned by resignation of Robert M. Evans in the territorial legislature.

January 3, 1814, Evans was commissioned clerk of Gibson County. On July 18, 1813, Colonel Russell, of the United States regiment in a campaign against the Indians addresses a letter to Governor Posey, giving the particulars of his movements, in which he says the right flank was commanded by Gen. Cox of the Kentucky volunteers; the extreme left was commanded by Colonel R. M. Evans of Indiana territory; the other column on the right was commanded by General Thomas of the Kentucky volunteers; the other column on the left was commanded by Colonel Walter Wilson of Indiana Territory, and the central by Major Z. Taylor of the United States Army. An interesting incident is told by Colonel Cockrum in his *Pioneer History of Indiana* of Colonel Robert M. Evans, who was in charge of the militia, meeting Major John Tipton who afterwards became U. S. Senator from Indiana, who was in charge of all the militia forces in Dearborn, Franklin, Clark and Harrison Counties. Colonel Evans at one time while making an inspection of the forces somewhere in the woods where Jackson County now is, with his large cavalry escort, came up to the place where Major Tipton was giving some directions to mounted spies. Tipton, not paying the Colonel what he (the Colonel) thought

was proper military attention, Evans said, "What is your name, sir?" Tipton turned around in his saddle and looking at him, said: "If that is of any importance, Colonel, my name is John Tipton." "Where are your headquarters?" asked the Colonel. The Major replied, "It is now on this saddle, and tonight, sir, if I can find a tree without a panther being at roost in it, it will be on this saddle at the root of that tree." The Colonel, being a very dignified man and much used to formality, in making his report to Governor Gibson, said: "That varmint that you have on duty up in the wilds of Harrison County paid no more attention to me than he would have to an ordinary man."

Evans was the first county agent of Gibson County. By direction of the county commissioners he entered the land upon which the town of Princeton was located, and was clerk of the court from the organization of the county till he left the county and came to Evansville. As soon as his term expired as clerk, he removed to Evansville and voted there about 1820. Excepting a short time at New Harmony, he remained in Evansville till his death in 1844.

He was county clerk in 1834, was lister of taxes for the county of Vanderburgh in 1830, succeeding John Ingle of Saundersville who had held the position for several years. He was cautious and prudent in his investments, very successful in life, leaving a large estate. He, at all times, took an interest in public affairs and in the act of the legislature of December 24, 1833, to incorporate the Evansville and Lafayette Railroad Company, the first railroad company chartered at that session of the legislature when six railroads were chartered, Robert M. Evans is named first among the incorporators. In the Acts of 1832 there was incorporated an earlier railroad known as the "Richmond, Eaton and Miami Railroad Company, which was later changed by an Act of the same session of the legislature to the Richmond, Eaton and Miami Turnpike Road to correspond with similar legislations in the state of Ohio, so that the corporation in which Robert M. Evans figures as the first charter member seems to have been the first railroad corporation chartered in the state. The road was never built, but later two railroad charters were granted which were consolidated into the name of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad in the early fifties after Evans' death, and John Ingle, Jr., seems to have taken the place which Evans sought to take in public affairs nearly twenty years earlier.

JAMES W. JONES

No family is entitled to more recognition as pioneers and commonwealth builders in Evansville and Vanderburgh County from their beginning down to the close of the Civil war than the family of James W. Jones. He was a brother-in-law of Robert M. Evans, of whom both lived in Kentucky previous to 1805 when Evans came to old Knox County, they each married a sister of Judge Robert Trimble, justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Jones came to Indiana Territory about the time that Gibson County was created out of Knox County, and settled in Princeton at

about the time that town was laid out, and in partnership with Robert Stockwell, under the firm name of Jones & Stockwell, conducted a general store in Princeton, and they were both very successful. When the town of Evansville and the county of Vanderburgh were launched as going concerns, Jones and Stockwell advertised in the *Western Sun* in Vincennes a dissolution of the firm, announcing that Jones would retire, and that Robert Stockwell would continue the business, which he did until some time in the forties, when having made a success in business and accumulated large property he moved to Lafayette, and through the marriage of his daughter to one Reynolds, a railroad magnate, became interested in early railroad in northern Indiana. A letter in 1863 from Robert Stockwell to Lyman W. Draper at Madison, Wisconsin, in answer to an inquiry in a letter by Draper in regard to the McGarys, locates the grave of Hugh McGary the elder, and describes the grown sons of Hugh McGary as residents in Indiana contemporaneously with their father and subsequently.

Jones immediately upon the dissolution came to Evansville, where he embarked in earnest with his brother-in-law Robert M. Evans, even more earnestly in making the success of the town his life work. Hugh McGary remained clerk of the circuit court of Vanderburgh County and county recorder for a short time until the complete organization of the county and things were in working order, but following him James W. Jones became the clerk and was a very competent and efficient one during most of the first decade. His son, W. T. T. Jones, was deputy and later in the thirties W. T. T. Jones became clerk, and his father worked with him in the office.

Jones had considerable ready means, and in this connection with Elisha Harrison, Harley B. Chandler, and Gerard Jones, his brother, became a partner in the firm of Jones, Harrison, Jones & Chandler, and during a portion of the period Harrison and Gerard Jones conducted a separate partnership, the details of which do not fully appear. Judging from the advertisements in the *Evansville Gazette*, as well as in the *Western Sun* at Vincennes, this was the leading firm in Evansville in business during its existence, and other facts point to the same conclusion as no other man or men appear during that period to have taken equal prominence in the commercial affairs of the town. Jones and Harrison furnished the means to bore for the salt springs which are mentioned in an editorial in the *Evansville Gazette*.

Shortly after the death of Gerard Jones occurred the death of Elisha Harrison in 1826 or 1827, when both of these firms were dissolved, and on account of the want of accurate methods of bookkeeping to show the exact conditions of the firm, it became necessary to liquidate both of these firms by a proceeding in court on the part of the representative of Gerard Jones in one case, and the representatives of Elisha Harrison in another case, which were satisfactorily closed upon a master's report made by John Shanklin as master, who seems from the records to have been the chief, if not the only competent accountant in the village at the time. His finding, which was reported in neat and accurate business form, fixed the balance in each case, a small bal-

ance to James W. Jones, and the cases were thus settled. The suits did not represent unnecessary friction, but were necessary on account of the dissolution of the partnership by death of one of the partners in each firm.

In many details which space does not permit to be fully stated Jones appears with Robert M. Evans, Elisha Harrison, Amos Clark, and Alanson Warner as the five leading men of the time. They were all men in the prime of life, all men of high standing, and financial ability, men who would at that time have ranked high in any community, and if living today would be leaders and men of prominence in the community.

Late in the thirties James W. Jones removed to Princeton where he died, but his sons, William T. Jones and James G. Jones, always lived in Evansville. William T. Jones died early in the forties when he was in the prime of life, and one of the leaders of the Evansville Bar. He was an active member of the legislature in 1836. He has been described as a man of great vigor and ability as a trial lawyer, and his pleadings which remain a part of the files, show him to have been a capable lawyer. His will shows that he was unmarried and left no descendants.

James G. Jones, the younger brother, was born April 3, 1814, and early became a man of prominence at the Evansville Bar, and in the community. He wrote the first charter of the city of Evansville, which it is said was a beautiful specimen of penmanship, and he became its first mayor. He was an able lawyer in his apprehension of legal principles, and the practical application of them in practice, and was a jury lawyer ranking as such always among the leaders of the Evansville Bar and among the leaders of the bar of Southwestern Indiana. He has been described to the writer by an ex-judge of one of the courts in the middle fifties when Jones was in his prime, in the trial of a case where an incident occurred as where sometimes happened at a time when the law did not permit parties to the suit to testify, and one of the parties brought in a third party to testify as a witness to some conversation between the parties to the suit, which, if true, would have defeated Jones' clients. It was not unusual in those days when the parties were not permitted to testify, that corrupt methods were adopted to furnish testimony in this form, and in the case mentioned Jones was deeply impressed with the fact that the testimony was manufactured, a very difficult thing to establish, except by the circumstances of the case, but in dealing with those circumstances Jones was described as rising to the highest point of moral power such as to carry the jury to his conviction, and induce them to wholly disregard this testimony, which under ordinary circumstances would probably have defeated him.

In 1860 he was elected attorney general of Indiana, and resigned that position to enter the army, when he was appointed in September 1861 colonel of the 42nd Indiana Regiment of Infantry, composed of men from Vanderburgh County and southwestern Indiana, and in that capacity he served with credit in the army until his health failed, and he was detached to local military service at Evansville, which was

a position of some importance, as Evansville was located on the border and in danger of raids from scattered Guerrilla bands in the Confederate service.

Although in ill health, he was appointed to fill a vacancy as judge of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court by his old friend Conrad Baker, then governor of the state. This position he filled until ill health compelled him to retire until his death, which occurred April 5, 1872.

Judge Jones left surviving him the following children: Mrs. Blythe Hynes, Mrs. Julia Wentz, who recently died in Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Alice Van Riper, Mrs. Ora Taylor, a single daughter, and two sons, Mr. Maurice T. Jones and Percy V. Jones. None of his descendants live in the city of Evansville.

Confusion of the identity of James G. Jones of Evansville has been made with a man of the same name who lived for a while in Warrick County. As above stated, the former was born April 3, 1814. In that year James G. Jones was coroner of Warrick County, and acted as an election officer in Ohio Township. The deed records of Warrick County show that James G. Jones and Lucretia Jones, his wife, in September, 1817, were residing in Breckenridge County, Kentucky. Whether these two men were relatives is not known.

The employment of John Shanklin as an accountant to audit the accounts between the partners in the partnership in which James W. Jones was interested, resulted in his becoming familiar with their business, and Shanklin bought out the interests of the various parties himself, and associated himself with one Moffett, and the firm of Shanklin and Moffett began business in Evansville, also a store in New Harmony, and one for a short time in Mt. Vernon. At the end of a few years Moffett took the New Harmony store, and Shanklin took the Evansville store, and continued it until after the Civil War, and as long as he remained in business.

ELISHA HARRISON

Elisha Harrison was a second cousin of William Henry Harrison, former territorial governor of Indiana, and later President of the United States. This fact is stated on the authority of Joseph P. Elliott, the historian, who came to Evansville in 1837, and soon afterward married one of the two daughters and only surviving children of Elisha Harrison. His wife lived only about a year. The other daughter of Harrison married Dr. Levi Laycock, who was a prominent citizen of Evansville but who went south previous to 1858. Dr. Laycock left two sons who were grandsons of Elisha Harrison, one Frederick Laycock, the other Harrison Laycock. Whether they are living or have left descendants is not known. Gen. Elisha Harrison is described in one of our histories as a prominent man of his day, self-taught, energetic and able. He was connected with practically every matter of public interest during his short life in which he could be of public service. He was in the legislature from Warrick county when Vanderburgh was created. Ratliff Boone was in the state senate at the same time. When Vanderburgh County was created he lived in Arm-

strong township as defined by the county commissioners, the record shows that he voted there. He came to Indiana about 1814, lived one year in the territory before he came to Warrick county. When Vanderburgh County was formed and Evansville was created the record shows that when the question of incorporating the village in 1819 was submitted to a popular vote Elisha Harrison was one of the twenty-nine voters voting for incorporation, there being no votes against it. Upon the first election of trustees to the city Hugh McGary, Elisha Harrison and three others were elected, but Harrison declined to serve as trustee and another person was substituted in his place. The residence of Elisha Harrison stood on Water Street, now Riverside avenue, on the southwest side of the street, opposite to the block between Oak and Mulberry Streets. A good picture of the house appears at that point upon the map of Evansville in 1825 as it was prepared under the direction of John S. Hopkins and according to the statement of Sebastian Henrich with the aid of John Shanklin. Harrison's house, which stood until after the Civil war, is described in one of our histories as standing on the river side of Water Street, at the corner of Oak Street, a pretentious two-story frame house occupied by Elisha Harrison, one of the early residents and men of enterprise and spirit of the town of Evansville. Practically at the beginning of the commercial life of the new village Elisha Harrison and James W. Jones were the leading merchants of the town. They were both men of property, of high character, and willing to take their chances in the investment of money in matters of public enterprise. Harrison was a member of two firms, one with James W. Jones and one with Harley B. Chandler, both of which advertised in the Western Sun at Vincennes and the Evansville Gazette. Harrison, as a member of the firm of Harrison & Goldsmith, furnished the means and credit, built the first court house in Evansville located on the southerly corner of Main and Third Streets, which is graphically described by Mrs. Riley who came to Evansville early in the thirties and attended service there as the building was used for religious purposes. Harrison was an able man with many excellent traits, public spirited, was active in politics, six years in the state legislature, and published several addresses to the public which have been preserved, showing him to be a man of education. Probably no other man of his time invested his fortune in public enterprises more than Elisha Harrison. He established and maintained the Evansville Weekly Gazette at his own expense and almost a total loss for about four years and a half. He had associated with him a printer by the name of Monroe, who attempted to buy Harrison out and carry on the paper alone, but the credit of Harrison remained the support of the paper until about the time of Harrison's death in 1825, when the paper ceased to exist. After Harrison's death his executor advertised the Gazette plant for sale as part of his estate in a New Harmony paper. The value of this paper, the files of about three years and one-half of which have been preserved, cannot be estimated for historical purposes. The publisher of the paper had a contract, at the beginning, to publish the laws of the United States and it seems

that the paper was mailed to the Department of State at Washington, the address in ink still remaining on the paper, probably for the purpose of checking up the Government publication. About three years and a half of the files of this paper were thus preserved and bound and are preserved in this form at the present time in the Library of Congress in Washington. A summary of the contents of these files furnishes an interesting account of the ordinary life of Evansville for that period.

Without the Western Sun published at Vincennes, the files of which from 1808 to 1850 have been preserved, it would have been impossible for such a history as Esarey's History of Indiana covering that period to have been prepared as it was. In fact that file contains in a substantial degree the territorial history of Indiana as well as the history of the state for the first decade.

The Gazette contains an open letter from Elisha Harrison to Ratliff Boone, charging that Boone is secretly attacking Harrison and secretly using documents which Harrison is unable to see or learn about and Harrison offers Boone the columns of his paper for an open fight. He also quotes Boone to the effect that he does not care to engage in a newspaper fight with a man who runs a newspaper. It is quite probable that Harrison's defeat for the nomination of state senator in 1824 was due largely to the opposition of Boone, for, as stated, Boone tolerated no rivals and Harrison was more of a rival to him than any man in this immediate section.

Harrison purchased the ferry originally operated by Hugh McGary, located opposite lot No. 8, old plan of Evansville, he erected a tavern on this lot on Water Street, which was operated as Chute's Tavern and took out a license in his own name to run the ferry. When salt works were regarded as a great addition to any city or section of the country, Harrison at much expense with his partner, James W. Jones, sank a well on Pigeon Creek and found salt water at a depth of 463 feet, which event was announced with great expectations and furnished the occasion for a short but valuable sketch of Evansville in 1824. The editorial in the Gazette of date September 9, 1824, evidently written by Monroe, is set out in the abstract of the Gazette files. He was Brigadier General in the militia.

The following address by Elisha Harrison was found in the form of a printed circular pasted in an old volume of the Western Sun at Vincennes on file in the State Library at Indianapolis:

"Address by Elisha Harrison

"To the free and independent electors of the 10th Senatorial District of the State of Indiana, composed of the counties of Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer and Perry.

"Fellow Citizens:

"The time will soon arrive when you will be called upon to exercise the right of suffrage in selecting suitable characters to fill the different offices in your government. The time is now actually arrived when your thoughts ought to be employed in the investigation of the

qualifications and character of those persons who offer themselves to fill important offices. Through the solicitations of respectable and influential friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the ensuing general assembly; and in thus presenting myself to the public for an office of such importance, an inquiry might arise with those who it has or may not be in my power to be personally acquainted with, what are my feelings as to local arrangements, qualifications and claims to office? I will answer them: I have resided in this state near four years and near three of them in the district which I now offer to represent. I had the honor of a seat in the last general assembly of this state. As to my conduct as a legislator I refer you to the Journal of the House of Representatives. I have no real estate in the district, but what is located in the county of Vanderburgh. I am perfectly satisfied with the local arrangements throughout the district and will support them as they now stand unless otherwise instructed.

"Holding that the right of the people to instruct their representative is one of their invaluable privileges guaranteed to them, I shall (if elected) at all times be happy of your instruction in all legislative business in which you may be interested.

"Aloof from combinations and party issue I feel no other sentiment but what will have a tendency to promote the public good. It is too frequently the case that when men are candidates for the favor of the people that much is promised but little performed; for my part I shall promise you nothing but my best exertions to promote your interest, secure your privileges, and defend your rights from any encroachments which may be attempted. And if I should be so fortunate as to meet with a majority of your suffrages at the ensuing election, I shall always feel grateful for so distinguished a favor and will endeavor to prove by a faithful discharge of the many important duties incumbent on me as your legislator that you have not improperly bestowed your suffrages.

"With respect I am the public's friend and devoted servant,
"ELISHA HARRISON."

Evansville,
7th of July, 1819.

He was elected State Senator at the election mentioned.

The following card was issued May 5, 1824, in support of Harrison's canvass for state senator, in which he was unsuccessful:

"Card from E. Harrison.

To the voters of the 10th Senatorial District composed of the counties of Posey, Vanderburgh, and part of Warrick.

Fellow Citizens:

Motives of an imperative nature and in which your interest is in common with my own, induce me again to offer myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of Indiana for an additional term. Professions or promises on my part, upon the present occasion, I conceive to be entirely superfluous, as six successive years in the legislature must unquestionably establish my political creed and enable you to

judge of my qualifications to serve you as a legislator. For the course I have pursued during the period above mentioned, I refer you to the Journals of that Branch of the Legislature in which I have been honored with a seat.

I will here barely remark that as heretofore I have not at this time any other interest except that which is intimately connected with your own; and should you think proper again to honor me with your confidence, I will serve you faithfully, and to the extent of my limited understanding.

With sentiments of the highest consideration, I have the honor to be your

Obedient servant,

E. HARRISON."

Evansville, April 26, 1824.
(May 5, 1824).

The unusual number of court records in which Elisha Harrison appeared to be interested as plaintiff or defendant indicate in some measure great activity in business life. He was imperious, combative, representing an insult, and had the same views on that subject as were maintained by many prominent men who came from south of the Ohio River as did Harrison.

His value as a citizen from the beginning of the town and county until the time of his death about the latter part of 1826 or the first part of 1827 cannot be questioned. The writer has had small opportunity to trace Elisha Harrison other than the statement of Joseph P. Elliott who married one of his daughters.

AMOS CLARK

Amos Clark came west from New York in 1818, remained for a short time at New Harmony, when he moved to Evansville. He took an active part in the organization of the city and county, at various times, filled local offices of minor importance, which gave him an opportunity to lend a guiding hand in the affairs of the town. In the preparation and supervision of the legal forms necessary in the public service in the city and county, particularly for the first decade, may be seen the work of Amos Clark. He is described in one of the Posey County histories substantially as an able jury lawyer, but lacking in that other essential of a trained legal mind. Nothing could be farther from the truth. As to his ability as a jury lawyer, the writer has no means of knowing other than the fact that he was on one side or the other of practically every important case tried in Vanderburgh County courts during the first decade, and was a successful lawyer. As to his ability as a lawyer, there remains still upon the records all of the necessary data from which to determine the fact; a majority of the court files in the Vanderburgh Circuit Court in the form of bills in chancery, declaration, special answers, and pleadings of all kinds during that period, are in the handwriting of Amos Clark. The same qualities in a lawyer necessary in special pleading in which the highest tests of legal skill may be shown, and in the case of Amos Clark were shown, were required a hundred years ago as are required today, and it is therefore

an easy matter for a lawyer now to determine the ability of a lawyer who lived in the early period with such opportunities at hand. Some of the most interesting and illuminating details of the history of the first decade of Evansville are found buried in the pleadings written by Amos Clark, which supply in an important degree the missing facts necessary to a connected story of the history of the town.

He was the leader of the Evansville Bar during the period he lived here, from the beginning of the town and county until he moved south to Louisiana and Texas in the early forties.

He was a member of the legislature of Indiana, also a delegate to one of the national conventions in 1840. During the last few years of his residence in Evansville, he associated in partnership with him John J. Chandler, one of the best educated men, and one of the ablest lawyers of the southwestern Indiana bar.

One of the chief services, if not the greatest service, performed by Amos Clark was in the capacity of prosecuting attorney for Vanderburgh County as well as in some of the adjoining counties, from about 1820 to 1825, a pivotal period in the vindication of the supremacy of law and order in Vanderburgh County and the town of Evansville. The first prosecuting attorney appointed in Vanderburgh County was John Law, then living in Vincennes. He was prosecuting attorney during 1818, and 1819, and a portion of 1820. His salary was \$100 a year, and he never received a dollar during his term, but was compelled to sue for it and take a judgment for it after his term expired. The record shows that in the absence of money he cashed orders to leading persons anticipating his salary, by which public spirited persons aided the young town when it had no money. Law was a capable man, was educated in New England, and brought with him as an equipment for the office the highest ideals of his profession. Clark followed Law as prosecutor. Clark was a man of good moral character, had high ideals, and was fearless in the administration of the law.

He prosecuted some of the leading men of the community, and their relatives, for violation of the law. Several men of prominence in the beginning of Evansville were lawless, and attempted to defy law and public opinion. Others less violent, but representing rather the spirit of the age in the west, believed in the art of self-defense, and preferred rather than to resort to slander and libel suits to take the law in their own hands, and occasionally men of high standing in the community were prosecuted for assault and battery. Ratliff Boone and Elisha Harrison were both so prosecuted, and Harrison as shown elsewhere was defendant in one or more civil suits on account of personal assault. Particularly with the lawless spirits who attempted to defy the law and the public opinion, Amos Clark measured and within four or five years with the aid occasionally of other prosecutors and the grand juries and petit juries, and the judge upon the bench, had vindicated the law, and thoroughly broken up organized attempts to defy it.

A majority of the leading men of the community, including men from New York, New England, and the Atlantic Coast States, as well

as some of the leading men from the south, stood for law and order in its essential particulars.

The Clark family from which Amos Clark descended, were an old English family which settled in New England in the first half of the 17th century, members of which took an active and honorable part in the Indian wars in the defense of New England.

While Amos Clark was living in Evansville at an early day, he was visited by his sister, Susan Clark Morris, who married Judge Roberts of Warrick County and resided with him there in the celebrated old stone house above Newburgh. Her granddaughter, Mrs. Susan Morris Garvin, married Thomas Edgar Garvin, Jr., late of this city, now of Tennessee. Her son, Thomas E. Garvin (III), is a member of the Indianapolis bar; her son Melville, lives in Tennessee.

Another sister of Amos Clark, Cornelia Clark Hopkins, while visiting him, married Alanson Warner, of Evansville, elsewhere referred to; her daughter, Cornelia Hopkins, was adopted by Alanson Warner and known by the name of Cornelia Warner, and married Mr. Culbertson, of New Albany, Indiana. Cornelius Morris, a niece of Amos Clark, visited Alanson Warner in Evansville at his residence on Walnut Street between First and Second Streets in this city built by him in the forties, still standing, and there met Thomas E. Garvin, to whom she was married in Pen Yan, New York, November 11, 1849. Thomas E. Garvin belongs to the age of the forties and subsequently in the history of Evansville, and during his time was one of the most prominent men in the community.

ALANSON WARNER

Among the early arrivals in Evansville after its organization as a town was Alanson Warner. He ranked with the other leaders mentioned, and was recognized by them equally as one of the dominating forces in the life of the town and county.

The first sheriff of the county was John B. Stinson, appointed by the governor. He was not re-elected but succeeded by Hazael Putnam, who was a veteran of the Battle of Tippecanoe. In 1822 Alanson Warner was elected sheriff, but turned over the office to A. Daniel Miller. He held various offices in the county, and was one of the most active and influential men in the town, and the county, in the first and second decade.

He came from New England, was a man of good character, excellent business habits, with New England ideals and standards, who adjusted himself to western people and to western methods, and in the management of the office of sheriff, and in the finances of the county, in which he took an active part, he was a valuable citizen.

About 1824 he organized the first stage line in southwestern Indiana to run from Evansville, through Princeton, to Vincennes, making two round trips a week, the announcement of which is printed elsewhere and is found in the Evansville Gazette. This was one of the great improvements of that time, and has no where been mentioned in the state histories in which reference is made to similar enterprise else-

where as of great moment. In this manner Warner became interested in a livery stable, and at an early day, no doubt in connection with the operation of the stage, which continued until the day of railroads, he used his livery stable for stage horses as well.

The firm of Warner and Setchell in the forties and fifties recalls the personality of Joseph Setchell, the livery man, who was an active and prominent citizen in the community. Setchell & Bowles succeeded Warner & Setchell, a firm in which the late Edward Bowles spent the active portion of his life as a prominent and useful citizen of high character. Later the firm was Forth & Bowles. All of these men, except Warner, have left descendants in Evansville or southern Indiana.

THE CHANDLER FAMILY

In 1818 Asaph Chandler came to Evansville from New York and died the same year, leaving a widow and three small children, William H., John J., and a daughter who subsequently married Josiah W. Knight, a prominent school teacher at the beginning of the public schools in Evansville.

The inventory and sale bill on file in the Probate Court in which the Chandler's estate was administered show the finest house furnishings and equipment of carriages and horses to be found in the records of the county for that decade. These represented silverware and tableware, curtains, carpets and furniture, and expensive carriages with horses, in which in all probability Chandler came West with his family.

John G. Chandler, the brother of Asaph Chandler, was the guardian of these children, but lived only in Evansville a short time. Harley B. Chandler, a brother of Asaph Chandler, was an active man in the commercial affairs of the early town, and was a partner in the leading firm of Jones, Harrison, Jones & Chandler, elsewhere referred to. Harley B. Chandler was postmaster in 1825, and died soon after.

The widow of Asaph Chandler left Evansville, but later returned. Late in the thirties William H. and John J. Chandler soon afterwards sold his interest in the paper to his brother William H., who conducted that paper until it became established later as a daily. William H. Chandler became postmaster and retired from the newspaper management, but continued subsequently in the job printing business and in 1858 published the first city directory of Evansville, a few copies of which are still in existence and are of great value as a record of the names of the heads of families in Evansville at that time, and as containing succinct statements of the public organizations and institutions of the city, also interesting advertisements which of themselves have historical value.

John J. Chandler devoted himself entirely to the practice of the law. A proper record of both of the Chandler brothers is given in local histories. John J. Chandler is mentioned by Charles Denby in his biographical sketch of John Law, published in the first volume of the state reports of the Indiana Historical Society. John J. Chandler acquired a competence outside of the law when late in life he retired wholly from the practice. He was one of the leaders in all public en-

terprises in the city, was one of the most accomplished men of the Evansville Bar, and one of the most incisive and forceful men in public address, especially in addresses to juries.

Among the descendants of John J. Chandler, is his son, John J. Chandler, a prominent citizen of Evansville.

JOHN S. HOPKINS

A Typical Pioneer

I have sought to appreciate the development of Saxon sense under the tuition of the wilderness and to trace the schooling of the mind, under the auspices of social life, in an application to the needs of self-government. (William Henry Milburn).

To the student of the character of the early settlers of Evansville in Vanderburgh County, some of whom passed away in the first half of the last century, some of whom lived to the time of the active memory of persons now living, there appears a group of men, representatives of pioneer life at its best, presenting rugged traits of character developed and seasoned in an early life in the wilderness, and in the building up of the city and county as developed within the period of their active lives.

Life in early Evansville had some advantages over life in the clearings of the wilderness, but much the same influences in moulding character existed in both places.

This type of men has passed away with the conditions under which they grew up, but the present generation is under obligations it cannot repay to such men, and may with profit imitate their virtues. Many of the valuable traits of character developed in such a life have been inherited by their descendants who have, however, not been subjected to the privations endured by their ancestors.

It is beyond the scope of this sketch to attempt to do justice to, or even mention them all, but one of them, whom the writer knew well after he entered active life, has left an unusual auto-biography which is here published as the life of a typical pioneer. The paper itself illuminates not only the history of his life, but is evidence first hand of the correctness of many of the statements contained in it which give it more than usual historical value. It should be said of John S. Hopkins, who came to Vanderburgh County and the hamlet of Evansville in their beginning, and who lived through to see the growth of the city and county near the close of the last century, in which he had himself been so influential, that no man stood higher than he, that he carried into his life the standards so finely stated by him, that his life was a blameless one and his example as a pioneer and his record as a commonwealth builder belong to the history of this community. This may be said without prejudice to others of the same type which he represented. He was a man of average weight and height with an unusually rapid speech, in which frequently appeared flashes of humor

and brilliancy, and he was in conversation a fascinating man. He was a man of large means, he had a large family, whose descendants have always been very active and prominent in the city of Evansville.

Mr. William Warren, whose first wife was a granddaughter of Robert Parrett whose daughter married Hopkins, remembers when the National Bank act became a law John S. Hopkins was in Washington with papers to organize the First National Bank of Evansville, which would have been the first bank organized as No. 1 by the United States but for the fact the papers were not in form required, and he returned to Evansville, corrected them, returned immediately to Washington, and his bank number was 7.

Warren remembers when a dry goods merchant making out an order for goods, Hopkins remarked as he wrote the word, some people think sox don't spell socks, but I don't see why it don't.

The late Judge Dyer narrated to the writer an incident of which he had personal knowledge, showing one phase of the character of the man. He was purchasing a piece of property in the residence quarter, upon which he built residences for some of his children, and the seller, who was an old citizen remarked with some regret when the money was finally paid that he lacked a given sum, several hundred dollars, of the amount necessary to pay his debts, upon which Mr. Hopkins had him make out a list of all his debts and gave him a check sufficient to pay them all. When he settled his fees with Judge Dyer, he gave him a check for double the amount which he asked.

The brilliance in conversation of John S. Hopkins, indeed much the same peculiarity of rapid speech, was inherited particularly by his youngest son, Edward O. Hopkins, who was for many years vice-president and general manager of the system of railroads centering in Evansville, under the presidency of David J. Mackey. The system later was broken up and the various railroads absorbed into the great trunk railway lines now in Evansville.

It is narrated of Mr. Hopkins, who was a brilliant story teller, that on one occasion he measured with Senator Mason, of Illinois, in Washington City, a man celebrated in the particular mentioned, when the latter in amazement and admiration conceded Hopkins' superiority, and inquired of him where he obtained his brand of stories.

It was also stated by a financier, well known in Wall Street, where E. O. Hopkins was well acquainted, that the latter was the most brilliant man he knew among the railroad men coming from the West to New York.

The present John S. Hopkins, only son of Edward O. Hopkins, better known as Stuart to distinguish him from his uncle of the same name, is a well-known successful manufacturer of Evansville, who in like manner inherits much of the traits of his father mentioned.

A SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN S. HOPKINS

Evansville, Ind. Oct. 22nd, 1881.

Was born in Truxton, Courtland County, New York, Oct. 28, 1811.

My father, Edward Hopkins, I believe was born in Bennington, Vermont, January 17th, 1785.

My mother, Mary Steuart, was born in Massachusetts, Franklin County, Colrairie, February 14th, 1791.

My parents were married in Truxton, Courtland County, New York, where I was born in the year of 1811, October 28th.

My father kept the first dry goods store in Truxton.

We then moved to Swanton, Vermont, where my oldest brother Norman Hopkins, died with the scarlet fever.

My father then moved to Bennington, Vermont, where we remained about two years then we moved to a place called Ginder Land about eleven miles west of Albany, New York.

Then my father moved to Burlington, Otsego County, New York, where we remained until the fall of 1819.

My father, with a lawyer by the name of Leothrop Elderkin, went out west on horseback to see the west; it took them thirty days to get to Evansville. My father selected Saundersville, Scott Township, Vanderburgh County, Indiana, and Mr. Elderkin selected New Albany where he settled and died. I called to see him about the year 1832.

When my father returned we left Burlington and went to Olean Point on the Alleghany River where my father and his brother, Stephen Hopkins, built a flat boat and took their families with John M. Dunham's family for Evansville. The water was very low and we would sometimes get on the rocks and were pulled off by the Indians with their oxen. When we got to Cincinnati the river froze over and we had to move out of our boat until the river opened; then we went back to our boat and passed on our journey. We arrived at Evansville February 22nd, 1820. We took our boat around Pigeon creek up to David Neglie's mill, where we got Mr. John Weatherow with his four horse team and take us out to Saundersville, where my father and others had laid out the town; then they supposed it would be the main town in the county, but it did not take long to convince them of the mistake, although there were several log houses and small woolen mill there. My little brother, Lothrop Elderkin Hopkins, died and was buried there; he died in my arms. I was alone with him at the time. We did not suppose he was so near his end or we would not have been alone. My mother was with us in a few minutes. He died with the consumption.

My father moved back to Evansville in the fall of 1820 and kept tavern on Lot 8, Old Plan, a short time, then my father rented the tavern stand of Alanson Warner and kept tavern there a short time, then my father bought a farm at the cross roads in Armstrong Township where we lived about three years then we moved back to Evansville about the year 1827; we first moved in a frame house on Main Street belonging to Samuel Mansel, then we moved in a brick building

belonging to Mr. John Tompson, afterwards the Apollo Hall. My father and mother died here and we have all resided here ever since our arrival in 1820.

The first business of a commercial character I went into was going to cane brakes and getting cane and splitting them up and barreling them and shipping them to Pittsburgh, where they were made into weaver's reeds. After that I started a factory and made the weaver's reeds here where I made several thousand. We sold them to the farmers to weave their jeans and linsies; those were domestic times.

The next business I went into was keeping a wood yard and boat stores and added to it a saloon as was called then, but I soon ascertained it was a man-trap or dead-fall and I did not like the business, as I believe it is the worst business and most destructive of life, property and good morals in the world at this time, or any business that is licensed to destroy life and property.

The first thousand dollars I ever made was selling groceries; that is liquors and other groceries. I thought I was in the wrong business and would try something else if I should make less I would have a better opinion of myself and stand higher in the estimate of my Maker.

All you had to have then to start groceries was a barrel of whiskey, 1 doz. ginger cakes, 1 box herring, some molasses, 1 keg nails, 1 kit mackerel, crackers, tobacco, and one bladder of snuff.

The next adventure I made was with William Lockhart we bought a canal boat that came out of the Ohio canal. Lockhart had a stack of dry goods and I had some groceries, so we fitted the boat out for a coasting trip and was about six months making the trip as far as Natches, Mississippi.

We employed Thomas Stinson to run the boat for us and he remained with us all of the trip and we had a very pleasant time with one exception and that was I had only been married about three months before we started and I did not think store-boating and getting married worked well together at the same time. I afterwards ran several flat boats to New Orleans loaded with produce and would sometimes come back on deck with our crews. Deck passage and wood \$3.00, not wood \$5.00, cabin passage would vary according to boats say \$35.00 to \$50.00. Twelve days then was considered a good trip. A dollar in those days meant something as you could buy good Congress land in this and adjoining counties for \$1.25 and some would not enter the land as they would have to pay taxes after five years and they preferred squatting on the land to paying taxes, but as the British and Yankees came in so thick the natives became alarmed and entered the lands and paid taxes.

The business I went into before store-boating was the matrimonial business. I was married December 9th, 1834, by Reverend Joseph Wheeler to Mary A. Parrett, daughter of Reverend Robert Parrett. Her parents came from England about the year 1816. They came in a sailing vessel and they landed at Jersey City in New Jersey. The name of the vessel was the Maryant, and Mary Ann Parrett was born on her on their voyage to this country, and they said they would call

her Mary Ann. I thought they might have called her a mermaid as the ocean was her native land.

I had up to this time resolved never to go in partnership with any one.

But as I read it in the Bible that it was not well for man to be alone in this world I thought I would make this the exception and I am very glad I did so, as it has paid very well. We have had eleven children and seventeen grandchildren. The only change I would make if I had to live my life over again is I would marry three or four years younger as life is too short to be going around alone in this world seeking artificial amusements.

As to my education I am sorry to say that I had not the advantage of a common education. I went to school about six months altogether in New York and Evansville. When we came to Evansville there were no schools here and when there were, I could not go as we had all to work and raise everything we consumed, and that was the only way anything could be procured. I never learned a single rule in arithmetic correctly, but adopted rules of my own to assist me in business, but I frequently found difficulties in my plan although I bought my own goods and kept my own books (and I managed to do the business correctly, or I suppose I did as my customers never complained of the business being wrong.

I always managed my business to enable me to pay one hundred cents on the dollar, and I never was sued for debt and had but little litigation with any one. My education would not allow me to be scientific; my rules compelled me to deal in plain facts.)

Now the condition of things have changed; any one that will can get a good common education if they will and a college education if they will try. My advice to all is to educate yourselves as the mind makes the man and you distinguish men according to their education, business qualifications and refinement.

I was in the dry goods business about twenty-eight years, when I first commenced business we had to cross the mountains in stages and wagon our goods back over the mountains then down the river from Pittsburgh or Wheeling. It would take about three months to get our goods from the time we would leave home we would sometimes ship around by New Orleans and up the river. Sometimes goods would be out three or four months. I bought goods in Boston, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and few in Cincinnati during the time I was in the dry goods business. I was elected to serve on the City Council several times and was elected Mayor of the City of Evansville in the year 1851 to serve three years. I was elected to the Legislature of this state in 1861-1867 and 1878, making three terms.

I was president of the First National Bank of Evansville, president of the Evansville Insurance Co., president of the Evansville and Cairo Steam Packet Co., was director in the Evansville and Crawfordsville R. R., and I am the only one now living that originated the road. I was a director for about twenty-eight years.

As to my religious beliefs, I believe there is one God and his laws

are perpetual, unchangeable and never vary, and his laws are based on justice and humanity, and I believe any one that violates them will have to suffer and pay the penalty. And after that I cannot see any reason why all will not eventually be saved as God created us without our knowledge and according to his own will. I believe he will take better care of us than our earthly parents. And I do not believe our earthly parents would punish their children to a greater extent than justice and humanity would require. If they should they would be considered insane or bad citizens.

As to my belief in Jesus Christ, I believe he was the greatest medium or mediator between God and man that ever lived. And his teachings the best ever proclaimed by any one.

The reasons I have for not believing he was verily God is his own sayings. We all understand that a man's dying declarations are the best evidence that can be produced. Just before he was put to death he went out to pray to his Heavenly Father that if it was possible for this cup to pass from him he wished it done, but if not possible thy will be done not mine. He recognized a greater power than his. As to where God is or what God is we have no knowledge except men's opinions, and they are usually the result of their early education. My desire all my life was to know the truth and be governed strictly by it.

As to my politics, I was an original pro-slavery Henry Clay Whig, but now I am a wolley horse Republican. The reason I am not a Democrat is I am in favor of the known will of the people being the supreme law of the land. I am in favor of the Union, in favor of maintaining the Government cost what it may, in favor of honest money and no repudiation with state or the general Government. I am opposed to men being prescribed for their political opinions. I am in favor of the freest government on the face of the earth. And our laws made so we may live as free as the air we breathe and every man to produce what he consumes. I am in favor of the free schools, and no distinction as to race or color. I believe all being educated is the best guarantee that our free government will always be maintained.

I am in favor of a National Congress and we should have uniform weights, measures and one currency the world over for the good of all mankind. But that would be opposed by shillocks, brokers and oppressors of men.

I believe any one attempting to take the life of the President, Vice-President, any member of the Supreme Court or any one of the Senators of the United States should be put to death and treated as a criminal as though he committed the act.

Included among the men of the first decade who are particularly mentioned in the various portions of this history of the early city and county may be given the following valuable list, though not complete, of persons furnished in John M. Lockwood's personal reminiscences as of the date of 1831, viz:*

*History of Vanderburgh County (1889), Brant & Fuller, p. 116.

Men of the Second Decade

Of the early inhabitants, the men having families in 1831, were: Gen. Robert M. Evans, Dr. William Trafton, John Mitchell, Amos Clark, Thomas Johnson, Silas Stephens, John M. Dunham, Mr. Ruark, Capt. James Newman, Maj. Alanson Warner, William McNitt, William Lewis, Joseph Hughey, Alpheus Fairchild, John W. Lilliston, William Scates, Camillus Evans, Edward Hopkins, Robert Barnes, Alex Johnson, William Dougherty, Daniel Tool, Alex McCallister, Henry Greek, Levi Price, L. J. Stinson, Dr. Phillips, James Lewis, Samuel Mansel, Abel Sullivan, Daniel Sullivan, Clark Lewis. The unmarried men in Evansville in 1831 were: John Shanklin, John S. Hopkins, John M. Lockwood, William Caldwell, William Campbell, John Mansel, Horace Dunham, Henry Carrington, George Thompson, James Johnson, Joseph Leonard, John Young, Marcus Sherwood, John Newman, William T. T. Jones, James Johnson, William Johnson, Capt. Barber, Nathan Rowley, David McArthur, John Ross, George Leonard, Richard Leonard, Stephen Woodrow. Allowing six for each family, the population of Evansville at that time was about 216. The following are the names of farmers living in the vicinity in 1831: Robert Parrett, Emanuel Hall, Charles Dunk, John Duncan, James Neal, George W. Lindsey, Luke Wood, John B. Stinson, Benoni Stinson and Daniel Miller.

During the period from 1830 to 1840 and later many of the leading men who were active in the beginning of Evansville history remained in Evansville, some of them, Asaph Chandler, Elisha Harrison, Eli Sherwood, and others, died; some, including Joshua V. Robinson, moved away; many of them continued longer, and some of them lived through until after the period of the Civil war. It is beyond the scope of this history to attempt to furnish a complete list of these names. The following list of names has been given as representing the mercantile interests of Evansville in the year 1840:*

Shanklin & Johnson, Rowley & Sherwood, Henry D. Allis, John Mitchell, John M. Stockwell & Co., Burbank & Co., Jones & Royston, Jerome B. Lawphear, John R. Wilcox, F. C. Gwathney, Alexander Price, S. W. Townsend, Edward Hopkins, John H. Maghee, William Caldwell, Fred Wetsell, Martin Schovel, A. B. Carpenter & Co., Charles L. Rhomann, C. M. Griffith, Robert Barnes, Thomas Gedney, Charles Folmen, Bittrolff & Geissler, Joseph Raim, P. Wise & Co., G. A. Meyers, G. Venneman & Co., J. E. Wood, B. Jacobs & Co., Daniel Wolsey, John Greek, Edward Jewell, W. & C. Bell, Decker & Kramer, L. & P. Hornbrook, A. M. Klein, C. Newburgher & Co., T. G. Thurston, Peter Vaughn, John S. Hopkins, A. Laughlin, J. Farquhar, G. W. Miller, Harrison & Walker, C. D. Bourne, C. Levy & Co., and J. W. Tileston & Son.

In addition to these names might be mentioned, without attempting to give a complete list, one of the Laughlins, iron merchant of Pittsburgh, who established a branch in Evansville with Samuel Orr in charge, who later became the leader in the iron industry of Evans-

*Gilbert's History of Evansville, vol. 1, p. 46.

ville; Francis Amory, Jr., and George W. Armory, men of wealth and social position who came from Boston and later returned there; John J. Marlett (1805-1876) who came to Evansville in 1837, to whom justice has been done in the early histories. The writer is under obligations for interesting reminiscences by his son John J. Marlett, who succeeded his father in business, and has for a generation been one of the prominent, well-known citizens of Evansville. Mr. Marlett's memory of the early times is very accurate. He remembers having been lost in the woods near the corner of what is now Main and Franklin Streets on the old Longworth tract in the year 1847. The list of the individuals and firms and families of Evansville from 1840 down to date is covered with the exception of the years 1840 and 1841 by the files of the Evansville Journal with occasionally other files for shorter periods.

The reminiscences of Joseph P. Elliott are invaluable in the description of the men and families from 1837 to the time of the Civil war and even later. From the time he came to Evansville in 1837 practically to the time of his death he led an active and industrious life, was much of the time in the public service, elected to various offices, was prominent, and was active in charitable and religious work. His first wife was a daughter of Elisha Harrison, his second wife, mother of his children, was a daughter of Reverend Joseph Wheeler, a man of great influence in the moral and religious world from 1818, for a period of nearly forty years, and concerning whom ample justice has been done in the local histories. Elliott described Robert M. Evans, whom he met on his first coming to Evansville; he describes the Negley mill center, the leading steam grist mill in a large territory, located on the south side of Pigeon Creek, established by James Anthony at the very beginning of Vanderburgh County. This location was near the State Road, about three miles from Evansville, where a small village had grown up on the north side of the creek opposite where the high land of the creek abruptly terminated in a very steep hill. In a business and social way to some extent Negley's center also connected the English Settlement with the Evansville settlement. Elliott's book is in the nature of reminiscences. It contains a number of biographies of persons whom Elliott knew personally, much of which is of real value. In his estimates of character of individuals of whom he speaks, he sometimes writes with too great bluntness and crudeness, which are not only a blemish to the style, but in some cases affect the value of his judgment. The McGary fiction in Elliott's book reaches the high water mark, and is elsewhere referred to in the mention of the confusion of identity of Hugh McGary the elder, and Hugh McGary the younger. It is however impossible that the reminiscences of a man who had been a part of the life of the city from 1837 to almost the time of his death if they were honestly written as Elliott's were, should not have much real historical value, for they deal with a number of subjects nowhere found in any other history, and are based on personal knowledge.

JOHN DOUGLAS

In 1834 upon the organization of the Evansville branch of the state bank of Indiana, John Douglas, a Scotchman, cashier of a bank in Louisville, was engaged at a salary of \$1200.00 a year as cashier. John Mitchell was selected president. The directors in this organization were John Shanklin, William Lewis, George W. L. White, Robert Barnes, Marcus Sherwood, Chester Elliott, James Cawson, Derias North, and John Mitchell, all prominent men in the community. Douglas served as cashier for thirteen years and was succeeded by George W. Rathbone, a man who later became president, and remained at the head of the bank until his death, and by his will established the Rathbone Home, one of the valuable public institutions of the city and county.

Douglas died in 1863 about eighty-six years old, leaving a large estate. Among his relatives was the mother of Mr. S. Wallace Cook, of this city.

Paper of John W. Foster -----
 Paper of Mrs. Shanklin -----
 Paper of Mrs. Hamlin -----

SOCIAL LIFE OF EVANSVILLE

by

Mrs. James Maynard Shanklin

In beginning I may say I shall not try to give exact dates for I kept no record of them in my girlhood visits to my uncle, Mr. Samuel Orr and family in Evansville, but it was about 1851, so can only judge by recalling events as I remember them.

My own home was in Pittsburgh, Penna., and my maiden name Eliza McCutcheon. My father and mother were married in America, both were of Scotch Irish descent. My father, Robert McCutcheon was in the wholesale grocery business, but as many merchants did in those days made trips to New Orleans with produce. And on one of these trips brought me to Evansville for a visit during his six weeks stay in the south. It was a great event in my life, as transportation then was entirely by boat at least from Cincinnati, and the river then admitted of fine steamers. I think it took us one week to get to Evansville. We landed at the wharf during the night and as the boat only stopped long enough to take on freight and passengers, her time was uncertain, so the quandry with my father was how to get me safely to my uncle's (these were not days of telephone) and not miss his own passage. It happened fortunately however that Mr. Lansing Heberd, an Evansville well known gentleman, whose son and daughters are now living in New Jersey, hearing the situation, offered to see me safely to my Uncle's and my father entrusted me to his care. The whole situation was strange to me, the board walks, the oil lamps, etc. and when Mr. Heberd offered me his arm, I was quite shy in accepting it, which proves I was rather a young miss. Probably it was my first experience, though in 1917 the custom is universal.

However, we soon reached my Uncle's home then on the corner of Second and Vine Streets. A ring at the bell brought him to the window, and when Mr. Heberd announced the arrival of his niece, I was most heartily welcomed by him and my Aunt; but my cousin Mattie Orr was too sleepy to give me more than a hasty nod. I had scarcely gotten settled however, when the bell rang, and my father's anxiety was relieved by hearing I was quite safe. The most attractive thing to me in the morning was the big open fire place, the small pewter egg cups which required some skill and experience to keep the egg in proper bounds. Also the strange taste of the cistern water from a shingle roof. I soon became adjusted to these things and had a jolly good time. My father had suggested that I either take music lessons, or go to school with my cousin (which ever I preferred) and deciding the former was most attractive, I began with enthusiasm, but later concluded it would be more fun to go to school, so don't imagine I made much progress in either. My cousin, James Orr, I think was then in Belfast, Ireland, where he was in school and spent the year with his grandmother returning home with quite a little Irish brogue. I judge I was looked upon as quite a City Miss, as I wore then a new style straw scoop bonnet with a long green silk curtain and had the accomplishment of jumping "twist the rope," which was thought quite a feat. Mr. Safford had a boy's school in the basement of the Methodist church, then on Locust street and his scholars were especially proficient in Latin. Afterward a school was built on the then hill (some time later graded to street level) where business houses were erected. Mrs. Safford taught girls, and was so very near-sighted that I have often heard the girls tell how they would hide under their desks, or perhaps jump out of a window, and would not be missed by her. Mallie Shanklin, Eliza Foster, (sister of the Honorable John W. Foster of Washington) and many other girls of that generation were scholars, some of whom became women of prominence. Among the early teachers were Miss Abbott, and the Misses Dean, all from the East.

Mr. H. Q. Wheeler instituted our public schools, which from a small beginning have grown to great proportions. And the Misses Dean were the first teachers. After a few years however, they returned to Vermont, but subsequently came back, as Mrs. James H. Cutler and Mrs. George L. Start. Mrs. Cutler is still with us, a good club and church woman, and much respected and beloved by her friends.

The first Trustees of the public schools were Mr. Christian Decker and Mr. William Hughes.

Our parties included girls and boys, and we played such games as "dropping the handkerchief," "blind man's buff," with an occasional kissing game, over which the girls would usually make a pretense of resistance, but enjoyed being chosen just the same. We were dressed simply with no extra frills, though I recall a little striped silk dress my father had brought me from Philadelphia of which I was quite proud. However, all good things come to an end, as did my visit and

when very early one morning I heard my father's voice down stairs, I knew my doom was sealed and with tears bade my companions good-bye, and sailed up the Ohio homeward.

My next long visit was some years later after my father's death, and at this time my associates were then older young ladies and gentlemen. The Old Bulls Head Tavern was on outer Main Street where occasional dances were held, but my Aunt, Mrs. Orr, was somewhat opposed to such frivolous amusements, so I never attended one of these balls. I recall Miss Carrie Law, daughter of Judge Law, as one of the prominent young ladies, also Miss Mary Stockwell, Mary Jones, Malvina Shanklin, Mary and Fannie Page, Lizzie Half, Ella Lister, Margaret Goslee and many others. Miss Law was afterward Mrs. D. J. Mckey, Miss Stockwell the wife of Mr. Cyprian Preston, Mary Jones became Mrs. Blythe Hynes, Mallie Shanklin Mrs. John Marshall Harlan, who was for many years one of the Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court. I became the wife of Lieutenant Colonel James Maynard Shanklin, who was instrumental in raising the 42nd Regiment of Indiana Volunteers for the Civil war, of which he was Major, later, Lieutenant Colonel. He was slightly wounded at Perryville in 1862, and in the battle of Stone river, while guarding a Section of woods, was overpowered by a superior force, lost his horse and was taken prisoner. He died from the effects of confinement for three months in Libby prison, when but twenty-eight years old.

Maggie Goslee married Cyrus K. Drew, Jr.

Among the long list of gentlemen were Mr. Matt Henning, Osborne Reilly, Matthew Dalzell, Mr. Charles Denby, Well Walker, Mr. Read, Mr. Fish. (both Eastern men) and too many others to mention, so that the girls had no lack of company to parties and entertainments, and saved one the possibility of being a wall flower. The girls of that day were pretty, and dressed well, and Evansville has always kept up her reputation in that line, though beauty is more artificial now than then. Among the prominent families who entertained were, Mr. and Mrs. James Laughlin, Mrs. John Morgan, Mrs. George Sonntag, Mrs. Charles Viele, the Babcocks, Mrs. John Shanklin, the Orrs, Mrs. Crawford Bell, Mrs. Barnes and too many others to enumerate. Our parties were always evening entertainments (for Bridge whist was not then known) but with occasional dances and agreeable conversation, were most enjoyable. The ladies made their own cakes and the principal ornaments of the table were pyramids of wine jelly in different colors, and on graduated glass stands, macaroons covered with spun sugar and any number of large handsome cakes, later the suppers were similar to the present ones. I always recall with great pleasure, the old First Presbyterian Church. Originally Mr. Chute with his bass viol led the congregational singing, but later a small gallery was erected for the accommodation of the choir. Among its members were Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Gilbert, Mallie Shanklin, Mary Jones, D. J. Mackey, Osborne Reilly, Blythe Hynes, R. K. McGrew, Will Wood, and later Mrs. John Foster and myself, beside others whom I do not now recall. The bell rang twice for service and woe to the late arri-

cals. It was not unusual then, for even Elders of a church to take "a wee drop for the stomach's sake," but Mr. Parrott preferred his cup of tea, which cheered but did not inebriate. The Ladies assembled once a year to give the church a thorough cleaning, the one drawback being the washing of the very long Venetian blinds, a most tedious job. But they made a jubilee of it and had a merry time. Mrs. Wm. Raily has written a very interesting history of the church which will be found in Willard Library and is much prized by the Congregation. When the old church was demolished it was replaced by the present Walnut Street church. Its first pastor was Rev. William McCaver who was with us for seventeen years. He went to Philadelphia with instructions to procure the latest architectural churchly plans and while there also secured quite a little sum of money. For some time service was held in the Lecture room, work being delayed by the Civil war, and before the main Auditorium was seated, all the ladies held a week's Bazaar and supper to raise funds for furnishings. Such women as Mrs. Alanson Warner, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Thomas E. Garvin, Mrs. M. A. Lawrence, Orrs, Shanklin and Mrs. Henry Babcock, and many more industrious workers gave almost their entire time to it, making for sale useful and ornamental garments and our suppers then as now were quite popular, the younger contingent too, fully enjoying the excitement. Mrs. Thomas E. Garvin had quite a reputation for her delicious fried oysters, which were a drawing card for the gentlemen. Her entire family have always been loyal members of the old church. I have forgotten just how much was realized from the fair, but quite a large sum. When the upper room was finished the choir gallery and organ were in the rear of the church, but afterward were moved and placed behind the pulpit, which was then of white marble presented by Mr. W. A. Lawrence, and is still preserved as a relic of former days. Miss Amelia Lawrence was instrumental in purchasing a good organ, over which she presided for several years. I think Mr. Theodore Russell was then leader of the volunteer singers, who were Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Butterfield, Mrs. Philip Decker, Mr. and Mrs. Blythe Hunes, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Lockyear, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, myself, and others, and when Mr. Tinker took the leadership and was with us over thirty years we rather prided ourselves in never having had a choir disagreement and frequently had outside soloists, conspicuous among them were Miss Babbett, now Mrs. Wm. Wilverthorne of California.

You will pardon my rather lengthy eulogy of my church which has always been very dear to my heart. One incident was the marriage in the church of Rev. Barnes, first pastor of the church on the hill, and Mrs. Drew, both about the age of eighty years, and followed the next day by the marriage of Bertha Gilliland and Dr. Hedges, she eighteen, he a little older. Both proved very happy unions.

We also had a philharmonic Society led by Mr. John E. Martin and many will remember our famous Warren's Band.

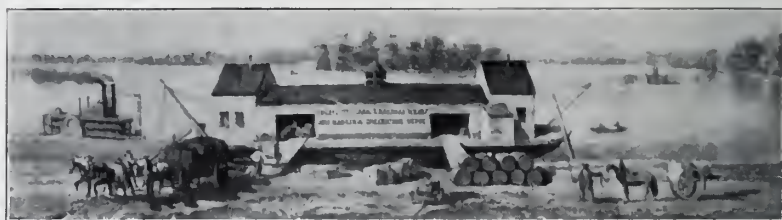
In thinking of the older families whose sons have left Evansville, I recall the Goodlet boys, the Babcocks, the Garvins, the Wartmans, the



MARINE HOSPITAL



CITY BREWERY



P. G. O'RILEY'S WHARFBOAT



PUBLIC SCHOOL



COURT HOUSE



EAGLE FOUNDRY



CITY FOUNDRY

VIEWS IN 1856

Runcies, the Gilchrists, the Ingles, Casselberry Dunkerson, Preston Kumler, Lowrie Gillett, my own son and doubtless many others whom I personally may not have known. This exodus has deprived us of many valuable young men, all of whom have become prominent in other cities. But those who remained added to our Society many most attractive young matrons, among them Mrs. Edward Viele, Mrs. Charles Cook, Mrs. George E. Mesker, Mrs. Henry Murphy, Mrs. Judge Gilchrist, Mrs. John Igleheart, Mrs. Harry Wartman, who for a time removed to Louisville, and others.

When I married and came to Evansville permanently in 1859, the old Shanklin homestead with which I had many delightful Associations, for here I came as a bride and here my son was born, was where the New McCurdy now stands. Father Shanklin sold the property originally to Mr. D. J. Mackey and Perry Huston, who built the old St. George, for so many years the successful hotel of the city. We then moved out to Mary street, to a house built by Mr. William Baker, for some years Mayor of the City, and whose Brother, Conrad Baker was Governor of the State. This home is now the Deaconess Hospital.

All my contemporaries and old associates have passed over and I alone am left to tell the tale.

Mrs. James Maynard Shanklin.

HISTORIC NAMES PLACES AND ENVIRONMENT OF THE OLD EVANSVILLE

By Phebe Whittlesey Hamlin

To one who has been born and spent the first twenty years of life in the early Evansville, and then transported back to it after a continuous absence of forty years, the effect of its growth and changes are startling. When I left it in the sixties, it was a town of a very few thousand inhabitants. Its graceful curve around the Ohio river, would have gained for it the cognomen of "The Crescent City," had not New Orleans preempted it. It was then a mercantile city, with dry goods stores and groceries predominating. When I returned it was an immense manufacturing center sending out its machinery to a vast part of the south and west—its suburbs extending for miles up and down the river, and towards all parts of the compass. When an expecting niece rescued me from being lost in its depths, I couldn't recognize a single land mark till we reached the intersection of Main & First Streets, then I realized I was again in the home of my nativity. But what had become of the old Firms, Alis & Howes, Jaquess and Hudspeth, Bement and Viele, Hopkins and Jon, Nesbet & Co., Preston Bros.? Had the old, substantial business men too, passed away, as well as their business places? Alas, I found they had. I could find no trace of The Washington Hotel, The Pavilion Hotel, kept by the genial proprietor Cyrus R. Drew Sr., The Sherwood House, the old Shanklin residence, The Half Corner toy store, kept by the widow and her daughters—even the architecture of the old dwellings seemed changed. The wide halls, long straight stairs, commodious, high-ceiled rooms, an

ell generally in the rear, had given place to a different style but I question whether a better style of architecture. Even the old Jaquess home, where many happy early years were spent, and that had claimed as guests half the shoppers of Posey and Gibson counties, was re-modeled into an up to date apartment house.

Not a trace was left of the old canal, that as early as eighteen forty-six, sometimes before the first railroad entered the city, and had connected the northern part of the state with Evansville, running through what is now Fifth Street if I remember right, and seeking its outlet through the mouth of Pigeon Creek into the Ohio. Its high, curving bridge on their stone abutments, over which the thoroughfares passed, and which were ever a menace to skittish horses, together with the picturesque ferry boats that were propelled through its sluggish waters, were all gone. Even the long line of steam boats that had tied up at the river's wharf had dwindled down to a scant half dozen. I looked in vain for some trace of the Parrot home that had stood at the south terminus of First Street. It had in the very old days been the home and farm of Father Parrot, one of the patriarchs of the town. The youngest daughter Eva had gone from its threshold to become the bride of Union Bethel of Newburgh, another daughter was Mrs. John Hopkins Sr. Many were the jolly good times we had there, and their echoes perhaps still linger about the spot. Nothing is truer than "the fashion of the world passeth away" and the old friends too.

In the days of the Civil War from Water Street to the river—east and west—and from the Robert Barn's residence to the city wharf north and south, were stretched the white army tents of the Union soldiers, awaiting transportation to the southern battle fields, and the rendezvous of the entire population it would seem, at the strains of martial music called them there night after night to hear patriotic speeches and sing the war songs—sometimes the bands even breaking forth in the catchy tune of Dixie, inadvertently of course.

My surprise was great to find on this hallowed ground a fine large park, beautifully laid out and with the appropriate name of Sunset park. The many shade trees were so grown up they might have stood there a century apparently.

When I passed down Main Street on my way out to the old Stringtown home, the changes grew upon me. Where was the little red brick school house at the foot of Main Street, where so many of the early youth had learned their multiplication table under the instruction of Charles Broughten? Where was the commodious two story brick poor house? Where was the plank road leading to Pigeon hill with its toll gates, where were the County fair grounds? Even Pigeon hill, that mountains of ruts and hollow, was leveled to a very small incline and Brown's hill down its steep descent the old stage coach used to rattle on its way into town, the fearless driver blowing his mellow horn, was now as level as a hall floor. Pigeon Creek I had remembered as a swift little river, too dangerous to ford, and in times of storm, rising over the public road and threatening the foundations of the long bridge, roaring like a cataract over Negley's dam, was now but the

thread of a stream. The old cemetery—graveyard we called it—on the banks of the creek, and where slept my ancestors, had been swept away, washed out by time and tide, no trace of a tombstone to mark the spot. In the early days some of the finest and best of Vanderburgh citizens had their homes on the border of this historic little stream. Deacon Negley with his four beautiful daughters the belles of the country. Mary—whose husband Crawford Bell, built Evansville's most elegant residence (afterwards the home of Mr. Charles Babcock of the early days, with a close second in the Williard Carpenter home—they, certainly had dwarfed in magnificence during my years of absence. Lucy the eldest daughter married C. R. Rudd, another representative Evansville man. Another noted home on the banks of the creek was that of Deacon Olmstead, his daughter Mrs. Martin Vandusin and his sons William, Laird and Charles, the latter was a captain in the Civil War and died a soldier's death in the battle of Fort Donaldson. These all had homes there, and were mill wrights, owning flour and saw mills, not a link was left in Stringtown to connect me with the past—save the home and family of Marshal Hessmer.

Another historic place in Evansville was the Salt Wells. It was the only early pleasure resort—save the Camp ground, that I remember. A man named Gifford was the Host there for many years. A few years ago as a party of us were motoring through Southern California, on the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains, we stopped at a small dwelling to ask some directions. A very old man came out to answer us. In the course of conversation he told us he was a native of Indiana,—had been proprietor of the Salt Wells at Evansville for many years, his name was Gifford. I told him I had been there many times when a child, had once picniced there with my father and mother, the McCalpins and the Echoles. These two families had emigrated to California soon after. The old man said he remembered the occasion and knew my parents well. Among others who had left Evansville for the Land of Gold in the early fifties, were the Cody brothers, Conway, Smith, Fairchilds, Dr. Rucker, Kirkpatrick, Guthries, Rose Linxwiler and Billie Brown, also Gov. Conrad Baker's son Billie, whose wife was Emily Lister. None of these ever returned to E. that I have heard. Two of them were killed in the Panama & Aspenwoll R. R. disaster. Another by the caving of a mine. During my long sojourn here, I have never met one of these early Evansvillian's greatly to my sorrow, although I've known Mrs. Blake Alverson, a noted singer on this Coast, who at the age of eighty years retains her marvelous voice and sings patriotic songs for the veterans of the Civil War. She lived when a young girl with Madam Flagler the Artist on the State road, near the northern boundry of Evansville. Many of Mrs. Flagler's oil paintings must still hang on walls of old homes there. Another charming old lady in the ancient days of Evansville was Mrs. Walker, a milliner with a shop on First street, who made all the stylish bonnets worn by the Elite there, hats for ladies were not in vogue in those days. Her twin sons, William and Welman Walker were large, handsome men of the old regeme. She took my childish fancy, by always wear-

ing a silk dress when at her work. Silk gowns were not for every day wear in those days.

More recently and yet over fifty years ago, Miss Fanny Barker—afterwards she became Mrs. Ronald Fisher—owned a similar milliner's shop on nearly the same site. Her assistants were the Misses Mary Kramer (who became Mrs. Billie Caldwell) and Christina Kruse—afterwards she married Phillip Guisler. They were charming young ladies and the Milliner's Shop was frequented by the lads of the town. The Hopkins boys, Tom Wheeler, DeWitt Lamphire, the Stockwells and Griffeths and Alex Foster—and they didn't drop in to buy hats either. In the Presidential election just before the Civil War, when Buchanan, Fillmore and Fremont were the candidates of their respective parties, the Evansville Journal and Enquirer presented white Satin Streamers with the name of the favorite presidential candidate printed in gold letters upon them, to the young ladies who would wear them at a grand ball to be given at Fosters Hall. Quite a number of girls wore the Fillmore emblems, a fewer number those of Fremont, but only three, Christina Kruse, Mary Kramer and myself wore the Buchanan emblems. There were many democratic gentlemen present, and we three won out not only at the ball, but in the presidential election also. The figures danced at these old time balls were first, the cotilion, and Virginia reel, then for the round dances the vaisurienne, masouka shottishe waltz and heel and toe polka. The popular card games in social circles were euchre and seven up.

The older and more dignified set of belles and beaux that held sway in these early days, as I remember, were the Lempke brothers, Blythe Hines, David Mackey, Will Whittlesey. George and Gill Shanklin, Messrs. Dalzell, Authes, Armstrong, Flemming, Clerdening and Fileston. Those who took part in the political and military arena were Charles Denby, John Foster, James Shanklin and William Walker Junior—the last two were killed in the Civil War. Denby and Foster were bright stars in the political sky during long and successful careers.

The belles of that day were the Misses Mary Mackey and Mary Hauley, Marcia Carpenter, Ella Lister, Nellie Warner, Sallie and Cornelia Hughes. Annie Half, Fanny Page and a score more beautiful and accomplished young ladies.

Perhaps one more incident will be of interest to the readers. In President Polk's Administration, the war with Mexico ended with an attack by Santa Anna on the hospitals at Pueblo. The Mexicans were driven off by Gen. Joe Lane. He returned to Evansville bringing with him the flags his men had carried in the war. They had been made by the ladies of Indiana. They were presented to the State, and are now valued relics in the State Capitol. Mrs. Bolton, the Indiana

poetess, wrote a beautiful poem of which I can only remember the closing stanza.

“Keep them keep them Indiana,
Lay them on thy proudest shrine.
For a dim and distant future
No holier gift is thine.
Thy fair—thy peerless daughters
Wrought those stars of gleaming gold
And thy noblest sons fought bravely
Beneath each waving fold.”

I end here my reminiscences of the early Evansville. They, probably are not of much value to any one but myself, and perhaps a few of the very old residents. Some parts may not be strictly accurate, but it's hard to think back sixty-five years, and take up the exact threads in the net of life then woven by others. Perhaps not many are left to recognize the people, places and events I've mentioned in these papers—but these same people were the founders and early builders mental, moral and physical of your magnificent city of today.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE EVANSVILLE WHITTLESEYS

John Whittlesey, the progenitor of the Whittlesey family of America, was born in Cambridge, England, came to this country in 1635, with Robert Lord's Say & Seal Company, and settled at Saybrook, Conn.

His oldest son John, was an officer in the Indian war of that period—proclaimed, and commissioned Colonel by the General Assembly—Colonial records of Connecticut, 1717.

In the early thirties of last century there came across the Alleghanies and down the Ohio river to the then small town of Evansville, the family of Dr. John Lindsley and wife and his six children. After looking about for a desirable location on which to settle, they bought property in the small hamlet of Mechanicsville, afterwards familiarly known as Stringtown, three miles due north from the Evansville Court House. Dr. Lindsley soon became the leading physician for southern Vanderburgh county and continued in his profession until his death in 1860. He was a deeply pious man of Presbyterian faith—connected with New School Presbyterians of Evansville. This school had recently become detached from the former Presbyterians who styled themselves the Old School, and were under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Dodge. The N. S. built and worshiped in a new Church on 2nd Street, just south of Main. This Church Dr. Lindsley attended until his death. He and his wife driving in in the old rig, every Sabbath morning, accepting an invitation to dine, with some one of the leading Church families, then attending afternoon service, and returning home in the cool of the evening. This was continued with scarcely an interruption for thirty years. Rev. Mr. McCarrer, minister of the church, was his life long friend. Dr. Lindsley was one of

the first elders of the Church. I am told his portrait still hangs in the parlors of the more recent Church edifice on Locust street.

Mr. McCarrer was one of the ministers who made a lasting impression on my childish mind. I heard my mother say, he was "wonderfully gifted in prayer"—I knew what *gifts* meant, and I used to watch for them whenever Mr. McCarrer prayed, and wonder *why I never found them*—perhaps I found them in after years. The other Minister was old Father Wheeler. I would call him the Village Priest—but that he belonged to the Methodist persuasion. He lived in Evansville—but year after year through winter storms and under summer suns he walked the long three miles to preach the "word" in the little Stringtown Church—which was open to all the sects and creeds. I never knew when he passed away, but his spirit must still linger around that hallowed spot—for I understand the little old Church is still standing, but this is a digression.

The rambling old country home of the Lindsleys and Whittleseys, was long a favorite outing place of the Presbyterian Church people. Dozens of them driving out from Evansville with their hampers enjoying the hospitable welcome, and making merry under the grand old cedars, that grew upon the lawn, which they named the "Cedars of Lebanon."

The other family who settled on this spot, and builded a continuation of the Lindsley homestead, was Mrs. Lindsley's son William Erastus Whittlesey, by her first husband—Captain of the Ship Mohawk, lost with all on board in a hurricane off the West India Islands in 1806. The son William E. married Catharine Gillespie, a direct descendant of Anaka Jans, and an heir to the disputed New York Trinity Church Corporation's fame and fortune.

Mr. Whittlesey was a surveyor and civil engineer, and much of the land in Vanderburgh and surrounding counties was surveyed and staked off by him. Also many parts of Evansville proper viz. the Longwoth tract and Lamasco. He was present when the name of the latter subdivision of the town was decided upon. Three prominent men who owned the major part of the land met to decide upon an appropriate name, but couldn't come to a decision. Mr. Whittlesey suggested that they united the first letters of their own three names into a name for the new subdivision. After some little figuring they selected La- for Law, Ma- for Mason, and Sco- for Scott, forming Lamasco. This name was so well liked that many of the inhabitants wished to have the coming city re-named Lamasco as more appropriate for a city than the name Evansville—but that name had become too widely known to be easily changed for a whim of the people. Of Mr. and Mrs. Whittlesey's children eight in all, the two oldest girls married Jonathan and Thomas Jaquess, brothers—of the old mercantile firm of Merrit, Morris & Jaquess—later Jaquess and Hudspeth. The Jaquess families are so closely connected with the interests of the city in its formative period, and widely known. Although I could give many interesting events and incidents connected with them, this short

paper will not admit of it. Doubtless they will be written up by an abler pen than mine.

The eldest son John L. Whittlesey enlisted in the Union Army of the Civil War—at the end of three years reinlisted for the war's duration.

William G. studied law with the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, was admitted to the bar and practiced in Washington D. C. He married Sarah Houston of that city, a niece of Gen. Sam Houston of Texas fame. The third son A. T. Whittlesey, was editorial writer for the Evansville Enquirer from 1854-61—practiced law several years, was Evansville's civil Engineer and Surveyor from '63 to '67, City P. M. from '67 to '69, then Editor of the Daily Courier until his appointment as Secretary to Hon. T. A. Hendricks governor of Indiana in 1877. In 1865 he was appointed Adjutant General of Indiana with rank of Col. and in 1873 completely broke up the White Cap organization without the aid of firearms.

Quite a number of the descendants of Wm. and Catharine Whittlesey have attained fame and notice in the Navy, Ministry, Army, Law, as teachers and by marriage, but these are of too recent occurrence to be classed as reminiscences of the old Evansville.

Respectfully,

Mrs. M. C. Hamlin (Phebe Whittlesey).

1920 Haste St., Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.

A SOCIAL GROUP

About the beginning of the Civil war, in Evansville's social life were the Shanklin boys—James, who was an advocate of superior ability, though young, a leader of the bar, who died young, leaving a family, and George and John Gilbert, who later owned and edited The Evansville Courier. Both were talented men. John Gilbert Shanklin became secretary of the state of Indiana, and was one of the most cultured and brilliant men who were ever born in Evansville.

Robert K. Dunkerson was a true Kentucky cavalier, was president of the old National Bank when he died, was always successful in business, but his nature was broad and never narrowed by the sordid influence and little things of trade.

August Lemcke became treasurer of the state of Indiana and with his intimate friend John Ingle, Jr., son of the railroad builder, was like the others mentioned, one of the leaders in the brilliant social life of the city when it was smaller.

Among others who might be named, somewhat older, were Charles Denby, Thomas E. Garvin, and Blythe Hynes, men of great ability and brilliant in social life. Charles Denby and Robert M. Evans were each born in Botetourt County, Virginia, though fifty years apart. Evans was a Virginia cavalier of the eighteenth century, who lived into the nineteenth century, and Denby was a Virginia cavalier of the nineteenth century, who lived into the twentieth.

Mr. Edward E. Law, like the Shanklins, Dunkerson and Denby,

was a giant over six feet in height, and while gentle mannered and unassuming, he had the stately dignity to which a distinguished ancestry and intellectual and social graces entitled him.

In his intimacy with all of the members of the circle mentioned, as well as a still wider circle of friends, he was a universal favorite. While for many years he was not active in the courts, his office was as well known throughout the community as any other of the older citizens. He outlived most of the men of his own age, but his later friends found him to the last the same genial spirit and delightful companion with the spirit of youth in old age.

The members of the Bar of southwestern Indiana who practiced in many of the county seats from the beginning of the state, comprised many men of the highest character and ability, who left their impress on the social life and institutions of the time. Evansville early became the center of such a group of men. Amos Clark, Judge Battell, the Jones brothers (William T. T. and James G.), and John Ingle were here in the beginning. John J. Chandler lived here in his early childhood, moved away with his parents, but in the late thirties returned and lived all his mature life here.

In the forties came Thomas E. Garvin, Conrad Baker, Horatio Q. Wheeler, James E. Blythe, Morris S. Johnson, with others, who in due course became leaders with Jones, Chandler, and others, who attained prominence in the Evansville Bar and throughout the state, and all of them bright ornaments in the intellectual and social life in the city.

In 1853 came two young men to practice law in Evansville—Charles Denby and Blythe Hynes. Charles Denby is elsewhere referred to as a member of the social circle of that period here, and is described as a cavalier of the nineteenth century, who lived into the twentieth. No less so was Blythe Hynes, a brilliant and magnetic personality at the Bar and on the platform, described in the address delivered by Charles Denby after his death as the Cicero of the Evansville Bar. He was equally brilliant and magnetic in the social life of the city, like Denby, he was a true cavalier in instinct and spirit; he died in the prime of his life.

The friendship between Charles Denby and Thomas E. Garvin began in 1853 when Denby studied law in the office of Baker and Garvin, and continued until Denby's death. The friendship so beautifully outlined in Denby's address on the death of Hynes was continued also with Garvin until Denby's death, and the families of Denby and Garvin were most intimate. Thomas E. Garvin was a college bred man, a leading factor in the business and professional world in which he lived, was a fine lawyer, and a scholarly man, but in his mature life was not active in the litigated practice, preferring to deal in more profitable lines of money making, in which he was very successful.

Charles Denby was one of the superb characters of the state of Indiana from his entrance to his death. As a lawyer and advocate, he was one of the most distinguished and successful men who ever lived in Evansville or southwestern Indiana. The writer came to the Evans-

ville Bar when Denby was among an able Bar its leading jury lawyer, in his prime, and he studied the man at his best, and his methods for thirty years as an adversary at the same bar. He was tall, over six feet, with a heavy and large frame, finely proportioned, smooth faced, and very handsome. His personal dignity never left him, and his grave and dignified manner with juries and the judges commanded always interested hearers to his speeches.

He had early edited a newspaper in Evansville and had made friends with the men of his time, many of whom had been associated with him or had learned to know him before he rose to the commanding position he later occupied in the professional and social life of the community. It was a difficult matter to empanel a jury in Evansville upon which there was not one or more men with whom Colonel Denby had not been personally intimate and did not in his impassioned appeals have an influence which often swayed them beyond the reach of his opponent, and the writer has seen him when he could not get a verdict for his client, and he apparently realized the fact, openly and very adroitly appeal to some man on the jury to stand firm, who in the sequel hung the jury. He was a most dangerous adversary in a close case in which his ingenuity and tact and strong personality gave to his persuasive appears great power over men.

The writer never understood the full sources of his power until at the Bar meeting after his death when the late Judge Peter Maier, who came to Evansville in 1861, who as a young Democratic politician had been associated with Denby beginning in the early sixties, talked for an hour of his knowledge of him in the social, political, and intellectual life of the city in the earlier period. Unfortunately, no report was taken of that address.

Denby's rank as a leader of the Indiana Bar was recognized everywhere. When Cleveland was elected President, Denby sought an appointment as foreign minister as a relaxation as he became older from the great strain upon him as a trial lawyer. His own estimate of the duties of a lawyer are finely stated in his address upon the death of Blythe Hynes elsewhere set out, and most of his fine descriptions of the character of Hynes are applicable directly to himself, and of these he was a shining example.

It is said that when he met Grover Cleveland for the first time in the White House, the President was so impressed with the splendid appearance and personality of the man, that his appointment as Minister to China came with little further effort. When President Harrison succeeded Cleveland, he knew Colonel Denby well personally, and by reputation, and at his party's demand, he reluctantly nominated a Republican as successor to Colonel Denby as Minister to China, but the nominee was pronounced *non grata* to the Chinese government on account of some utterance he had made while senator in the Senate of the United States, and President Harrison, who as the writer knows greatly admired Denby and recognized his fitness for, and popularity in, the office refused to nominate another man, but permitted Denby to serve during his presidential term of four years, as he did also

through Cleveland's second term, and one year after, in all sixteen years, an unusual record.

Colonel Denby told the writer that a large part of his duties as such ambassador, was to act as judge under the laws of the United States operative in China where the parties were subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, a duty in the performance of which he stated he took interest and pleasure.

High as was his standing as an advocate and trial lawyer and successful and popular as he was as Minister to China, and as Commissioner to the Philippines under McKinley, he ranked second to none in the admiration of the entire community as a citizen and neighbor. Here his superb personality, his genial gracious and dignified manners attached him to the wide circle of the people of all classes. No man in the community was more respected or admired.

In the narrower circle of his friends whose companionship occupied much of his leisure time, he shone conspicuously and in his social life and as a citizen among his neighbors, he may be said to have, if possible, risen to the crowning point of his career.

Charles Denby was born at Mt. Joy (Botetourt County), Virginia, June 16, 1830, son of Nathaniel and Jane (Harvey) Denby. His father was a merchant residing at Richmond, Virginia. His mother was a daughter of Matthew Harvey of Mt. Joy. Harvey was one of Lee's legion during the revolutionary war, and one of his brothers fought in the patriotic ranks, and was killed at the Battle of Cowpens.

Charles Denby was educated at the Academy of Taylorsville, Virginia, at Georgetown, D. C., where he spent the years of 1843-45—this college has since conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D.—and at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. He graduated in 1850 and went to Selma, Alabama, where he was for two years a professor in the university there.

In June, 1853, he settled in Evansville, was employed as editor of the Evansville Enquirer. He learned to set type and frequently set up his own editorials. While doing this work he studied law in the office of Baker & Garvin. He was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of the law in 1856 in partnership with Judge Lockhart. The same year he was elected to the state legislature, and he held the position of Collector of the Port under Buchanan.

The day after Fort Sumter fell, he raised a regiment and engaged in drilling troops at the fair grounds near Evansville. In September, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Morton, lieutenant-colonel of the 42nd Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He engaged in active and honorable service during the war, and at the Battle of Perryville he was wounded by a minnie ball, and his horse was killed under him. A few days later he was promoted to the position of colonel of the 80th Indiana Regiment. In February, 1863, he retired on a certificate of disability and returned to the practice of the law. He died at Jamestown, New York, on January 13, 1904, to which place he had gone under an engagement to deliver a public lecture. He left descendants Hattie Denby Wilkes, now deceased, who left children, the late Gra-

ham Denby of this city; Charles Denby, now in the U. S. diplomatic service; Edwin Denby, now secretary of the U. S. Navy; and Garvin and Wyth Denby.

Colonel Denby's Address Oct. 24, 1876, on the Death of Blythe Hynes.

MY BRETHREN OF THE BAR: We have met together again to take an apportionate action upon the occasion of the death of one of our number. More than men engaged in other occupations of life, do we feel the vacancy created by death. We are intimately associated together. Our life work is done in each other's presence and in the public eye. And enduring memorials remain of the departed lawyer in the reports of the cases he tried, in the recorded judgments—silent monuments to his fame—in the pleading fresh from his pen, which are forever preserved among the records of the court. Thus it happens that grief fills a wider circle, when a lawyer dies, than when others—even the more distinguished are taken away. This intimate association is apt also to beget warm friendships, as it surely did in the example of our departed brother. Outside of his immediate circle of his bereaved family there are no heavier hearts today than those which are gathered here to offer up sad, but faint tribute to his memory. Death is coming to us with miserable frequency. But a short time ago we laid L. C. Stinson sadly and kindly in his grave, then Luke Wood, just stepping into the professional arena, which he would have dignified and adorned, was stopped on the threshold; and now the insatiate archer has stricken down the noblest quarry of all—the brightest, the gentlest, the kindest of the survivors.

I knew Blythe Hynes long and well. We were law students here at the same time in 1853. We were friends from the first, and became exceedingly intimate. Some time in 1854 we began to room together, and thenceforth, were room-mates and bed-fellows until September, 1858.

Nearer, and if possible, dearer ties, severed us then, and with the cares of family and business this close intimacy became somewhat perplexed. But "It doth joy my heart"—now that he is dead to be able to say that the friendship, thus begun, did not wane or weaken to the final hour. While memories live I will not cease to recall and to cherish the gentle, sweet and loving intercourse which bound us as young men to each other. Those years of youth pass before me now—a panorama of happy association and refined companionship with his gentle heart and cultivated intellect. Across that current, so far as he was concerned, there did not come one act that, dying, he would wish to blot from memory. He did not write one page of his life's history that might not be read to his honor on earth or in heaven.

He was singularly a favorite with all men. Political opinions, religious differences, class distinctions were not barriers to his entrance into any circle. Whatever the time or the occasion or the company he was welcome. His utter want of bitterness on any subject, his in-

finite good nature, his genial disposition were passports to every heart. The sunchine followed him as he went his way and lingered on his path.

He was a lawyer, bred to the bar. No other distinct occupation ever came between him and the jealous mistress of the law, to whom he gave himself, a loving votary, in the first year of this manhood. And he illustrated in his professional life the kindly traits I have mentioned. In all the manifold complications of adverse interests, in all the clashing of the encounter here, in all the fierce battles of the Forum—when, sometimes, large amounts were involved and large interests abided the issue—who of us can now remember that he offended the feelings of any man, or did personal wrong to one of us?

He carried anger
As the flint bears fire,
Who, much enforced, shows a hasty spark,
And straightway is cold again.

He was the Cicero of this bar. He was lucid, earnest and eloquent. In impassioned argument to the jury his voice had a remarkable sweetness. It rang out in clarion notes and persuasive tones. In the Barner Will case, and in the defense of Buzan, and many other cases, he rose to the highest eminence of the advocate. His language was chaste and scholarly. He had a sense of humor, was a master of its twin sister. Pathos.

As a mere lawyer, and apart from the accomplishments—for whose exercise such great scope is afforded at the bar—he was in the front rank. In natural intellect he was the equal of any man that I have known.

He did not, perhaps, in later years devote such study to the law as a science as it demands of those who would occupy its highest seats, but on special cases and in causes worthy of the labor, he was wonderfully patient, minute and exhaustive. As a man and as a citizen, he was above reproach in every relation of life. I shall not obtrude into his family circle, or tell you—who knew him so well—what a devoted husband and father he was. The traits that made us love him here were beautiful and glorified around his domestic hearthstone. No man more thoroughly or conscientiously did his duty to all who were connected with or dependent on him.

His life was singularly pure. Temptation passed him by unscathed. He loved music. He gave much of his time to the church choir, much to the concert in aid of the poor. The concord of sweet sounds charmed his soul. The great dramatist has told us that such men are not fit for treason, stratagems, or spoils. His life was uneventful, except so far that it touched the stormy billows of our great Civil war.

He was born at Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky, the 10th day of November, 1832. He graduated at St. Joseph's College in 1850, came to Evansville and studied law with Messrs. Jones and

Blythe. He died Sunday morning, October 22, 1876. In 1860 he was elected prosecuting attorney of this Judicial Circuit. During the war he was Provost Marshall for a considerable time, and afterwards became Major in the 136th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. No more ardent patriot marched beneath the flag of his country. No braver or truer heart bore aloft the standard of the Union. He could not if he would be a bitter partisan when the struggle was over, but while it lasted he forgot the soil on which he was born, turned his back on the ties of blood which in Kentucky the Civil war had severed in every family and particularly in his own, and remembered only that he was an American citizen.

He did his duty more in sorrow than in anger, but he did it utterly, completely, and conscientiously. In October, 1864, he was elected clerk of this county and served as such for four years. This was one mistake of a life of labor. Our profession pardons no divergence, admits no divided allegiance, demands a perfect consecration of her votaries, and yields her claims upon her followers only to patriotic duty. When the country calls to war the Bar makes almost universal answer. But peace should find them again enforcing the voice of law, which is never silent except amid flashing arms. No breath of suspicion of wrong doing ever touched him in official life. Clean-handed and clean-hearted he lived and died. Upon that frank and manly brow shame would have been ashamed to sit.

My brethren, how tame does language sound in speaking of Blythe Hynes, as we always loved to call him. How feeble are words in the analysis of a character so well rounded so complete, so lovable as his.

Yet the custom of attempting to honor the dead by the passage of appropriate resolutions, by the utterance of mournful sentiments, is old and honorable.

If the traditions of the Bar are preserved, as no doubt they will be, this occasion shall also surely come to us. Our survivors, forgetting all the evil of our lives, will hereafter, in graceful rhetoric chronicle for us also the good that we have done. May we live our lives that those who will perform this duty for us shall be able as truthfully to say all that is honorable, all that is of good report of each of us, as we can before God and man speak well today of Blythe Hynes.

Harrison Kiger who belonged to the period preceding the Civil war, and is referred to in the record in the Longworth suit, gives a glimpse in his testimony into the best society of Evansville in 1851 when as a witness meeting the testimony of young Miles then in Evansville for the purpose of platting and selling the Longworth tract in lots (delayed by Kiger for nearly 20 years) he describes meeting Miles on a social occasion at the residence of Mr. Samuel G. Clifford.

Mr. Clifford was a highly educated man from New England and was described to the writer by one who knew him as a polished gentleman of the old school much resembling in many respects his son, the late Alexander Clifford, who married Miss Lillie Foster, the sister of the late John W. Foster, also his son Dr. George S. Clifford, of this city who married Miss Emily Orr.

Samuel G. Clifford married Miss Grant of Covington, sister of Mrs. George S. Sonntag, in whose family Clifford's children mentioned, also their sister Amy Clifford Nelson, were reared, on the early death of their parents. Another of the Grant sisters married John Henry Morgan of Morgan Bros., a man of much prominence in the business world, and who in the sixties was the first man to introduce in this section fine stock, including blooded cattle of the Jersey and Alderney breed, which was of permanent value to the farmers in Vanderburgh and adjoining counties.

Morgan's palatial residence on Water Street, now Riverside Avenue, was one of the attractive social centers of Evansville for a generation, where frequent entertainments were presided over by his wife and daughters, Amy Viele, Margaret Gray and the late Bessie Chandler and their friends, but the men who recall those revelries of the sixties carry on their heads the evidence of snows of many winters.

PIGEON SPRINGS

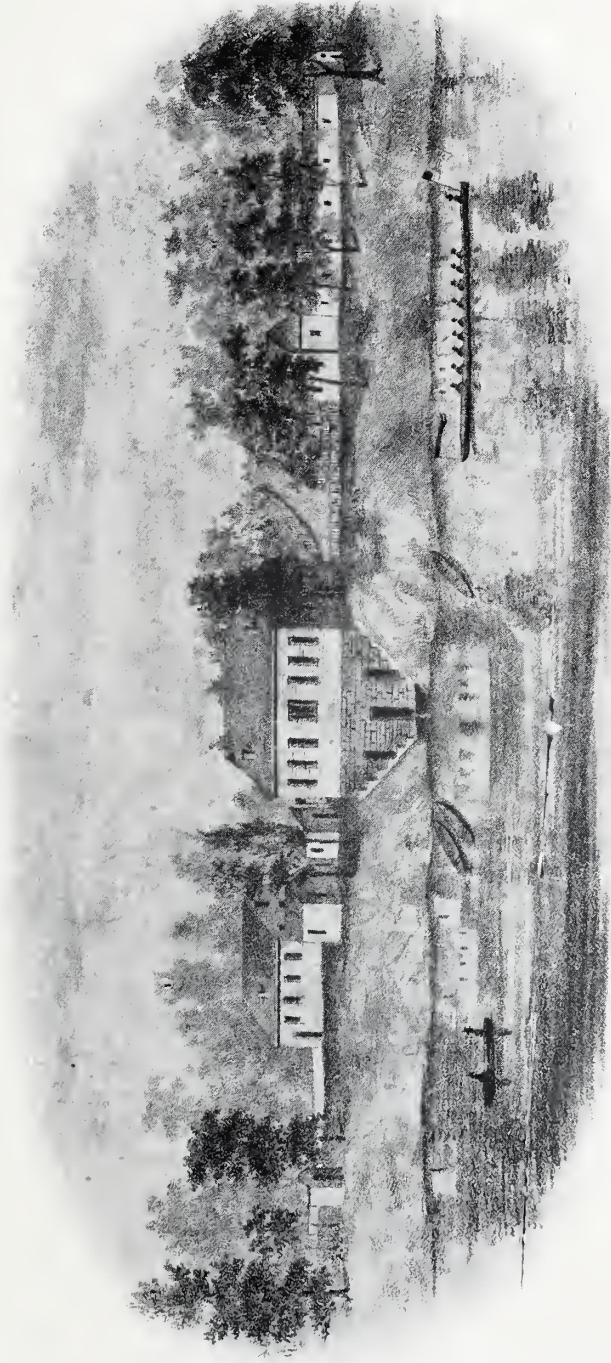
The oldest place for amusement in Evansville, now nearly one hundred years old, is the salt wells, by which name it is still known to the old inhabitants, though in its best days it was known as Pigeon Springs Resort, located on Pigeon Creek south of and adjoining Maryland Street. The success attending the boring for salt water in 1824 was the occasion of rejoicing and congratulation, as salt works were preceded by such boring, and salt works which meant cheap salt near at hand at that time was a matter of the greatest importance in frontier settlements. Even the people in Henderson County, Kentucky, and farther south, walked to Terre Haute, Indiana, to get salt, which had to be carried in sacks on horseback, or by wagon. A good statement of how this event was viewed by the citizens of the town of Evansville appears in an editorial in the Evansville Gazette of that date, which reads as follows:

"Editorial Sept. 9, 1824.

"It is with much pleasure we announce to the public the success which has attended the indefatigable exertions of Messrs. James W. Jones and Elisha Harrison in the pursuit of Salt Water near this place, in about one mile and a half from Evansville, and within one mile of the Ohio River.

"They perforated a solid rock to the depth of 463 feet when (after passing several small veins of salt water), they struck a large vein very highly impregnated with salt. Its strength is believed to be not inferior to any heretofore obtained in the Western country, and in such abundance that it is hoped there will be a sufficiency from this single well to supply two furnaces of 50 kettles each.

"Much credit is due these gentlemen for their unwearied exertions. The difficulties which they have had to encounter were immense, and the money expended considerable, and it is hoped that the advantages to be derived to the community as well as to themselves will be very great.



PIGEON SPRINGS, ONE MILE WEST OF EVANSVILLE, 1845.
NOW KNOWN AS SALT WELLS

"When we take into consideration the promising aspect of the town of Evansville, the tolerably healthfulness of its situation, and that of the adjacent country (the improper representations abroad to the contrary notwithstanding) its well known advantage as a place of landing and deposit, added to the advantages of which the present prospect of a valuable saline establishment in its immediate neighborhood, we are led to hope that ere long, we will be able to assume a rank of distinguished eminence amongst the villages of the Western country."

For nearly ninety-nine years this place has been an attraction as a resort or place of amusement, and in the early days it had the inevitable tavern and entertainment required by law for a tavern, including food and drink for man and beast. In the early forties, the property was owned by Nathan Rowley (associated with Thomas Gifford), one of the most practical and forceful men in Evansville, who came to Evansville in 1821, who was continuously associated in one form or another with many matters of public interest for forty years, and who lived through till after the Civil war, when the writer distinctly remembers him, a very old man much stooped, who walked with the aid of a cane. He was many years a Justice and is spoken of by the old citizens as Squire Rowley.

Nathan Rowley took the contract for building the last eight miles of the Wabash and Erie Canal into Evansville, and completed the work with wheelbarrows and shovels. Thomas Smyth, father of the late Henry B. Smyth, and grandfather of Mrs. Mabel Bell, wife of Sam Bell, auditor of Vanderburgh County, married Rowley's daughter, and was one of the captains who ran a canal boat through from Evansville to Lake Erie during the short period that it was operated the entire distance. Henry B. Smyth, who died in 1922, remembered in his early youth that when school vacations came in June for several years his father used to close his house in Evansville and take his mother with him, the only child, by canal boat the round trip between Evansville and Lake Erie.

Mr. Guy Ashley, who was born at the salt wells property says Nathan Rowley sent to his (Ashley's) father, the late Henry Ashley, in England the lithograph of the Pigeon Springs, elsewhere published, which so impressed him that he came to America and at Rowley's suggestion lived a while on the grounds, and occasionally worked on the canal. With Rowley was associated Thomas Gifford, an Englishman of means and of good family, who was a prominent man in the social life of Evansville, and also in the English Settlement, who died recently in California.

It is related by William Warren, who married his niece, the present Mrs. Warren, that he fancied a pretty girl in the English settlement, and directed his attentions in that locality, but so often found the horse of Levy Igleheart, Jr., who lived some ten or fifteen miles east in Warrick County, tied to the fence at the lady's house, that he vowed on one occasion the next time he found that horse tied there he would quit going himself. In the sequel, Gifford died an old bachelor

and the lady was the mother of the three older present members and officers of Igleheart Brothers Milling Corporation of this city.

The salt wells road often mentioned as a land mark in the county and town records, ran direct from the town about one mile north to the resort. June 19, 1845, the following advertisement is found in the Evansville Journal:

“Pigeon Springs.

“Pigeon Springs advertised by Rowley and Gifford, as a Health Resort. One mile from Evansville on Pigeon Creek. Southern patronage solicited. Hotel accommodations first class. Wild game of all kinds in the forest surrounding the Springs. The buildings are all new, large and well planned. Bowling saloons and a bar apart from the main building in a shady grove. The proprietors invite Southerners to call and examine this establishment, etc.

“(Signed) ROWLEY & GIFFORD.”

“The New Orleans Picayune will publish the above daily and weekly one month and send paper containing it with bill to the proprietors.”

A cut of this resort at that time is elsewhere found in this volume.

Mr. William Warren who married Eliza H. Bethel, daughter of Thomas and Maria Gifford Bethel of Newburgh, narrates a scrap of social history told him by Mrs. Bethel, that during the Mexican War the salt wells was a prominent resort, and had its proper accommodations winter and summer, and that she was then living there with her brother, Thomas Gifford. That Captain Thomas Bethel, of Newburgh, while during the war and temporarily in Evansville stopped at this resort and rode backwards and forwards from Evansville horseback in full uniform, a commanding figure, a circumstance later followed by their marriage.

The first line of street cars built in Evansville, drawn by mules and horses was constructed to the salt wells from the central part of the city by the road still used by the electric railway line, and the same property is now used and fitted up in modern and extensive scale as the leading place of outdoor summer entertainment for the people of Evansville and visitors, and is known as Pleasure Park.

The Exchange Hotel

The Journal of April 10, 1845, contains an advertisement by C. K. Drew as proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, located on Water Street and extending through to First Street. The building was built by George White, father of the late Dr. Isaac White, and contained a large hall. For many years this hotel was a social center in Evansville. This property is identified in a suit brought in 1842, elsewhere referred to, in which the real estate is described as lot No. 25 and the adjoining half of lot No. 26, Old Plan of Evansville, which for a number of years had been the leading hotel for the entertainment of guests, including the traveling public, with all of the fittings of the old time tavern, including a well equipped bar, together with ample dining room and dancing hall which had been, as it continued afterwards to

be, the central point for amusements of that class among the better element in the town of Evansville.

Bull's Head Tavern.

There are a few persons only still living who remember the old Bull's Head Tavern which was prominent in the early and middle fifties, perhaps earlier. It was located on a large tract of land now bounded for a long distance by Main Street from Eighth Street to Amity and Williams Streets. Williams Street was originally Rowley's Lane, extending from Main Street to Nathan Rowley's farm, which was a forty-acre tract, now known as the Northeastern Enlargement to the City of Evansville, platted by Nathan Rowley.

Bull's Head property was bounded on the east by what is now known as the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad yards, occupied by the passenger station and tracks leading north. The Tavern was a large two-story frame building with a two-story porch in front of the entire building, which contained the bar and a large dining room and dancing hall, and was fitted up as a tavern with all requirements for eating and drinking for man and beast, which the law then compelled tavern keepers to provide for the accommodation of the public. There was a long row of stables on the rear of the premises with accommodations for horses, wagons and buggies, where farmers and travelers were accustomed to leave their teams while in the city; also a number of rooms for lodging guests with ample dining room facilities, and at the end of the stables was a ten pin alley.

When Bull's Head Tavern was first opened, there is no record. It probably was in the forties, possibly even earlier, as Nathan Rowley acquired his property in the twenties, and elsewhere speaks of the neighborhood as attracting attention. Many sedate citizens used to gather here at night for social purposes, especially card playing. Here was the fashionable dance hall of the town, or city, as it was in the fifties, a reference to which is found in Mrs. Shanklin's paper elsewhere in this volume. Alvin B. Carpenter, brother of Willard Carpenter, became the owner of it some time in the fifties, and later in the fifties occupied it as a residence during his residence in Evansville. He later moved to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he died. He was a man of much prominence in the commercial world, a man of large means, as was his brother, Willard Carpenter, who endowed Willard Library. Later John Law, one of the prominent men of southern Indiana when the Bull's Head ceased to be used as a tavern lived in it with his family, which included among other children, Carrie Law, later Mrs. David J. Mackey, and Edward E. Law, recently deceased. The original location was upon the state road from Evansville to Princeton and beyond, a road much traveled from a very early period, which ran from Eighth and Main Streets to Pennsylvania Street, and at Pennsylvania Street turned diagonally across the one hundred and sixty-acre tract known for a generation vacant as the Nicholas Longworth tract, until sold by his heirs to Cincinnati merchants, who platted the Heidelbach and Elsas Enlargement to the City of Evans-

ville, and the state road was from the time of such platting within the limits of the enlargement vacated, and Main Street was turned to run due north to the present entrance to Gavin Park. After Judge Law moved from this location, it was again occupied for tavern purposes, but its best days had passed, the city had outgrown it, and it was used for more humble tenants until A. B. Carpenter, still its owner, tore it down.

Belle Vue.

During the fifties of the last century, and later till after the Civil war, how much earlier is not recorded, a pleasant resort known as Belle Vue was maintained just below the mouth of Pigeon Creek on the Ohio River. At the present time the Louisville and Nashville Railroad track crosses Pigeon Creek near its mouth, and parallels the leading road near the river west of Pigeon Creek, almost its entire length, and before the days of automobile travel had almost practically destroyed the commercial value of the real estate near the mouth of Pigeon Creek on both sides of the creek, except for manufactories and railroad switching purposes. Previous to that time travel from the west, from Union Township, from the Henderson Ferry and the Lower Mount Vernon Road entered Evansville over the wagon bridge at the mouth of Pigeon Creek, but when the railroad constructed a railroad bridge immediately adjoining the wagon bridge, the location was too dangerous for travel with horses and travel moved farther north crossing Pigeon Creek from the west on Franklin Street bridge. Previous to this interference with travel by vehicles and horses, there was located on the west side of Pigeon Creek near its mouth on the road leading west, after crossing the bridge, a place of amusement known as Belle Vue.

The building was a one-story frame building, to which were attached a saloon and dancing hall with an outdoor garden, garden laticed on the street side, Saturday nights and Sunday the young people of both sexes gathered for dancing and general recreation. The young men were under no fear of police in their sometimes boisterous demonstrations when imbibing too freely of liquor. It was quite common for the dance to break up in a fight, in which the regular leaders and habitués found an excuse to eliminate outsiders, who were on such occasions regarded with suspicion. While the place was regarded by the Puritan uptown element as something like a "bowery" resort across the creek, no very serious injuries generally resulted than a black eye, or other mere bruises.

The late Sebastian Henrich, one of Evansville's model citizens, in his old age with a smile described one of those scenes to which he happened to be a witness. On one occasion as an innocent spectator, he saw a fight start where the young men were under the influence of liquor, and someone near him was knocked down, and he was thought to be the assailant by some drunk rowdy, who started toward him calling out, "Kill him." Driven by the crowd, Henrich rushed to the creek immediately in front of the house and jumped into a skiff in the water, luckily ready, and pulled himself across the Ohio River to the Ken-

tucky shore, and waited several hours till his friends came after him. However, the Turners held their meetings here, and respectable people frequented the place as a pleasure resort.

Pelzer Garden.

Located a short distance east of the salt wells in Jacobsville, near Dunk's Lane, was a place of amusement very similar in character and operation to the Belle Vue Garden. It remained until after the Civil war, how long before that period it was in existence, is not recorded. In close proximity was Dunk's greenhouse, established at a very early period in Jacobsville, and one of the pioneer establishments of that character in the city and county.

The Jacobsville settlement was itself a very old one. The elder Jacobs was one of the first settlers near the city of Evansville, and owned a farm and he and his descendants were active workers in the building of the city. Among these descendants are Mrs. Elizabeth McGhee Bush and Mrs. Nellie Jacobs Bittroff, as well as a number of other descendants who live in Evansville.

EVANSVILLE LIBRARIES

"No entertainment is so cheap as reading, nor any pleasure so lasting."—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

So also must have thought the little group of men who first lighted the library torch in Evansville.

The Evansville Library Association, established "to promote the diffusion of useful knowledge by means of a library and reading room and by public lectures," was incorporated August 10th, 1855, with a capital of \$30,000. One thousand shares, at \$30 each, were issued.

On the 18th of August the following officers were chosen: for president, John Ingle, Sr.; vice-president, Conrad Baker; recording secretary, George Foster; corresponding secretary, James Harlan, Jr.; treasurer, Samuel Bayard; directors, G. W. Rathbone, J. E. Blythe, G. Copeland, W. E. Hollingsworth, William Heilman.

The library, located in the second story of Judge Foster's building at the corner of First and Main Streets, was opened to subscribers, December 1st, 1855, with John F. Crisp in charge.

According to the By-laws, the library was to be open every day from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M. excepting Sundays, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years. The privileges of the library were extended, not only to stockholders, but also to persons not stockholders, for the term of one year on the payment of \$5. The librarian was required by the By-laws to give security in the sum of \$500 for the faithful discharge of his duties. One of the By-laws reads as follows:

"He shall deliver upon the application, or the written order of any stockholder or subscriber, whose name has been registered and dues paid, one book, if it be a folio, quarto or octavo, and one book or set of books, not exceeding three volumes, if it be duodecimo or of smaller size."

In 1864 "Constitution, By-laws, Regulations of the Reading Room and Catalog of Books of the Evansville Library Association," was published by order of the Board of Directors. Under rules and regulations we find:

"Members will not be allowed to *remove books from the shelves* for examination. But the librarian will bring any book or books to the tables when requested by a member."

The printed catalog of this period is most interesting. No system of classification was used, but the books as they came into the library were numbered and placed on the shelves consecutively.

Four hundred dollars worth of books had been purchased when the library was first opened. Later other books were added to the collection, but as the years went by money became more scarce and as a consequence the book stock became more and more dilapidated and out-of-date.

By 1874 a general lack of interest led the stockholders to donate the property of the Association to the city.

The council turned the responsibility over to the school board which at that time was composed of Dr. H. W. Cloud, J. H. Polsdorfer, and Luke Wood.

In "Evansville, Her Commerce and Manufactures," published in 1874, C. E. Robert says: "The City Council having ordered a tax of one cent to be levied annually (amounting this year to about \$2,400) the institution has been placed on a more substantial and promising footing."

New books were ordered and the collection was housed in a building at the corner of Seventh and Vine Streets. This library was known as the Evansville City Library, and its collection of 9,600 volumes later formed the nucleus of the Willard Library.

In the meantime the Evansville Catholic Library Association was organized in March, 1869, for the purpose of disseminating "useful knowledge that would aid in the strengthening and upbuilding of the church." It was set up in rooms at the Church of the Assumption, but has long since passed out of existence.

Into oblivion has also passed the Vanderburgh County and Pigeon Township Libraries, both organized under old state laws, in the early days of the city. These were housed in the court house, and each in its time played an important part in the intellectual life of the community.

In 1873 Mr. Willard Carpenter conceived the idea of founding a college for the city of Evansville. After consulting with various citizens, Mr. Carpenter found that the funds available would be inadequate to build, equip and endow such an institution as he desired. He therefore decided to substitute a library, and a board of trustees was appointed. In a letter written to the trustees August 23rd, 1876, he says:

"I am induced to do this in the well-grounded hope that such an institution may become useful toward the improvement of the moral and intellectual culture of the inhabitants of Evansville and collaterally

to those of the state of Indiana; and also toward the enlargement and diffusion of a taste for the fine arts. . . .

"I have directed skilled attorneys to prepare a deed conveying the property therein described, estimated by me to be worth the sum of \$400,000.

"I desire and direct that the building for the public library hereby proposed shall be located on that portion of the property . . . which is generally known as Carpenter's Field, the remainder of said tract of land known as Carpenter's Field shall be forever kept as a public park."

The first board of trustees consisted of: Thomas E. Garvin, Alexander Gilchrist, Henry F. Blount, John Laval, Matthew Henning, Charles H. Butterfield.

October 26th, 1876, the property involved was deeded by Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter to the trustees of the Williard Library.

In a statement made by the trustees in June, 1915, we find this paragraph:

"The value placed upon this property by Mr. Carpenter was \$400,000. It was probably worth as much as that sum before the slump occurred in the selling prices of real estate which resulted from the panic of 1873. As a result of these conditions the value of this real estate . . . was not more than \$200.00."

The foundations of the building were constructed in 1877, but financial troubles interfered with further work until 1882. The building was completed in the fall of 1884 and the library was opened March 28th, 1885. Mr. Carpenter died November 6th, 1883, before the great dream of his life was fully realized.

Miss Otila Goslee was the first librarian and under her direction and that of her successor, Miss Katherine Imbush, the Willard Library has grown through the succeeding years in number of books, equipment and usefulness.

However, as the city extended its boundaries and as thinking men and women became more acutely aware of the children's book needs, it seemed no longer possible to serve the whole community from one library building.

Therefore, on March 9th, 1909, the West Side Business Association appointed a committee consisting of E. L. Craig, Dr. George W. Varner, and Charles F. Werner, for the purpose of getting a library for the West Side. Mr. Craig, as chairman of the committee, entered into negotiations with Mr. Carnegie. As the correspondence proceeded, the idea expanded, and finally resulted in Mr. Craig's asking Mr. Carnegie for four branch libraries; one to be located on the South Side, one on the North Side, one in Howell, and one on the West Side. Months went by while Mr. Carnegie investigated the library resources and possibilities of Evansville.

On January 6th, 1911, Mr. Carnegie agreed to donate \$50,000 for two branch library buildings, provided the city would agree to maintain free libraries in the same and would provide suitable sites.

At the suggestion of Mr. Marcus S. Sonntag and Mr. Craig, an

informal meeting was held at the Mayor's office for the purpose of considering Mr. Carnegie's offer. At that meeting the matter was placed in the hands of a committee composed of Dr. G. W. Varner, George C. Fischer, William Woolley, Dr. Ludson Wordsham, Hon. Charles F. Heilman, Joseph M. Kollmeyer, Rev. J. U. Schneider, Major A. C. Rosencranz, Prof. J. H. Tomlin, Mr. M. S. Sonntag, and Edmund L. Craig.

February 20th, 1911, a resolution was passed by the City Council of the City of Evansville, accepting Mr. Carnegie's offer and very soon thereafter plans for the construction of the East and West Side libraries were under way.

October 31st, 1911, the Evansville Public Library board was organized with the following members: Major A. C. Rosencranz, Marcus S. Sonntag, Edmund L. Craig, Dr. George W. Varner, Eva K. Froelich, Mrs. W. R. Davidson and Mrs. Leon Curry. The officers chosen were: president, Mr. Sonntag; vice-president, Mrs. Davidson; secretary, Mr. Craig.

April 3d, 1912, Ethel F. McCollough was elected chief librarian. On June 1st Miss McCollough took up her work and the selection of furniture, equipment and book stock went rapidly forward.

January 1st, 1913, the two Carnegie buildings were opened to the public; a year later another Carnegie building was opened for the use of the colored people.

Then followed in quick succession the opening of a network of libraries which spread first over the city, then included in 1917 Perry Township, and finally in 1920 the whole of Vanderburgh County. These libraries are housed in separate buildings, rented rooms, school houses, factories, hospitals, private homes, corners of stores—anywhere, a collection of books may be set up for the use of the people. Seventy-four points of contact with the public have been established, making books easily accessible to practically every inhabitant of the county. Forty-one thousand, three hundred fifty of these are registered as regular library borrowers.

The book stock has grown until it numbers 75,987. The book issue for 1922 amounted to 532,013 volumes.

Thus from the small beginning made three quarters of a century ago, has grown a work which has had a tremendous educational value to the southwestern part of the state.

Ethel F. McCollough.

EVOLUTION OF FIRE FIGHTING

From the very excellent memory of the late James Hunnel, familiarly known as "Chip," the writer has the facts as to early fire engines and fire department of Evansville.

"There was the 'Neptune,' a hand engine with headquarters on Second Street between Main and Locust Streets; another engine called the 'Young America' on Vine Street between First and Second Streets; the third was a hand engine located on Main Street between Second

and Third Streets known as the 'Washington.' It worked backward and forward, horizontally like a row boat, and the boys called it 'the sausage stuffer' for that reason. All three engines were worked by hand. There were no steam engines then. In case of a fire these hand engines were hauled by ropes with men pulling them to the scene of fire or to the closest cistern. The cisterns for the supply of these engines were built in the middle of the streets generally at the crossings of the streets, covered over so as not to be dangerous, and when a fire occurred the iron lid was lifted by an iron ring from the top of the cistern, and the suction from the engine was put into the cistern and the water forced, by pumping, to the fire. The Young America and Neptune had handles working up and down perpendicularly. Some of the engines were so equipped that as many as twenty men could work in handling them; there were two sets of handles on each end, and they worked in double rows.

"Later in the fifties there was an engine called the 'Little Sis' which was light and easily handled, and frequently reached the fire first, often putting out a fire before it got beyond control.

"The first steam engine came in 1859. It was called the ladder fire engine, and Lige Perkins was the engineer who came down from Cincinnati with it to run it. He remained here as long as he lived."

In those days the communities were dependent upon volunteers and men from all social ranks gave their time to qualify themselves for the service. The law particularly favored organizations of the kind, giving them special privileges and corporation authority. The first record in the Evansville Journal on the subject shows that the Neptune Fire Engine and Hose Company on February 7, 1846, elected the following officers:

James G. Jones, Chief Engineer; Chas. Harrington, Assistant Engineer.

Civil Department

James E. Blythe, President; Thos. E. Garvin, Secretary; Sam'l. T. Jenkins, Treasurer.

Service Department

John Cupples, Foreman; V. Satterlee, Assistant Foreman; A. B. Bradt, 1st Engineer; J. T. Lamb, 2d Engineer; Jas. Parvin, 3d Engineer; John S. McCracken, 1st Hose Director; Jas. Scantlin, 2d Hose Director; Geo. Sauters, 3d Hose Director.

On the same date the Phoenix Fire Engine and Hose Company elected officers as follows:

Civil Department

Lewis D. Smith, President; Wm. H. Walker, Secretary; Edward Lewis, Treasurer.

Service Department

Lewis Howes, Foreman; John S. Hopkins, Assistant Foreman; John Farrell, 1st Engineer; Gardner Bowles, 2d Engineer; Allen Norcross, 3d Engineer; John E. Taylor, 1st Hose Director; John C. Flagler, 2d Hose Director; James D. Walters, 3d Hose Director.

On March 27th notice was given in the Evansville Journal by Wil-

liam H. Chandler, foreman, to the members of the Neptune Engine and Hose Company No. 1, to meet at their engine house to try the engine. Same date James Laughlin, foreman, gave similar notice to the members of the Phoenix Engine and Hose Company No. 2, which would seem to indicate that two new engines had been recently purchased.

The majority of the persons thus actively taking part in the efficient organization and management of the fire department ranked among the leading and best citizens of the town.

The following account of a fire in Evansville appears in the Indiana State Centinel of November 15, 1842.

"On Tuesday evening the first instant that block of buildings extending from First to Second Street fronting on Main Street, and covering the square half way to Locust Street was burned to the ground. The fire commenced in the large frame building on Main Street owned by Mr. Mansel (this was Samuel Mansel's Hotel). The buildings burned were generally wooden, old and closely packed together. The most of the furniture and other personal property was saved; still on some the blow was heavy. Between twenty and thirty families were rendered homeless by this fire, mostly Germans. There was no insurance. They have a couple of fire engines in Evansville, but they are good for nothing and never were, although the Whig managers of the town paid enough to have bought good ones. We got the above information of the fire from the Evansville Journal in just twelve days from the time of its occurrence, a remarkable instance of good speed *considering*."

TRADE ON THE RIVER

Statement of John S. Hopkins.

My name is John S. Hopkins. I am the son of the late John S. Hopkins, the Evansville pioneer. I was born March 6, 1843, and have lived in Evansville all my life. I lived here before Evansville was a city. My memory goes back to a very early age, of the people of Evansville, and of matters of public interest.

In the early sixties, during the war, we had at that time very large fine boats running on the Ohio River, and there was a great deal of freight brought here from Green River, Tennessee, Cumberland and Wabash Rivers, and oftentimes the freight would be so thick on the wharf that if it wasn't for the streets leading down to the boats, you could get on the freight and walk on it from Walnut Street down to Davidson Street. In fact down at the river during high water the freight was stacked on Sycamore Street and Main Street pretty near up to First Street, that was at the time so much government freight was here.

There was a great deal of business done on Water Street at that time among the merchants.

The passenger travel was heavy on boats those days, and especially before the Civil war, and shortly after the Civil war. There were large

New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati boats, and they used to carry hundreds of passengers coming north in summer and going back in fall—crowded with passengers. That was before the railroads.

I recall the time when Gen. Nelson's whole brigade was anchored right out in front of Evansville, thirty thousand men, on transports, barges, steamboats and flatboats, going down to Fort Donaldson, Tennessee River. The general came up town with his staff officers. They were anchored in front of Chestnut Street on the river. They remained there an afternoon, and all that night. The general was a big, rough fellow. Jeff Davis, of Indiana, killed him at Louisville.

The following editorial on Evansville as a river town is taken from the Indiana State Centinel, November 1, 1842:

"We have lately passed through nearly every one of them (river towns in Indiana) from Madison to Evansville. The 'hard times' and want of the '\$2.00 a day' has very nearly used up some of them, the smaller ones, but Lawrenceburg, New Albany, and Evansville are doing a comparatively heavy and profitable business in the way of barter, very little money is to be seen, but very little is needed. . . . Of Evansville we can speak more familiarly as it was once our own 'stamping ground.' How many changes a short year will bring about! It is but a little more than a year since the writer of this left his residence at Evansville, but within that time greater changes have occurred in the circumstances of many of its Dennisons than ought to have taken place under a safe system of business in a period ten times as long. Many a man who, a year since was reputed to be rich, is now worth nothing. . . . Notwithstanding these misfortunes of individuals, we were extremely gratified to witness the improvement which the town has undergone during the same short space, both in streets and buildings. We estimated it at fifty per cent at least. We understood that at least three hundred thousand bushels of wheat had already been bartered for of the last crop, and that as much more would likely be purchased. This makes business; and the contrast presented to the deathlike apathy of the interior towns generally was striking."

The following is an editorial from the Evansville Journal, January 4, 1844:

"Sunday was a very 'boaty day' as they say on our wharf, no less than eighteen steamboats landed here, received and discharged freight and passengers on that day. Evansville is a place and no mistake. It is the best location on the Ohio River for the building of a great city, and nothing will stop us in our onward career."

The Evansville Journal from the beginning of its files preserved contains an advertisement of the steamboats engaged in the river trade from Evansville to New Orleans, and especially the Wabash River trade. February 1, 1844, the Journal contains an advertisement of the light draught teamer "Cicero" running in the Wabash trade regularly between Evansville and Lafayette for the season. For freight or passage apply on board, or to Harrington, Hannah & Co.

February 15th in the same trade is advertised the fast running

steamer "Ocean." April 24, 1844, contains an advertisement of the light draught and fast running steamer "Monticello" in the same trade. For freight or passage apply at Evansville to David McNaal at wharf-boat, or on board.

The Evansville Journal of June 6, 1844, describes an excursion "of nearly four hundred people to Lafayette to attend a state convention, on the Tippecanoe battle ground, to ratify the nomination of Henry Clay for the Presidency. The trip was made on the steamer Monticello. On the return trip the passengers passed and signed resolutions thanking Captain Gray for the comfort and pleasure enjoyed and commending the steamer to the general public and requesting the publication of the resolutions in the Vincennes Gazette, New Harmony Statesman and the Evansville Journal. Among the many signatures the present generation will readily recognize the following: Geo. W. Warren, Wm. H. Chandler, John Greek, Boyd Bullock, W. B. Mofatt, Geo. W. Amory, Stephen Childs, John Trimble, W. K. Ham."

EVANSVILLE

We believe that we may, without becoming liable to the charge of adulation, congratulate our citizens upon the flourishing condition of our village at present, and its very flattering prospects for the future. During the late influx of strangers from the neighboring towns, occasioned by the Bank elections, it was a general subject of remark among all, that no village either in our own state or any of the states in this immediate vicinity, presented so decided an air of general and permanent prosperity as ours. Nor are this improvement and prosperity of that puerile and ephemeral nature which, affected by causes within themselves fleeting, ceases, as soon as the producing causes die away—such as was observed a few years back, in many of the villages of the west. On the contrary, it has a solid basis, possessing local advantages which ensure to it long days of prosperity.

It is frequently said that the past is not always the image of the future; and in proof of it, we may adduce the fact, that there are individuals who remember this place which now presents the picture of a flourishing community in full enjoyment of all the blessings springing from commerce, and the arts, when it was a howling wilderness, whose dark solitudes were unbroken by civilized man; when our beautiful river now bearing upon its bosom splendid vessels wafting to its borders the products of every soil and clime, had its pellucid current unbroken by ought save the canoe of the aborigine. When we reflect upon these facts—when we reflect upon the vast advantage we possess, in being the point of debarkation for the merchandize of all the Wabash country—the many eminent commercial advantages we have—our prospects with regard to a railroad intersecting the Wabash and Erie Canal—our vicinity to a mineral spring possessing medical virtues far above those of many springs that are the resort of vale tudinarians, of fashion, and of wealth—when we reflect upon all these high and singular advantages, we can not doubt, for a moment, but we are destined, at no distant period, to become a populous and important community. It

was these considerations that induced us to settle in Evansville; and when the field for enterprize which exists here, is made known we confidently believe that many others will be induced to come and "do likewise."

Western Constellation,
Covington, December 5, 1834,
quoting the Evansville Journal.

Statement of Mr. Mike Craft.

I was born in 1839. I came to Evansville with my parents in 1847. I remember very well the first building and the first grading of the railroad built north from Evansville, known as the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad later on, and subsequently called the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. The terminus of the road in Evansville was always at the same place where it now is. The old passenger depot was located where the present freight depot is, at the head of Locust Street. The west side of the freight depot was the passenger side, and the east side was the freight side.

The first construction of the railroad, and the laying of rails was the laying of a track from the yard on Eighth Street down to the river. This track was laid on Locust Street, and when it reached the river bank, it sloped at an angle down to the water's edge, to the foot of Main Street.. This track was constructed temporarily for the purpose of hauling up the first steam engine, which came to Evansville by river, and was called "The Vanderburgh." I remember very well the attempt of the men to get up steam, and get the engine up the bank. I do not know whether it was a fault in attempting to start the engine, or whether the grade was too steep, or what the reason was, but they could not get it up the hill until finally they hitched two or three yoke of oxen to it, and pulled it up the hill. The draw bridge was built over the canal on Locust Street, and this was used for a railroad track, and would open and close at convenience.

This track was used for some time, I do not know how long, to transfer cars to the river. On one or more occasions they were transferred to be sent, as I understood, to Owensboro. The transfer to Owensboro was, I think, an engine.

The first railroad excursion or travel which was had out of Evansville, was a Fourth of July excursion to Pigeon Creek, to a point where the fair ground was subsequently moved. There was then no bridge at Pigeon Creek. I remember the timbers were piled up alongside the creek, but the bridge had not yet been built.

The cars used for carrying the passengers were gravel cars, which we called "gravel buggies," and planks were laid across them, on which the people sat. That was either in 1852 or not later than 1853. My best impression is that it was 1852.

I began to work for the railroad company the last day of February, 1856, in the shops at Evansville, and worked with the same company for about fifty years.

EVANSVILLE AUTHORS

Albion Fellows Bacon
 J. H. Beadle
 Henry Bedford-Jones
 L. P. Benezet
 Katherine Blake
 Heiman Blatt
 Rebecca Sophia Clarke
 Emily Orr Clifford
 Charles Denby
 Theodore Dreiser
 John Ellert
 Joseph P. Elliott
 Della J. Evans
 Juanita Helen Floyd
 John W. Foster
 B. G. Franklin
 Lucy Furman
 Frank M. Gilbert

Ferdinand Cowle Iglehart
 J. E. Iglehart
 Benjamin E. G. Jewett
 Martha Jewett
 Annie Fellows Johnston
 Elma E. Levinger
 Rabbi Lee Levinger
 Ewing B. Lewis
 Fred Pentecost
 Frank G. Pickell
 M. F. Reilly
 Cale Young Rice
 C. E. Robert
 Charles William Shumway
 Winifred Sackville Stoner
 Walter A. Terpenning
 Edward White

EARLY COURT CASES OF NOTE

An unusual illustration in the use of currency in the beginning of our settlement, as well as the fact that it was almost entirely a moneyless age in the wilderness, appears in a suit upon a note. This original paper belongs to the court files of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court in the suit of George Potts vs. James Cawson, filed August 30, 1823, by Charles I. Battell, attorney for plaintiff, more than two years and a half after the date of the note, payable on demand, as follows:

"Laphorn Farm Vanderburgh County
 Indiana 1st January, 1821

\$140.10¼

\$25.42½

I promise to pay on Demand Mr. George Potts or Order the Sum of One Hundred and Forty Dollars 10¼ cts. in good Current Money and Twenty five Dollars 42½ cts. in Specie or United States Paper for Value received with Interest thereon 'till the Day of payment.

James Cawson."

This record illustrates at least two important facts in the history of the time.

One, the difference between specie and paper currency other than "United States paper." The contract in terms makes the distinction separating the total amount due into two kinds of money, probably because Potts had loaned Cawson the money in the same proportions in which the latter agreed to pay. The other fact illustrates the moneyless age, that of barter and exchange during the panic and depression of the time elsewhere mentioned. Nothing however is clearer than that suit for debt was not at that time indicative of insolvency nor

want of ample means as the basis of credit and the ultimate ability to pay. Many of the leading men of the time of undoubted solvency and prudent in management were sued for debt for the reason that they could not obtain the money to pay their debt, but the process of a court proceeding ultimately compelled money payment, and the necessities of the times some times drove a man to the alternative of suing even his friend in order to be able to pay his own debts. Few of the most solvent men of the time escaped suit, often only because they could not get the money to pay their debts with, and they were compelled, however much property they owned, to take the delays of the law and replevin bail in which to raise money.

Robert M. Evans about that time was sued for about a thousand dollars on a note, and let judgment go without defense stayed execution by replevin bail and at the end of the stay paid the judgment with interest. Yet Evans was always then and afterwards a man of large property, entirely solvent, wise and prudent in his financial management as his whole career proved. So with others, including James Cawson, who was then and later a friend and business associate of George Potts, a relation which appears from the estate papers in the Probate Court in the settlement of the estate of Potts.

Cawson brought about \$15,000 of cash means to this country early in 1820, and his diary, still preserved, shows that he kept large sums of money for that time loaned out at interest. At all times he had plenty of landed property, and died leaving a handsome estate. Yet, it is evident that cash was not to be had on demand, that it was a moneyless age, and all persons were effected alike at the time.

Cawson was also interested in two state cases about the same time. The records of Vanderburgh county in the early 20's show an indictment against two young men of an English family for robbery of the house of James Cawson, a neighbor. They brought from England with them many household conveniences, practically unknown in the wilderness of Indiana, and these, it was charged, tempted the young men who broke into Cawson's house and stole them. The items are described with much detail in the indictment. It is interesting to note some of the sequels of this affair. The defendants were acquitted of robbery, but their father was indicted, but later acquitted for perjury in testifying at their trial. Cawson was indicted for compounding a felony, whereby he got his goods back and ceased to be interested in the prosecution. While an agreement not to prosecute under these circumstances is prohibited as against the policy of the law, it is believed, even in this age, that police aid is more often sought to recover stolen goods than to vindicate the majesty of the broken laws. When Cawson was placed upon his trial before a jury in the Vanderburgh circuit court, he challenged the whole array of jurors and claimed the right to be tried by a jury *de mediatate linguae*, that is to be tried as a foreigner, but a jury half natives and half foreigners. This practice is rare and at the present time not recognized in Indiana. The court sustained his challenge and directed a jury to be empaneled, half English and half natives, the former being taken from the English

settlement, among his neighbors, and Cawson was acquitted. The names of the foreigners on the jury were Alanson Baldwin, Saunders Hornbrook, Sr., Edmund Maidlow, George Potts, William Mills, James Maidlow. These individuals, including Cawson himself, all became citizens, however, as soon as eligible, under the law at that time, which required several years previous residence.

The case of Mansell vs. Wood was a suit brought by John B. Mansell and involved the title and right of possession of what is now the public graded city wharf, located on the river front from the western side of Water Street or Riverside Avenue to the low water mark of the river and extending both above and below Main Street. At that date, 1829, Ohio steamboat transportation was the chief reliance of the community for communication with the outer world, the Wabash river also being used to a considerable extent to a distance as far as Lafayette. The fuel used by steamboats was cord-wood, cut the standard length about four feet long, so that when piled regularly to a height of four feet the length of eight feet and a width of four feet, the length of the stick, the wood measured a cord which was the unit of measure for cord-wood in selling.

It was necessary that there be a wood yard at every landing on the river from which a steamboat could, without any delay, take on sufficient wood for the purpose of fuel and the business was one of profit, but particularly a matter of public necessity. According to old bills filed in the estate papers in the settlement of the first estates in this county, wood sold at \$2.00 a cord. Until very recently, for nearly one hundred years, the price remained the same, until the world war raised the price of common labor to such an extent as almost to prevent the supply of cord-wood, which became practically as expensive as coal. Luke Wood, one of the prominent early citizens (who had a son of the same name who was a lawyer of good standing during the last generation), had established such a wood yard on the land between the bluff bank of the river and the low water mark where he kept wood corded in close proximity to the steamboat landing, claiming that the land was public property, and that he had the proper license. Samuel Mansell, one of the wealthy members of the British Settlement, who early moved into Evansville, had purchased the ground lying below Main Street, and lying between the bluff of the bank and the low water mark of the Ohio River, upon an execution sale against Hugh McGary. This judgment was taken many years before at the time of McGary's insolvency, and the record shows that Mansell took the assignment from Thomas Needham. Needham had built a log warehouse for McGary near the corner of Main and Riverside, but had been compelled to sue for his money due on that work, and McGary for some reason stoutly resisted, and the case was tried by a jury, but Needham recovered judgment. The statement of the Mansell case, and the opinion of the Supreme Court, contained a number of facts of public interest, too long to be quoted here, but the court held that Water or Front Street was platted only one hundred feet wide, and that the land between the west side of the street and the low water

mark was the private property of Mansell, and not public property.

The attorneys of Mansell were C. Fletcher and C. I. Battell. Fletcher did not live in Evansville, probably in Vincennes. Battell lived in Evansville, he was early a state senator, judge of the circuit court, and a man of prominence up to about the period of the Civil War. He came from New England, and in the early time did the work of reporting the credit of Evansville merchants, which is now performed by the commercial agencies. Among others of Battell's professional alliances was the partnership of Battell & Ingle. A remote succession to this firm was Ingle, Wheeler & Iglehart, to which the writer again became remote successor interested in the law business, and as such is the custodian of many interesting early records at the present time.

The attorneys for the defendant were Samuel Hall and Elisha Embree, both of whom lived in Princeton, and while Evansville was a river town, and had the promise of future greatness, still Princeton was a vigorous town before Evansville existed, and at the time mentioned, retained among its citizens leaders in the profession of the law.

Mansell's daughter Caroline married Henry S. Hornby, a man of much prominence in Vanderburgh County, belonging to one of the first and most noted families in the British Settlement, and for a generation he was the owner of what was known as the "Hornby Wharf," lying between Ingle Street and Fulton Avenue.

The facts stated in the opinion of the Supreme Court in this case, together with the opinion, embraced six pages, and the opinion was by Justice Blackford, one of the ablest men that ever presided in the Supreme Court of Indiana. The decision as a precedent was valuable in fixing public and private rights in the wharf frontage of Evansville.

The men connected with the suit and mentioned in it were men of prominence, worthy to be named as among the town builders of Evansville. The lawyers mentioned were of high standing, and good representatives of the Indiana Bar of the third decade of the last century when many of the members of that profession ranked high as individuals and as pioneers in the development of the state.

It appears from the suits of Lewis and Shanklin filed in 1828, and depositions taken *de bene esse* before the suits, that Hugh McGary was in 1828 a non-resident of Vanderburgh County, and publication against him as a non-resident was made on affidavit. The local histories, several of them, insist that McGary lived in Evansville in 1830 and even later but there is no record showing that he lived in Evansville after 1826. He appeared by attorney in court in that year, and whether he was then living in the state or not does not appear.

In the spring of 1825 his name appears in the county commissioner's records as one among the list of inhabitants who were assigned to a particular road supervisor subject to call for road duty in Scott township, in the Hillyard neighborhood. He was then not living in the city of Evansville. He had previous to that date figured as much in the county records as any other man in the county, but after that

date except as to two old cases, he ceased to be known in the public records, and the judgment of the writer is that he left Evansville as early as 1827 and did not live here subsequently.

The most celebrated series of land suits in the early period were proceedings by landowners to set aside certain conveyances made by Hugh McGary, one to Elijah King who lived on a farm in Henderson County opposite Evansville, and one to Jonathan Anthony, the father-in-law of Hugh McGary. The circumstances relating to these transactions are best stated in a deposition given by Elijah King when he was defendant in a suit to set aside the deed to him as void; also in a deposition given by Robert M. Evans. The owners of property described in the deed to King all obtained judgments against King setting aside the deed, but the deed to Jonathan Anthony embraced all of section 30 lying below Main Street except lots which McGary had previously sold. About 1825 it seems that McGary settled with his chief creditor, the Bowen Brothers of Henderson Kentucky who had staked him for a number of years previous to 1820 in his store at Evansville, and no further notice was taken of McGary's deed to Anthony until after his death which occurred in the twenties, and about 1835 or 1836 when Thomas J. Dobyns, whose deceased wife was the only daughter of McGary and wife, announced that he had purchased from the heirs of Anthony all their interest which Anthony held in the McGary property below Main Street, described in the deed from McGary to Anthony.

Soon after this, Mollen Stewart & Company, New York City merchants who had taken a deed from the Bowens to the property conveyed to them by McGary in payment of his debt to the Bowens, who in turn probably satisfied a debt owing by them to the New York merchants, thus making the land perform the function of barter instead of the payment of money outright, brought an action against Dobyns and Hugh McGary's children and other heirs of Anthony to set aside McGary's deed as fraudulent against creditors. The suit of Mollen Stewart & Company was brought about 1838 and tried in 1842. By this time both McGary and his wife and Anthony were dead, and it became more difficult to make the proof which had been made in former suits by William Lewis and John Shanklin and others against Elijah King, and the suit of Lewis, and Shanklin did not involve all of the real estate described in the deed of McGary to Anthony, and while they succeeded as plaintiffs in setting aside the Anthony deed as against Dobyns (who claimed under that deed by virtue of deeds from Anthony's heirs) there was yet remaining a large portion of land in the city of Evansville, the title of which on the face of the record had passed to Anthony, and through his heirs to Dobyns, but nothing but a separate suit by the owners of particular real estate could cancel that title on the record.

The writer remembers when he was admitted to the Bar, 1869, that the outstanding Anthony, Dobyns title was a very objectionable feature in abstracts of title in all cases where there had not been twenty years adverse possession, and at that time much of that real

estate had not been in adverse possession for the period of twenty years. In the course of time however, twenty years elapsed with adverse possession sufficient to make perfect title to all the lands described in the Anthony deed, and that outstanding title is now disregarded in real estate purchases. It was important, however, where the witnesses having knowledge of the facts were all dead, and where adverse possession could not be proven in any suit by the real owners of property who happened to be out of possession, and where any grantee however perfect in fact his title happened to be under the law, brought an action to quiet title and for possession, the plaintiff must recover on the strength of his own title, and must trace title to the government in suits against a mere claimant *in possession*. This could not be done as to the property embraced in the Anthony deed, as the record showed that McGary had conveyed the land to Anthony before he conveyed it to the subsequent purchasers who were the real owners, but as stated, time has cured that defect.

In the suit of Mollen Stewart & Company vs. Dobyys and others, an answer of Thomas J. Dobyys was filed containing the fullest details of the history of the transactions of Hugh McGary probably of which there is any record, and which is referred to elsewhere in the sketch of Hugh McGary in Evansville.

The suit of David Negley against the Trustees of the Evansville schoolhouse was before a justice of the peace, and later appealed to the Circuit Court. The note upon which the suit was brought reads as follows:

"Due David Negley Seventeen Dollars for plank furnished for the Schoolhouse Evansville Dec. 1st, 1831.

N. ROWLEY,
JOHN MITCHELL,
WM. LEWIS,

Trustees."

It appears that in 1831 there was but a single school house in Evansville, referred to in the court papers and in the note as *the* Evansville school house.

The costs exceeded the amount in controversy. Negley and the trustees, Rowley Mitchell and Lewis, were all prominent and successful men but the record does not show the animus of the suit. Probably the town didn't have the money.

THE LONGWORTH TRACT

How the Growth of Evansville was Arrested for Nearly 20 Years.

The case of Longworth and Miles vs. Bell and Kiger, in the Vanderburgh Circuit Court, 1855, reported on appeal in 6 Indiana Report, page 273, contains reminiscences of some public interests. In 1821 Nicholas Longworth, a Cincinnati lawyer, father of the man of the same name now in public life, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near the town of Evansville, and took an assignment of the certificate of purchase issued by the Patent Office, which had been al-

ready transferred several times, and when the credit terms of the sale had been complied with and the patent was issued, although money was paid by Longworth, the patent by mistake was issued to the persons who of record had originally taken out the certificate, and Longworth did not notice the error until long afterwards, and as it later appeared, mislaid his certificate, the only paper evidence of his title. It was known for a long period in Evansville that the record showed no title in Longworth through any patent, and the part owner of the property, to whom Longworth had conveyed one half, Dr. Miles of Cincinnati, sent his son here in 1851, who lived here for a short time, but left Evansville when the law's delays prevented his putting this land on the market, and of whom there otherwise seems to be no record.

The complaint charged in the fullest manner, and the plaintiff's evidence tended strongly to show that Kiger was the attorney of Longworth and Miles (though Kiger said he only represented Miles) and that for the purpose of making a perfect record title, as the land was about to be platted and sold on the market, he obtained from Longworth through young Miles as professional secrets a knowledge of the fact that Longworth's record title was imperfect, and that he had lost his original papers. Such a fact, if believed by the trial court, would have defeated the defendant's case, but there is nothing to show upon what ground the case was decided below, and the Supreme Court on appeal decided the case on purely legal grounds involving the statute of limitations, and more than twenty years adverse possession.

Two other interesting facts appear in the case, one in the testimony of young Miles, son of Doctor Miles, who came out in 1850 or 1851 to look after the land speculation of Longworth and Miles, and in answer to one question, thus testifies:

"I contracted with Alexander Farrel to cut all the timber on the quarter section with the exception of such trees as I wished left for shade, and I employed Mr. Woodward (for many years city surveyor) to survey the land, and from his outline laid it off into lots, blocks, streets and alleys myself, and sent the drawing to Cincinnati where the plaintiffs had it lithographed. A number of these maps were posted in lawyer's and other offices in the town of Evansville. In all these acts I acted as the agent of Longworth and Miles. . . . Kiger was aware that I employed Woodward to survey the quarter section and that I laid it off into lots, blocks, streets, alleys, and made a plat thereof, and that the plat was lithographed—and at his request one of the streets was named 'Kiger Street' after him."

All these plans were destroyed, the scheme of opening up this property for residence and building sites of all kinds was abandoned on account of this lawsuit, and the property remained for nearly twenty years, an obstruction to the growth of the city of Evansville. What Evansville would have been, and in what direction its important residence quarter would have gone had the plat thus prepared by Miles been filed for record, and the property then put upon the market, no one can say, but that this delay and obstruction was a great injury to the future city, there can be no doubt.

From the testimony of Kiger in the case it appears that young Miles advised him to buy in the outstanding claim appearing on the face of the record hostile to Longworth, and he did so for a small sum, taking the title in the name of Crawford Bell who furnished the money to purchase a deed from the heirs of the original patentees. Having obtained such deed, Kiger and Bell began fencing the land, working day and night, when Longworth and the elder Miles brought an action against Bell and Kiger of forcible entry and detainer.

The important question of *fact* in the case on appeal was as to actual possession by Longworth through his agents in Evansville, who were J. V. Robinson, Luke Wood and Edward Hopkins, father of John S. Hopkins and Stephen Hopkins, both men of prominence in later years, and the important law question upon the facts was whether possession of a part of the land under fence under a claim of title to the whole was in legal effect possession of the whole. The question of law and fact were decided in favor of Longworth and Miles who recovered the land.

The Longworth tract was owned by Longworth and his heirs and associates, and it remained unbuilt adjoining and as a part of Evansville for over fifty years. It was used in the sixties for a race track, and as late as 1872 there was a circular race track roadway well marked upon it. When at that time driving at night to the hospitable residence of the late Thomas D. Smyth in Knight Township to attend the marriage of his son, the late Henry B. Smyth, as the best man, the writer, having with him the best lady, the horse with a buggy in the darkness left the direct road for Knight Township and took the race track, and made a portion of the circuit before the diversion was discovered.

In the later sixties the heirs of Longworth and Miles sold the land to Cincinnati merchants, who in 1869 platted it as the Heidelberg and Elsas Enlargement to Evansville, which is now compactly built as a part of the city. Mr. John J. Marlett remembers having been lost in the woods out not far from the center of this tract about the year 18—.

The judge who tried the case was Alvin P. Hovey, afterwards judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, Major General in the United States Army in the Civil war, where he gained renown as a man of great dash and courage, and after the war he was congressman and governor of Indiana. The lawyers in the case were, for the plaintiff, Jones, later attorney-general of Indiana, and Blythe, a distinguished lawyer and Whig orator, and for the defendant, Conrad Baker, later governor of Indiana, among the leaders of the Evansville Bar, all men of the highest ability as trial lawyers. The defendant Bell was a merchant of prominence, and Harrison Kiger was long afterwards spoken of by the old practitioners as one of the somewhat odd celebrities of the Evansville Bar. A large number of depositions were taken, and a number of witnesses examined, whose testimony was reduced to writing and signed by them, which are a part of the record of the trial. The witnesses were among the leading men of the city at the time of the trial in 1855, and composed those who had known the Longworth tract in 1821, and some who came later, and embraced John S. Hop-

kins, whose father was the agent of Longworth, Silas Stephens, J. V. Robinson, Michael P. Jones, John Ingle, Sr., Marcus Sherwood, Barney Cody, Horace Dunham, Judge John Law, Abel Sullivan, Harrison Kiger, and Nathan Rowley, and others.

Sherwood testified of his coming to Evansville in 1821 and that he made boats and obtained the lumber from timber cut on the Longworth tract by the permission of Luke Wood, Longworth's agent, and he stated that Luke Wood, who was then dead, cut cord wood from the land, and it appears from the case of Mansel against Wood that this cord wood was used to supply steamboats at the river landing.

Judge Law was at the time prosecuting attorney in Vanderburgh County, and did not move to Evansville from Vincennes till 1851, but was familiar with land values. John Ingle of Saundersville (father of John Ingle, Jr., the railroad builder) testified that in 1831 and 1835 he was acquainted with most of the people of the county (he had been for many years lister of taxes, for which he was paid \$30.00 a year) and that from 1820 to 1830 the people ten miles apart were better acquainted with persons and officers than close neighbors were at the time he testified.

The testimony of Nathan Rowley contains some facts of public interest. His description of Evansville and its real estate values for a period of fifteen years, is a contribution to our knowledge of the time. He testifies that he came to Evansville December 10, 1819, that he began purchasing real estate in 1821. He says this place appeared to be coming into notice. Prices were inflated. At the beginning of 1820 in January the only property he saw sold was a five acre tract adjoining the Longworth tract on the southeast side, which was purchased for \$100.00. That was considered cheap. In the spring there was much sickness. People began to scatter, and improvements stopped, and real estate fell, till 1826 or 1827 it reached its minimum. It continued so until 1834, when property advanced rapidly. The southeast quarter of section 20 was entered in 1821 and the northeast quarter was entered, half of it, about 1820 or 1821. It was discovered in 1831 that half of the southeast quarter was wholly vacant (this term applied evidently to record title). He says land at that time around town (1821 in the fall) was worth \$5.00 per acre. When Elisha Harrison owned the tract in question in 1820 he valued it from \$1,000 to \$2,000. The property was called his in 1820. This town (Evansville) is located on fractional section 30. The town now (1856) occupies the whole section, it did not then, part of it is in Lamasco. The Dixon trail already alluded to adjoins the Longworth tract on the south. J. V. Robinson bought ten acres on the south side of Longworth's tract, and he gave \$100.00. Another party owned two ten acre lots then. Robinson bought at sheriff's sale. Rowley bought of him and gave \$250 for three lots of ten acres each, and he bought in 1834. A year after he bought the other ten acres of Trafton for \$500.00 (these four ten acre lots embraced forty acres elsewhere referred to as Rowley's farm, now known as the Northeastern Enlargement of the city of Evansville).

Robinson bought previous to 1828. Robinson came here in 1820 and left in 1828. In the fall of 1821 in Rowley's judgment the quarter section in controversy would not have brought \$5.00 per acre in cash, that is if it had been paid out of the land office. A year before it was held higher. He understood the owners held it in the beginning of 1820 at from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

The tract above town, the Parrett tract, in 1827, was sold at administrator's sale. He knew Judge Olmstead and Joshua V. Robinson who dealt in real estate. It was supposed that the land in controversy was entered, but in 1831 it was discovered that the half of it was not entered.

Rowley describes the State Road, which is elsewhere referred to, in this neighborhood, and says that Sam Emerson, James Watson and Neely were the commissioners to lay out the road, and Robert M. Evans surveyed the road from Evansville to Princeton.

John Mitchell, one of the leading merchants of the early time, who occupied what Joseph Lane calls Mitchell's Corner, which was the southeast corner of Riverside and Main Streets, and who through Steel and Hunnel, contractors, at an early date built the building which now stands on that corner (the name of Steel and Hunnel is found in stone embedded in the brick work of the building to this day), was in April 1855 examined by deposition before John F. Crisp, recorder of the city of Evansville, being too feeble to attend court, and narrates the incident of calling on Nicholas Longworth in Cincinnati in 1836 on his way East in an effort to buy the Longworth tract with three other tracts, and Mitchell had hopes of purchasing, conducted considerable negotiation, and learning that Mitchell was going East, Longworth told him to make his biggest figures by the time he returned, and if they came within his expectation he would sell, and thus Mitchell describes his final talk with Longworth: "He said I have concluded that you are going to have a city there, alluding to Evansville, similar to Cincinnati, and I don't care about selling."

These papers contain a good many interesting facts incidentally stated relating to a number of men prominent in the first and second decade of the town's history nowhere else to be found.

Harrison Kiger, who, according to his own testimony, made an attempt to procure the title to half of this land against Longworth, denies the imputation which is directly charged against him in the bill that he had violated his professional relations as attorney in the transactions, but he denied that he was Longworth's attorney, and was only acting for Miles, and that young Miles had advised the step.

Kiger lived for a while in Evansville, later in Princeton; was a son of the Rev. John Kiger, very able and well known circuit rider in the early parts of Indiana history; there is no sketch of Harrison Kiger which the writer has seen in any of our local histories.

The following records relating to Elisha Harrison directly or indirectly show that he was probably the most active man in the business of the town of Evansville in all of its various phases, from the beginning until the time of his death the latter part of 1826 or the first part

of 1827. Less facts are given of him by the historians than any other man of equal prominence, although his name appears in a number of places. The facts relating to his work and life are no where collected together, but the court records furnish a good deal of information in regard to him.

1. Among other court proceedings is a note filed in a suit following a liquidation of the partnership of Jones & Harrison for salt well kettles by Jones and Harrison, as follows:

"Six months after date we Jones & Harrison of Evansville, Indiana, promise to pay Eli Harrison or order, one hundred and ninety-two dollars fifty cents, for value received, it being payment for two and three fourths tons of Salt kettles sold said Jones & Harrison by Duncan McArthur as witness our hands this twenty-first day of October, 1824.

Witness

JONES & HARRISON.

R. Kerchwol. Endorsed Eli Harrison."

This taken in connection with the editorial in the Evansville Gazette at the time Jones and Harrison struck salt water shows what was done, although subsequent statements appearing in the settlement of the various partnerships after Harrison's death showed that the kettles were not used, as the salt well was a failure in producing salt.

2. Suit of Alanson Warner vs. Elisha Harrison, March term, 1826, by Amos Clark attorney for plaintiff, filed October 25, 1825; witnesses William Olmstead, Amos Clark and Gerard Jones. Both the witnesses and all the parties were leading citizens of the community, a civil suit brought by Warner against Harrison for damages for assault and battery. There had been bad blood between them in a suit then pending and not settled until after the death of Harrison, in which the history of the Evansville Gazette is incidentally furnished.

3. An indictment against John Slow was returned to the March term 1819, which contains the following charge:

"That the said Slow not having the fear of God before his eyes but being moved and instigated by the Devil did in the township, county and state aforesaid on the 29th day of January, year of our Lord 1819, with force and arms and with a rifle loaded with powder and ball, which he, the said John Slow, in both his hands then and there held in and upon one Elisha Harrison of the township, county and state aforesaid did make and assault and with a leaden bullet out of the rifle as aforesaid then and there by force of the gunpowder and shot and sent forth the aforesaid Elisha Harrison in and upon the right side of Elisha Harrison under the right breast of him, the said Elisha Harrison, then and there with a leaden bullet aforesaid out of the rifle aforesaid by the said John Slow so as aforesaid shot went forth and discharged felonously, wickedly and wilfully did strike, penetrate and wound giving to the said Elisha Harrison then and there with a leaden bullet as aforesaid shot, discharged and sent forth out of the rifle aforesaid by the said John Slow in and upon the right side of him, the said Elisha Harrison under his right breast a wound of the depth of six inches and the breadth of half an inch with intent in the said Elisha Harrison then and there felonously, wickedly, maliciously and

forethought to kill and murder, etc." Papers show that Slow was arrested and placed in jail and released on habeas corpus by the two resident judges McCrary and Wagnon.

4. The suit of W. and Samuel Bowen against Elisha Harrison and John Johnson is upon a bond given for dry goods purchased for a store. The bond is signed by Elisha Harrison and John Johnson of Warrick County, dated June 2, 1817. The defense filed was that the goods were sold in rolls represented to contain a certain quantity of cloth, but which under the yardstick failed to properly measure. The case was tried by a jury after an unsuccessful effort on the part of the defendants to obtain a continuance. The bond was for \$4,000, but the debt secured in the bond was for \$2,000. Suit was brought to the September term 1818. The witnesses to the bond were John I. Neely, a very prominent man of southwestern Indiana who lived at Princeton; also John Peterson. An interesting paper in the files is a bill of exceptions filed at the September term 1818, in which David Hart signs as presiding judge, and William Wagnon as lay judge. One peculiarity of this paper is that Wagnon voted to overrule the motion for a continuance, and Judge Hart dissented in the following language: "The motion for a continuance was overruled by the court, the Honorable William Wagnon, the only associate judge on the bench, gave his opinion against continuance (dissent Judge Hart presiding judge) to which the defendants excepted," signed by D. Hart, and William Wagnon. This is the only signature the writer has happened to see of Judge Hart acting as judge. The order book for the year 1818 of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court was lost at a very early day as appears in a court proceeding as early as 1830, and it is impossible to tell how most of the cases determined during that year in the Circuit Court were in fact decided. Hart resigned as judge very early after his appointment for reasons stated by Faux, quoted elsewhere. The jury found for the full amount of the debt, \$2,000.00 with interest, which was immediately paid by Harrison and Johnson October 19, 1818, according to the receipt of W. and S. Bowen witnessed by William B. Moore. Whether this was Judge Moore who some years later appears in the records of Warrick County at Boonville as I. W. B. Moore, clerk, and still later as common pleas judge (to whom the celebrated retort of John Pitcher was made) does not appear. Where Harrison and Johnson were keeping store nowhere appears, but they probably kept one of the three stores, of which McGary kept one, in the summer of 1817, the same month in which the first land sale took place, as outlined in the prospectus of Evansville, elsewhere set out. There is no doubt that Harrison was in Evansville at the first election where he voted. Several assault and battery cases were prosecuted in the Circuit Court against Harrison, one of them non prossed, one of them a jury found him not guilty.

5. In the June term 1819 James H. Richardson sued Elisha Harrison for civil damages for \$1,000.00, in which Amos Clark, plaintiff's attorney charges great violence, destruction of plaintiff's clothing, using other old forms of pleading. How far they are intended to

charge real facts, or whether the old set forms were adopted to make a good legal charge, may be questioned.

6. The suit of Hugh McGary vs. Oliver Fairchild and Elisha Harrison, filed February 22, 1821, involved a note signed by Harrison as surety for Fairchild for \$800.00. The deposition of James A. Boies, who had lived in Evansville was taken in May, 1821, in Louisville, to which city he had removed. The deposition was taken by McGary and on cross-examination by Harrison in person Boies testified that the words "As security for O. Fairchild" were written after the name of Harrison. Boies testified that McGary erased those words showing suretyship. Harrison pleaded *non est factum* by which he denied the execution of the note so altered as not his act in law. The case was tried by a jury, verdict rendered for the defendant, and McGary thus lost \$800 with considerable interest. The loss of this money alone was almost sufficient to account for McGary's financial breakdown, which occurred immediately following.

7. Suit of Lilleston administrator of G. Jones vs. James W. Jones was filed September 27, 1827, after the death of Gerard Jones, who was a brother of James W. Jones, in which case a deposition of Harley B. Chandler was taken and remains in the files. This threw considerable light on the internal affairs of the business in which Gerard Jones was interested. In this suit was involved the question of the liability of James W. Jones to the estate of Gerard Jones growing out of settlement of partnership affairs of Jones, Harrison, Jones and Chandler, and the firm of Jones and Harrison. There were two firms, in one of which was Harley B. Chandler (who was in 1825 postmaster) brother of Asaph Chandler, who died in 1818. The other partners were James W. Jones, Elisha Harrison and Gerard Jones. The main partnership however was the firm of Jones and Harrison, composed of James W. Jones and Elisha Harrison. These two firms were unquestionably conducting the leading commercial establishments in the town of Evansville until the dissolution, which followed, or immediately preceded the death of Elisha Harrison and Gerard Jones which occurred nearly the same time.

In addition to the suit of Lilleston, Administrator of Gerard Jones, was the suit by Harrison's administrators who were C. I. Battell and Isaac Fairchild. These administrators of Harrison brought a suit against James W. Jones for settlement, and they believed as it seems Gerard Jones' administrator believed, that James W. Jones was indebted to the firms. The testimony of Chandler settled the controversy as against Gerard Jones estate, and John Shanklin was selected by the court as master in chancery to examine the book accounts of both firms and make a report. This he did in each case, and in the suit of the administrators of each of the deceased partners he showed that the balance was in favor of James W. Jones. This report was accepted as conclusive by the parties and the suit was ended. The suits were evidently brought in good faith and apparently necessary in order to close the partnership accounts. The report and statement of figures filed with it in the handwriting of John Shanklin are neatly written

and in businesslike form. It is evident that he was at this early period a competent man, and one of the few men perhaps capable as an expert accountant in doing the work of a master in a partnership settlement. He was about that time sworn in as deputy clerk, for which he was competent not only from a business standpoint, but because he was a good penman. In 1829 before he was of age, John S. Hopkins was also sworn in as deputy clerk, not because he was a facile penman, but on account of his superior ability and address, making him no doubt an invaluable man in dealing in the clerk's office with the people.

8. The suit of Alanson Warner vs. Elisha Harrison, William Monroe, and Thomas Evans, is based on a lengthy bill in chancery presented by Amos Clark to recover a board bill and office rent for the Evansville Gazette, contracted by William Monroe after he had purchased the interest of Elisha Harrison in the newspaper plant. The bill shows among other things that Monroe failed to succeed and press and tangible property of the paper were sold on execution, and Harrison bought them in and still permitted Monroe to use them. After Harrison's death his executors advertised the plant in a New Harmony paper for sale as property of the estate of Harrison, so that whatever makeshifts were made from time to time in the effort to have other people run the paper, Harrison never was able to get any financially responsible person to manage it, and he was responsible practically for the losses of it during the entire existence of the paper, between four and five years. The bill in chancery filed by Amos Clark shows that Harrison had a printing contract with the United States for printing its laws and documents for which Harrison and Monroe, partners conducting the paper originally, contracted to receive what amounted to a little more than \$100.00 a year annually. It seems Monroe had pledged this source of income to Warner for his board bill and office rent, and had given a power of attorney to Amos Clark, the attorney, the brother-in-law of Alanson Warner, to collect the money, and left the city. However, Thomas Evans became the manager of the paper in Monroe's absence, but later he left the city, and an affidavit made to his answer filed in the case in November 1826 is sworn to in Warren County in the State of Mississippi where he probably at the time resided. Warner claimed that Harrison had collected from the United States the money which had been pledged by Monroe to him as landlord and tavern keeper. Harrison on the other hand claimed that his indebtedness and interest in the property was entitled to be secured, and being able to collect the money he did so. This controversy was not settled in the lifetime of Elisha Harrison, but after Harrison's death Warner recovered an allowance for his claim. The narrative of facts contained in this bill by Amos Clark is exceedingly well written, and gives a very definite and clear idea of the operations of the Evansville Gazette in general as to its management and ownership during its entire existence.

9. The suit of Edward Hopkins vs. Elisha Harrison in the Vanderburgh Circuit Court filed the fifth of March, 1822, is based upon an alleged indebtedness from Harrison to Hopkins resulting from

Hopkins having constructed upon lot 8, old plan, upon which Harrison had previously constructed a tavern, known at various times as Chute's tavern, and other names, a stable, and after the contract was entered into, the amount of which was paid by Harrison, Harrison changed the agreement so as to have Hopkins build the stable to an unusually large size, viz: a three story frame stable with twenty stalls an usual size for horses, which was done, and the reasonable price of it amounted to \$500.00. In answer to this complaint Harrison sets up the fact that Harrison was indebted upon a note to John G. Chandler in an equal sum for which the suit is brought, and that Harrison had purchased the note of Chandler and he pleads it is set off. This is the property opposite which Harrison a little later constructed the ferry between Evansville and Kentucky and maintained for a number of years, and in which property his widow claimed a dower interest after Harrison's death.

CHALLENGES TO FIGHT A DUEL

The case of State of Indiana against Samuel W. Hammond was upon an indictment against the defendant by the grand jury pending in September, 1824, charging that the defendant Hammond, a farmer in Union Township on the 20th of March, 1824 "with force and arms at the township, county and state aforesaid, did then and there unlawfully give to one Jonathan Anthony a challenge to fight a duel with him the said Samuel W. Hammond with deadly weapons in single combat, to wit, with guns, rifles, swords and pistols contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided," etc. The record shows that the defendant was not arrested until the 10th of August, 1825, when Joseph McDowell became his bail.

It elsewhere appears that David Hart was compelled to resign his position as judge of the Circuit Court of the various counties in southwestern Indiana in 1818 on account of a challenge to fight a duel, referred to in the account given by Faux.

MAN STEALING

Among the interesting court papers of the early time are two indictments for man stealing, one filed at the March term 1822 against James McClain for forcibly taking and arresting a negro with the view of kidnapping. The provisions of the statute of Indiana on that subject at that time are embodied in terse language by Amos Clark, prosecuting attorney, in the indictment which charges that the grand jury upon their oath present that James McClain, late of Pigeon township in the county of Vanderburgh, in the State of Indiana, laborer (this does not necessarily mean that he was a resident of Vanderburgh County, but that he was in the county at the time) on the 24th day of November, 1821, with force and arms at the township, county and state aforesaid did forcibly take, and arrest, and did aid and abet in forcibly taking and arresting, Charles, a man of color, with a design to take him out of the state without establishing his claim, or the claim of any other person to the said Charles, a man of color, according to the laws of this state, or of the United States, all of which doings of the

said James McClain are and were of evil example to others in like cases offending, contrary to the form and effect of the statutes, etc.

A similar indictment prepared in the handwriting of Clark, prosecuting attorney, was filed in the Vanderburgh Circuit Court in the case of State against Quiller Ford upon the charge that he, late of Armstrong township in the county of Vanderburgh, in the state of Indiana, laborer, on the first of August, 1824, did then and there forcibly take and arrest and did aid and abet in forcibly taking and arresting John Gathard and Isaac Gathard, with a design to take them out of this state without establishing his claim to the said John and Isaac, etc., "and the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do say that the said Quiller Ford then and there in the manner aforesaid was and is guilty of man stealing," etc. The summons in the case issued at the time of the filing of the indictment named as witnesses Polly Gathard, Isaac Gathard, and John Bryant, rather indicating that the effort of man stealing was not finally consummated inasmuch as Isaac was one of the negroes sought to be kidnapped, and it is probable John Gathard was a child not eligible as a witness, or if not that he had been kidnapped. A paper in the case shows that the defendant was not found.

There was no more exciting and disturbing element in the life of that period, in fact from the beginning of the state until the Civil war and the final proclamation of emancipation, than the question of kidnapping of free negroes as well as the arresting and returning into slavery of negroes fugitive from slave territory. The most absorbing of all questions in the social and political life of the people at the beginning of the state, and for many years after, was the question of slavery in Indiana and the right of negroes both free and slave to live or to be held in the state. Slavery practically existed during territorial days. The territorial court records of Knox County show that not long after he came to Indiana Territory, Robert M. Evans through the court proceedings in such case required by law, acquired practically slave ownership in a Mullatto girl, a fact which attracted public attention at the time, as stated to the writer by Colonel William M. Cockrum, who quoted his father upon that subject. The question whether a negro found in Indiana was free or slave could not be solved by the negro who was not permitted to testify, and the practice of kidnapping was a ready method of easy money on the part of white desperadoes. There is evidence among the Draper manuscripts of the existence of an organization, including well known people whose names are given, from the beginning of the state of Indiana for a considerable period afterwards under which free negroes in Indiana were kidnapped, taken to Kentucky and sold into slavery. The subject is fully dealt with in Cockrum's history of Pioneer Indiana, and among other facts given by him is a letter written to him by Andrew L. Robinson, a member of the Evansville Bar, who came to Evansville in the forties and who died here in the seventies. Judge Robinson's letter is as follows:

"Evansville, Indidana, June 12, 1867.

"Col. Cockrum,
"Oakland City, Ind.
"My dear Sir :

"Colonel Jones was in yesterday with your letter of inquiry, also a letter from J. T. Hanover written to you from Washington City, and explained the reason why you wanted a letter from me.

"In 1852 a gentleman named John Hansen came to my office with a letter of introduction from eastern friends of mine enclosing a New York draft for \$250.00 for a retainer fee for me to look after the interests of men who were working for the anti-slavery people at this place and along the Ohio river should they need my legal services.

"I, of course, knew that the fugitive slave law was being violated and I did not have the least compuncions of conscience on that score. For, without a doubt, that infamous law was unconstitutional and if it could have been tested by a fair tribunal would so have been declared.

"Mr. Hansen was in my office many times during the several years that he was in this section of the country. During all that time I only had one case and that was in the interests of two young fishermen who were fishing in the Ohio river for several years, below this city and that case did not come to a test.

"I am of the opinion that these two young men ferried across the Ohio river many hundreds of negroe slaves who found a home and liberty in Canada.

"You have my consent to use this letter. I only wish I could have been the means of helping the poor unfortunates more.

"Yours truly,

"A. L. ROBINSON."

The question often arose in controversies whether the negro was a fugitive from justice and was entitled to be reclaimed under the provisions of the fugitive slave law passed by Congress, or whether the negro was free and whether the proceeding was an attempt to kidnap. In Vanderburgh County, during the greater part of the fifties, the sympathy of officers in the sheriff's office was with the slave owner. Interesting, tragical accounts may be found in the newspapers of the time relating to efforts to carry colored people, men, women and children, across the Ohio River into slavery.

An incident was narrated to the writer by an ex-judge who presided over the court of this and other counties during this period in which a colored man was brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus and a telegram produced from a man in St. Louis claiming that the colored man in custody was a fugitive from slavery and his property. No other evidence was produced and it was a matter wholly within the discretion of the judge whether he would hold the negro until the claimant could reach Evansville, (he being then on the way by rail), or discharge. If the negro were immediately released the underground railroad representatives stood ready to pass him beyond the reach of the officers of the law to Canada. Under such circum-

stances the discretion of the judges was necessarily influenced more or less by their sympathies often and abhorrence of the fugitive slave law which was denounced in the northern states. Salmon P. Chase when governor of Ohio refused on conscientious grounds to permit the fugitive slave law to be enforced within the state of Ohio. In the case referred to the judge refused to hold the colored man, who disappeared and presumably reached Canada.

A. L. Robinson above mentioned became later judge of the criminal court of Vanderburgh County, was for many years prosecuting attorney, and in the efficiency of a jury argument both in criminal cases was probably seldom if ever surpassed by any lawyer of his time in this neighborhood. Robinson left no descendants but no history of his time is complete without some reference to him.

He came to Evansville in the forties from Vermont, was for a while the partner of Horatio Q. Wheeler, as Wheeler & Robinson, while Wheeler's former partner was upon the bench, and upon the expiration of his term on the bench he resumed his old place as Wheeler's partner, when Robinson continued the practice alone. Robinson was a radical reformer both in temperance and on the slavery question. As such he held prominence throughout the state of Indiana. In the early fifties he was a candidate for governor on a third party ticket, representing one or the other of the reforms mentioned.

His power of invective and denunciation was great, his reputation as a speaker both at the bar and upon public questions on the platform was widespread, and in the early days people would drive in buggies and wagons for the better part of a day to hear him speak. He was always a friend of the negro and on one occasion the writer was a witness in court to a case where a white man of property, well-known in the community, had taken by replevin an old horse and an old wagon from a colored man under a writing, by which the plaintiff claimed the right of possession. Robinson defended the colored man and presented a question of fact for the jury, but in his speech, with stern demeanor, never smiling in speech, with a sharp and penetrating voice, and with dramatic manner, inimitable but withering in its effect, he would occasionally stop at the end of a sentence, deliberately turn to the plaintiff who was sitting at the table with his lawyer and looking at him with scorn, would simply repeat his name. It required the services of the sheriff and the judge both to maintain order in the courtroom, which was in an uproar of laughter, and it was evident that the jury was visibly effected, and the plaintiff unable to stand the strain left the courtroom during the argument, and the jury promptly found in favor of the colored man.

Saleta Evans, administratrix, vs. Henry C. Stephens and Silas Stephens in the Vanderburgh Circuit Court, October term 1866, was a suit upon a note given for the purchase money of land where the defendants, by James G. Jones and Conrad Baker as their attorneys, set up a failure of consideration in the note involving the will of Robert M. Evans, and presented a question of construction of the will as a question of law. The suit was brought by Charles Denby, Mrs. Evans' at-

torney, but when the defense mentioned was pleaded, Asa Iglehart was retained to assist him, and in the controversy which was appealed to the Supreme Court of Indiana, and is reported in 30 Ind. Rep. p. 39, the will of Robert M. Evans was construed. The value of this record among other things is that it gives an accurate reference to the descendants of Robert M. Evans, giving the names and descendants of his only son, Camillus, who married Saleta Stinson, daughter of John M. Stinson, and Julianne Evans, who married Judge Silas Stephens. The will of Evans was broken as to one-half of his property upon the ground that the conditions were void in violation of the law in Indiana against perpetuities. The property in controversy involved, with other valuable property, the block on Main Street between Main and Locust Streets, and between Fifth and Sixth Streets, the title to a part of which still remains in the name of the descendants of Robert M. Evans.

CARPENTER VS. McCLAIN AND OTHERS

In 1842 a suit was brought in the Vanderburgh Circuit Court by Willard Carpenter against Jackson McClain, Nathan Rowley, and others, involving the title to a tract of land in the city of Evansville described as lot No. 25 and the adjoining half of lot No. 26, old plan of Evansville, upon which then stood the *Exchange Hotel*. How long it had existed, there is no record, but after the suit mentioned had been upon the docket for about four years, a supplemental bill of complaint was filed against John Pitcher who had purchased the property on execution, and was claiming the title adversely to Carpenter, and in this supplemental bill for legal purposes is a statement relating to the condition of the building when Carpenter first acquired an interest in it about 1839, and also the condition of the hotel buildings at the time of the filing of the supplemental bill in 1846.

The circumstances connected with the dealings of various persons with this property were so complicated as to require many pages of court pleadings to even state them succinctly. A citizen of the community named Wilson owned the property, purchasing it chiefly on credit, giving notes and mortgage, sold it to one George W. L. White for about \$9,000, part of which was used to pay debts of Wilson to Frank and George W. Amory and Company who were in 1839 among the leading merchants of Evansville. They were Boston men and came to Evansville early in the thirties, remained till the forties. Frank Amory resided here until about the time of the Civil War or later. They made large fortunes here and returned to Boston where they were among the prominent people. Judge J. R. E. Goodsell figured in the land transaction honorably. One Clinton Ton also.

The chief amount of the purchase money of White for the property was represented by securities in the form of notes and mortgage held by Wilson who was compelled to use them for purposes of credit. He pledged these notes and mortgage to Nathan Rowley as collateral for endorsement of a note to Jackson McClain. After Rowley had become liable to McClain, Wilson came to him, asked the privilege of examining the notes and mortgage for a special purpose, and then

asked the privilege of taking them with him, promising to return them shortly, to which Rowley having faith in the party consented. The notes and mortgage were never returned, but were taken to Willard Carpenter and a contract was made between Carpenter and Wilson providing for forfeiture of the title to Carpenter under certain conditions, and apparently as indicated by an erasure in the written paper, providing for ten per cent. interest, which was at that time usurious. The legal title to the land still being in White, part of the arrangement between Wilson and Carpenter was according to Carpenter's statement in the pleadings that White should convey the land to Carpenter by deed, but according to Carpenter's statement White was unfriendly to Carpenter, and would have nothing to do with him, which made it necessary for White to convey the property to Wilson, who was to convey it to Carpenter, and this was done. It happened however, that McClain had taken a judgment against Wilson and his surety Nathan Rowley for his debt, something less than \$2,000, and John Pitcher had taken a judgment against Wilson for a smaller amount in the United States Court at Indianapolis, and when the title to the land above mentioned passed into the name of Wilson, against whom judgments were rendered on the face of the record, these judgments became a lien upon the Exchange Hotel property ahead of Carpenter, and Carpenter brought his suit in equity against McClain, judgment creditors and Nathan Rowley, who was interested with McClain, and John Pitcher who had on an execution sale under the judgment in the United States Court bought in the Exchange property and taken a deed for it.

Carpenter's attorneys were Battell and Ingle, the pleadings being written by Judge Battell. McClain's attorneys were William T. T. and James G. Jones. John Pitcher represented Nathan Rowley and also appeared for himself. All of these defendants claimed that the title taken by Wilson before he conveyed to Carpenter was a full legal title, and therefore the property was subject to all of these debts. Carpenter contended that Wilson was a mere trustee in conveying the property and the property was not subject to his debts. In addition to this defense John Pitcher filed an answer in which among other things he charged that the agreement between Carpenter and Wilson which was on file in the case showed an erasure, and he charged that the usurious provision in that contract rendered it void as to Carpenter, and that this usurious provision had been fraudulently erased without the knowledge of Wilson and that therefore the entire paper was destroyed, which if true would have defeated Carpenter's entire case. The suit remained on the docket a number of years and finally went off without any record, but Carpenter continued to be the owner. There were so many complications that doubtless the lawyers in the case wisely settled the controversy, which no doubt cost Carpenter some money additional to his original plans. One value of this record is the identification of the location of the Exchange Hotel, which was a historic place in early Evansville.

Evansville Gazette Files in State Library, Indianapolis, sent by

Librarian of Congress for examination. Published by Harrison & Monroe. Date of Examination November 12, 1917. First number in first bound volume of Gazette was Vol. 1, No. 50, Evansville, Indiana, Saturday, April 20, 1822, Vol. 1.—Bound Vol. 1, April 22 to December 23.

1st Page. Publication of government laws except one advertisement for divorce, Vanderburgh Circuit Court, March term, 1822, Simon Lewis vs. Elizabeth Lewis, signed by J. W. Jones, Clerk Vanderburgh Circuit Court.

E. Harrison's address to Ratliff Boon in charge of documents used against former by latter in sensational campaign demands publication offers Gazette, May 18, 1822.

Evansville (local notice) May 25, 1822.

The Rev. John Devin will preach at the house of John Ingle near Saundersville May 28, 1822 on the afternoon of Saturday the first day of June, and on Sunday the 2nd day of June at the court house in Evansville.

Daniel S. Bell, Mt. Vernon, advertises as an attorney in all courts (U. S. Sup. &c) June 6, 1822.

Jones & Harrison advertise as commission merchants Evansville, June 8th, 1822.

E. Harrison announces separate partnership with Mr. H. B. Chandler and the business will continue as heretofore as Jones & Harrison, June 8, 1822.

Armstrong & Skelhorn advertise as commission merchants and give references to parties in large cities, New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Maysville, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Vincennes, May, June, etc., 1822.

P. Pritchett advertise a new hat factory, May 4, 1822.

Walters-Foster & Company advertise general merchandise store (Oct. 21)—April 20, 1822 and later.

S(carboro) Pentecost (uncle of Dr. Fred Pentecost as the latter told me) advertises as clock and watch maker. "Customers may make part of their payment in corn and bacon." April 20, 1822 and later.

April 20, 1822.

Daniel Chute advertises he has moved to the house immediately on the bank of the River recently occupied by E. Hopkins, and asks patronage. "A few genteel boarders will be accommodated at a fair price." (On Lot 8 O. P.)

Dr. A. Smith has removed from former dwelling on 2nd St. to the frame building on Front Street, a few doors above the printing office.

Elijah King advertises a runaway negro, May Jesse—reward offered.

The Fourth Medical Society annual meeting 1st Tuesday in June, 1822, to meet at court house in Evansville. All persons within the district of this society practicing physic and surgery without license are requested to come forward and exhibit their credentials and give

satisfaction to the board of their abilities in their profession. David S. Smith, Secretary, pro tem.

A. Warner, Sheriff of Vanderburgh County, advertises election of associate judge caused by resignation of Hon. Wm. Wagnon, May 7, 1822.

Jones & Evans advertise notice for vacation of lots 85, 86, 94 and 93, N. E. of 3rd Street from the Ohio River, and parallel with the river, to cultivate the ground till such time as may come to market as town lots. May, 1822.

Brigade orders Evansville, May 14, 1822.

James W. Jones, Aid-de, camp.

The command of the 12th Brigade of the Militia of the State of Indiana has this day appointed Amos Clark Brigade Major, James W. Jones, aid-de Camp, Alanson Warner, Brigade quartermaster, and the officers and soldiers of said brigade are therefore hereby enjoined and requested to obey and respect them accordingly.

J. W. Jones, Aid-de Camp.

Annual election advertisement, May 18.

Ticket

Governor, William Hendricks; Lieutenant Governor, William Polke, Erasmus Powell, David H. Maxwell, Ratliff Boon.

Congress, 1st District, Charles Dewey, William Prince, John Ewing. Gibson Co., Assembly, Stephen Walters, David Robb, Azeriah Ayers.

Sheriff, James K. Sloan, James Devin, David R. Brazelton.

Also May 25.

Vanderburgh & Warrick County Assembly, Hugh McGary.

Sheriff, Alanson Warner, Everton Kennerley.

Commissioner, Daniel F. Goldsmith.

Posey County Assembly, William Casey, Thomas Givens.

Assembly, Stephen Walters.

S. Pentecost advertises May 18, 1822. \$100 reward for apprehension of thief who broke open the bar window of Daniel Chute and stole a trunk with 30 watches and considerable jewelry, and saddle and saddlebags with valuable papers belonging to David Hart.

Samuel B. Keen, blacksmith, advertises May 18th that he will put bills on all delinquents in the hands of a proper officer for collection by the 25th of the Month. He is still in business.

William Olmsted announced as candidate for associate judge for Vanderburgh County, May 25, 1822.

Masonic Festival on anniversary of St. John the Baptist celebrated

at Princeton, 24th June, 1822, by Clinton Lodge 16. Oration at the court house and "some refreshments later at Brown's Hotel."

Signed

J. F. Casey, R. Daniel, Wm. Chittenden, C. LeSerre, John
I. Neely, Wm. Monroe, Committee of Arrangements.

May 19, A. D., 1822.

A. L. 5822.

Thos. J. Crockwell, June 6, 1822, advertises he has erected a *Porter Cellar*. Bottled Porter and Spruce Beer; also bread, cheese, cakes, boiled and raw cider, whiskey, dried apples and other things in his line too tedious to mention.

Country Produce

All kinds of country produce taken in payment of debts due their office at the market price, June 8, 1822.

Job printing advertisement. Paper money receivable.

June 15, 1822. Harrison & Chandler, commission merchants, advertisement.

Grand Lodge of Masons of Indiana advertise *list of persons* suspended, expelled, and reinstated as Masons.

(Signed) Wm. C. Keen, Grand Sec.

(June 15, 1822)

Vevay, Ind., Jan. 13, 1822.

Jones & Harrison, also Harrison & Chandler. June 15 & 22, 1822. E. Harrison explains two firms. Separate commission houses.

Wm. Warner, P. M. Opl. 22.

Annual Medical Society met at house of Daniel Chute. Geo. F. Jaquess licensed and delegates to state organization chosen and annual election of officers. June 22/22. Jno. W. Shaw, Sec.

June 29, 1822.

Independence.

A procession will be formed at the house of Daniel Chute on 4th of June at two o'clock. March to court house. Address by Dr. Wm. P. Foster, after which procession will return to Mr. Chute's where a dinner will be prepared for those who are disposed to partake of it.

Robt. Armstrong

J. V. Robinson

Amos Clark

Committee of Arrangements.

Same date as last notice listed on page 4, and immediately below that notice.

Public Dinner

A public dinner will be provided at the house of Samuel Scott in the English Settlement to celebrate with becoming spirit the glorious independence of America. We give this public notice, as many of our neighbors complained last year they had not an opportunity of attending for want of timely information. It will be conducted on the same principles as that of last year. Subscriptions will be received at Samuel Scotts. The dinner will be on the table at one o'clock.

R. Carlisle

S. Scott

J. Ingle

G. Potts

J. Cawson

S. Mansell

John I. Neeley, P. M. Princeton, July 1, 1822.
(July 6, letter list)

July 3/22. E. Harrison, owner of Lot 8, gives notice he will apply to the county commissioner for a license to keep a Ferry across the Ohio River from opposite lot No. 8 on Water Street in Evansville.

July 6. Candidate for Sheriff, Warner, Kennerley and Jno. B. Stinson.

P. Pritchett J. P. July 13, 1822.

July 13. Editorial mention announcing Robert M. Evans candidate to represent Vanderburgh & Warrick Counties in next legislature.

2d Dan'l Avery, candidate for coroner.

July 13, 1822.

Obituary.

Died, in Evansville on the 6th of July inst. after a short but painful illness Mrs. Mary McGary, consort of Gen. Hugh McGary in the 35th year of her age. In her death society has sustained a loss, and her children deprived of a tender and affectionate mother.

Wm. Warner, P. M., July 13, 1822.

Dr. David S. Smith advertises as a practicing physician. He may be found at the shop of Dr. Wm. Trafton where he has stored his medicines. July 13.

A political controversy over the record of Charles Dewey, candidate for Congress, against Judge Prince, July 6 & 13.

Card from Hugh McGary, July 10, in paper of July 13.

To the Citizens of Vanderburgh and part of Warrick Counties:

Fellow Citizens:

The late change in my domestic affairs, renders it necessary for

me to decline my pretensions as a candidate for your suffrage at the coming election; but rest assured that my wishes for the welfare of our common good, is no less ardent than heretofore. To those who have manifested a friendly disposition toward my pretensions, I tender my sincerest thanks, and hope they will be able to select a representative, in whom they will realize as much benefit as they reasonably could expect from me.

With sentiments of Esteem, I remain,

Your humble servant,

Hugh McGary.

July 10, 1822.

(July 20-22)

John I. Neely, P. M. Princeton, July 1, 1822.

July 15, 1822. John I. Neely, President Road Commissioners appointed by the legislature to lay off and contract for the opening of a state road from Evansville to Terre Haute advertises for bids and notifies the *Commissioners* to meet at the house of D. Chute in Evansville on the 20th of August next for the purpose of receiving proposals. Road to be let in two mile districts. From Evansville to John Withrows.

District 1. Evansville to Pigeon Creek.

District 2. To a stake in Whetstones field 5 miles from Evansville.

District 3. To a stake in Carlisle's field, marked 7 miles.

District 4. To a stake north of Scott's marked 9 miles.

District 5. To a black oak marked 11 miles.

District 6. To a white oak marked 13 miles.

District 7. To a stake in Withrow's field, 15 miles.

Also meet at home of Basel Brown, Princeton, to continue to White River.

Wm. Warner, P. M., July 20, 1822.

Fourth of July address of Dr. Wm. P. Foster, published in paper of July 13, 1822.

James Everton administrator of Adam Young, July 27, 1822.

Armstrong & Skelhorn close a long Adv. of dry goods—groceries and hardware. "Credit cannot be given."

Election returns published Aug. 10, 1822, for Vanderburgh and part of Warrick Counties.

Governor

Wm. Hendricks ----- 283

Lieut.-Governor

Ratliff Boon ----- 153

Wm. Polke ----- 138

D. H. Maxwell ----- 1

Congress, Seventeenth Congress (Vacancy)	
Davis Floyd -----	120
Jonathan Jennings -----	117
18th Congress, 1st District.	
William Prince -----	193
Charles Dewey -----	102
Representatives Vanderburgh and part of Warrick.	
Joseph Lane (elected) -----	222
Wm. P. Foster -----	208
Robert M. Evans -----	101
Sheriff Vanderburgh County	
Alanson Warner -----	177
Everton Kennerley -----	114

Brigade Orders, Adv. July 24, 1822.

The commissioned and staff officers of the 12th Brigade of Indiana Militia and 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division are required to meet at the court house, Evansville, 2nd Thursday in September armed and equipped as the law directs for the purpose of Brigade drill muster, pursuant to the 18th sec. of an act entitled "an act for the better regulation of the Militia, &c., App. Dec. 31, 1821. Officers will be armed with side and fire arms. Prompt obedience is required. By order of Brig. Gen. E. Harrison.

James W. Jones, Aid-de-camp.

Card from R. M. Evans

Giving an account of his defeat for the legislature by Jos. Lane on account of an unfair combination between his friends and Joe Lane while he was sick &c., &c., Aug. 17, 1822.—He could otherwise have been elected, &c.

New Ferry

Aug. 30, 1822 (Aug. 31, 1822).

E. Harrison advertises he has a license for establishment of a new ferry across the Ohio River opposite from the Tavern House now occupied by Mr. Daniel Chute; he informs the public he has placed the same in the hands of Mr. Chute, Innkeeper, who is prepared with suitable crafts and attentive ferrymen for the immediate passage of travellers.

Warns all infringement by intruders of his rights under "*the only established Ferry*" at Evansville.

Armstrong & Skelhorn advertise for 500 cords of wood for steamboats, Sept. 21, 1822.

Wm. Lewis, Aug. 2, 1822, advertises 254 barrels Kenhawa salt "at the corner house on Main Street."

Oct. 12, 1822, James Cawson advertises to let, lease, or sell a good plantation, vol. spring of water, formerly belonging to Saunders Horn-

brook, Jr. Also a valuable plantation on State road 10 miles from Evansville.

Edward Hopkins stock, cattle, household, kitchen furniture, advertised by Sheriff, Oct. 16, 1822.

Aug. 31 (Oct. 19)

Polly Mosely, sole administratrix of estate of Robert Mosely.

John I. Neely, P. M. *Princeton*, Oct. 22.

(Sept. 2, 1822)

Jno. N. Trusdell advertises exchange salt for pork at Jones & Harrisons, between 15 and 25 Nov. next.

James Anthony's Adm. vs. E. King and Catherine Anthony. Advertised Oct. 28, 1822.

Harry D. Smith advertises new shoe and boot making shop at the stand lately occupied by Rowley & Robinson. No credit. Oct. 25, 1822. (Oct. 21, 1822.)

Stray taken up near "Phillip Miller's mill on Big Pigeon." (One Miller had a mill at Millersburgh in Warrick Co.) Notice by Isham West, J. P.

J. W. & G. Jones notify customers to come in and settle. Same Harrison & Chandler. No. 7 (Nov. 9) 1822.

John Conner announces removal from his former stand on the "second cross street" to the large and commodious house on Main Street formerly occupied by James E. Watkins near the court house; intends keeping a house of *Public Entertainment*, Nov. 22 (23) 1822.

Oct. 16, 1822 (Nov. 23)

W. J. Lowry, J. P., advertises stray in Posey Co.

"Department of State"—address on Gazette.

Joe Lane resigned as J. P.—New election called by A. Warner, Sheriff Vanderburgh County, Dec. 30, 1822. (Jan. 4, 1823) Election for 3rd Saturday in January.

Seaman & Walters, Dec. 7, 1822, advertise transfer to them of notes &c. of Walters Foster & Co. (Jan. 4, 1823).

Jno. McCreary administrator Jno. McReynolds. Jan. 18, 1823.

P. Pritchett, Nov. 23, 1822, advertise the *Green Tree House*, Cor-

ner House, on Main & Second, formerly occupied by Jno. Brown, deceased, and lately by James Templeton; intends keeping a *House of Entertainment*. Dining room, bar and stable. He will take a few boarders of genteel character.

Also contains Hat advertisement (old).

T. J. Evans, attorney, has fixed his residence at Rockport, Feb. 1, 1823.

N. Rowley announces he has again commenced the shoe and boot making business on Front Street, March 5, 1823.

March 11, 1823. Andrew Erskine advertises the first (newspaper) notice of intention to open a school in Evansville on the first of April next, and advertises tuition terms. March 26, 1823.

Apr. 2 Wm. Monroe advertises as Deputy Sheriff for A. Warner, Sheriff Vanderburgh County.

Apr. 2, 1823. Robert Armstrong (alone) advertises as commission merchant.

Dissolution notice of Armstrong & Skelhorn published Id.

Porter Fuller had moved away from Evansville previous to Apr. 13, 1823. (Apr. 23, 1823).

Division Order. Headquarters Militia.

Court martial Col. James Evans acquitted. Brig. Gen. Elisha Harrison was president of court approved by the general commanding court dissolved.

Wm. Prince, Aid-de-camp.

Apr. 25, 1823 (May 7)

J. Wilson Tailor, new arrival in office occupied by P. Pritchett Apr. 1, 1823.

Trial and conviction of John Harvey for murder of Thomas Casey, and address of Judge Goodlet to the prisoner, June 11, 1823.

Harvey was immediately executed. Gazette a-c July 2, 1823.

Aug. election candidates for legislature.

Robert M. Evans,

Thomas Fitzgerald. (July 21, 1823).

James Evans of Princeton advertises a carding machine, and will receive wool for carding at house of Thoas. J. Crockwell. Evansville returned after cording 10 cents pound——in wool at that proportion. June 20, 1823.

Drs. Wm. Trafton & Wm. P. Foster announce partnership. June 16, 1823.

Jones, Harrison, Jones & Chandler, advertise June 21. (July 9) 1822.

July 14, 1823, all three firms in one advertise. (July 6).

Election precincts announced for election of Aug. 23, by A. Warner, Sheriff, Vanderburgh County, 24th July, 1823. (23rd July, '23).
 Votes of Pigeon Tp. at court house.
 Votes of Armstrong Tp. at house of Edward Hopkins.
 Votes of Scott Tp. at house of Samuel Scott.

Brigade Militia orders.

Call for commissioned officers and staff officers armed and supplied for three days encampment by order of Gen. E. Harrison. July 21, (Aug. 6) 1823. J. W. Jones, Aid-de-camp.

Michael Jones and Wm. M. Walker announce dissolution of Jones & Walker, Aug. 1, 1823.

A criticism on Peter Whetstone, also Mathias Whetstone, Aug. 6, 1823.

R. M. Evans elected to the legislature by thirty two votes. Kirby Armstrong, Commissioner. Aug. 13, 1823.

August 27, 1823.

A convention called at the court house of citizens to make arrangements to cut the weeds and move old timber and rubbish from the streets, alleys and commons of the town. The Gazette says it would have been better to call on the town trustees, but approves the call. "No town in the western country enjoys better health at present than Evansville, and by a proper attention to our police we have little doubt of a continuation of that blessing. Our population may be estimated at 500 persons, and we do not know of a single case of sickness among the citizens coming from the ordinary diseases in the western country."

James Elliott advertises sale at his house about three miles from Evansville, his stock, farming outfit and household furniture, for Aug. 30th. (Aug. 27) 1823.

Sept. 3, 1823.

E. Harrison as senior editor comments on newspaper talk about the recent vote on state convention, and says that he was the author of the law authorizing the people to vote for or against a convention. The vote carried in his district but failed in the state.

Thos. E. Casselbury advertised a partition vs. Urbin Mark, Jesse Skelton &c, in Vanderburgh Circuit Court. Aug. 23, 1823.

Commission for building state road to meet where the road crosses Pigeon Creek near Capt. Negley's Mill for purpose of letting bids 12th of September next. Adv. Aug. 22, 1823. Paper of Sept. 10, 1823.

E. Harrison advertises the Tavern Stand and Ferry across the Ohio River formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Chute and at present by Mr. Wm. Daniel for rent, Sept. 9, 1823. Paper Sept. 10, 1823.

Notice: There will be a sacramental meeting at the house of P. Pritchett Esq. three miles from Evansville by the Methodist Church on the 13th and 14th days of September next. (Sept. 10, 1823).

Advertises letter list, Oct. 15, 1823.
Susan Burtis *inter alia*.

Wm. Daniel advertises, removed to stand formerly occupied by A. Warner, and opened a *House of Entertainment*. Table and bar for customers and strangers. Oct. 14, 1823.

Nov. 23, 1823, the announcement is made of dissolution of firm of Jones, Harrison, Jones and Chandler, notes and accounts to be on hands of G. Jones for collection. (Nov. 26, 1823).

Dec. 1823, Senator of Vanderburgh, Posey and Warrick, Elisha Harrison, Representative, Vanderburgh and part of Warrick County. Robert M. Evans.

J. W. & G. Jones notify customers to come in and settle. Same Harrison & Chandler. Nov. 7 (Nov. 9) 1822.

Gerard Jones has removed his store to the house on Main Street formerly occupied by Walters, Foster & Co.

Elisha Harrison was on Military Committee of the State Senate, Dec. 17, 1823.

In the House R. M. Evans was on Ways and Means and Military Committees.

2nd BOUND VOLUME OF GAZETTE FROM JANUARY 24 TO AUGUST 1825.

Who was Capt. Joseph Warner to whom General W. Johnson prints a handbill answer to an anonymous attack undated about 1816, posted in the back part of the Western Sun, Vol. 1816-1818.

2nd BOUND VOLUME OF GAZETTE

W. R. Southard has taken the Tavern Stand, Main Street, Princeton &c., lately occupied by C. Harrington, Esq., &c. Jan. 14, 1824.

William M. Cully announces he is about to leave Evansville and wants to sell cheap "goods" not described. Will trade for raccoon skins, bees wax and venison hams. Jan. 14, 1824.

H. B. Chandler, P. M. Jan. 1, 1824 (Jan. 21).

Jones & Harrison, commission merchants (Jan. 21, 1824).

Kirby Wood retracts a slander on Samuel Scott. Witnesses, Wm. Inwood, Green B. Smith, James H. Richardson, John Marshall. January 20, 1824. (Jan. 28).

Time of Circuit Court in Vanderburgh County. First Mondays in March and September. (Feb. 11, 1824).

Married by Presley Pritchett, Esq. Jedediah Fairchild to Miss Mary Ann D. Foulks, both of this place. (Feb. 11, 1824).

R. M. Evans on returning from the legislature to the bosom of his family and friends takes opportunity to inform them of the doings of the legislature, revision and compilation of the laws by the Governor. Board of Commissioners abolished, and Magistrates substituted.

Execution law revised. February 11, 1824.

February 18, 1824. E. Harrison and William Monroe announce a dissolution of Harrison and Monroe, publishers of Gazette.

Harrison writes a card as follows:

To the Patrons of the Evansville Gazette:

Having disposed of my interest in this establishment to Mr. William Monroe the Junior Editor, I would do injustice to my feelings were I to refrain from expressing to you my gratitude for the support heretofore rendered the establishment. How far the paper has met your expectations, it is for you to determine, and not for me to judge. I can only say (on the part of myself and in justice to the Junior Editor) that it has been conducted impartially and with a view to the best interests of the community.

From my knowledge of the talents, political principles and integrity of Mr. Monroe, I have no hesitation in giving my opinion that the Gazette will continue to be a useful Journal of civil, political, and religious information.

Having established the office without expecting any pecuniary benefit therefrom and having in view solely the advantages arising from such an establishment to the community at large, and the same being incompatible with my present pursuits in business, are reasons

which induce me to relinquish my interest in the concern. These being my views I shall feel grateful to my old friends and patrons, for a continuation of their support in favor of my successor.

Pardon me for here reminding you that it has been near three years since the first paper issued from this office, and that the payments heretofore made on account of subscriptions, have been so inconsiderable that they would not purchase half the amount of paper necessarily used in the office; this neglect, I flatter myself, does not arise from a want of punctuality in our friends,—it is true they have not been called upon pressing for payment. But in the present change in the establishment, it would very much aid my successor in the prosecution of his arduous duties, should our former, and his future patrons be a little more prompt in the payments of their small accounts.

(Feb. 15)

E. HARRISON.

(Terms of subscription \$3.00 per year. Advertising, 15 lines or under, one or three times \$1.00).

Wm. Monroe in his card gives a cause of the limited patronage to the paper "to the great and general depression of the times."

His future policy is thus declared:

For principles the Gazette will be purely republican and its cause independent and impartial—accessible to all but influenced by none. No man's political character shall be attacked for slight causes; and in every instance the person assailed shall have the right of defending himself, and the same facilities will be afforded him for so doing, that were granted his accuser.

I shall whenever political discussion assumes an asperity inconsistent with calm and dispassionate investigation exclude them from the columns of the paper. Private character will always be respected except in flagrant cases where it may become necessary for the good of society to expose atrocious offenders as a warning to others. Well written articles on political, moral, religious or local subjects will meet with attention, and be cheerfully inserted; reserving to myself, however, the right of deciding on their publication.

Advertising letters, H. B. Chandler, P. M. Miss Erskine, Andrew Erskine, S. Wm. Erskine, James Grant, Wm. Hornbrook, John Ingle, Thos. J. Dobyns, &c. Feb. 25, 1824.

Great irregularity of mails complained of by the Editor. March 3, 1824.

Advertisements have run down the last six months. (March 17, 1824.)

March 9. Wm. Monroe serves notice his pressing bills must compel others to pay him. March 17, 1824.

Robert Armstrong (advertises and seems to be) the leading grocery store. March 19, 1824.

(River column Apr. 14, 1824.)

Passed down three boats, 2 wooded. Pittsburg for St. Louis, landed Mr. Brownlee for Princeton. Passed up three boats, all landed _____.

J. V. Robinson advertises dry goods. Hardware &c., April 14, 1824. He & Robt. Armstrong have a Gen. Store.

Jones & Harrison, (commission merchants).

The three last above written advertisements are all the advertisements of merchants Apr. 14, 1824.

Wm. Monroe announces as candidate for sheriff (May 12, 1824.)

S. B. Keen and Jay Moorehouse as Keen & Moorehouse dissolve as blacksmiths, and Jay Moorehouse continues the business, May 19, 1824.

Frederick Rapp of the Harmonie Society advertises general assortment of drugs and medicines. May 19, 1824.

Annual meeting, Fourth District Medical Society meets at Price Tavern, June 1 (1824).

James Seaman, Secretary.

Rev. Charles Philips will preach here Sunday, 11 A. M. May 19, 1824.

Jno. Schnee candidate for State Senator—Id—

Everton Kennerley candidate for sheriff.—ID—

Judge J. R. E. Goodlett denounces the character of Presley Pritchett soundly and submits the question to the jury the next term, a slander suit. (Pritchett recovered a small verdict against Goodlett later). June 15, 1824.

Rev. Mr. Delaney preaches funeral of Mrs. Moorehouse, June 21st at the court house (1824).

1st Stage Notice, June 15, 1824.

The U. S. Mail Stage will commence running between Vincennes and Evansville on the Ohio, on the 14th of July next.

Departure from Vincennes, 8 A. M. Wednesday.

Arrive Princeton same day, 5 P. M.

Leave Princeton, 5 A. M. Thursday.

Arrive Evansville, 5 P. M. Thursday.

Return

Leave Evansville, 8 A. M. Saturday.

Arrive Princeton, 5 P. M. Saturday.
Leave Princeton, 8 A. M. Sunday.
Arrive Vincennes, 5 P. M. Sunday.
Fare of passengers \$3.50 and less in proportions.
Agents to receive fare.

Samuel Hill, Vincennes.
A. Warner, Evansville.

A Warner, Sheriff Vanderburgh County, issues a warning for collection of taxes May 31, 1824, and adds: N. B. Persons wishing to pay in produce will do well to call on me when they come to market. I will take in payment such produce as I want for the use of my house.

J. R. E. Goodlet lives in Vanderburgh County as per advertisement of A. Warner, Sheriff Vanderburgh County, to sell his wheat, corn, oats, cattle, farming utensils and household and kitchen furniture and his land, lots 23, 152 and 182 in Town of Evansville, at the house of said Goodlet, Aug. 12, 1824.

Shanklin & Moffett advertise notice of demand on debtors for settlement. Aug. 26, 1824.

Harrison defeated for State Senator (Aug. 12, 1824.)

Aug. 30, 1824. E. Harrison notifies his debtors he is pressed for cash and they must pay up, &c. September 2, 1824).

Similar notices to debtors of Jones, Harrison, Jones & Chandler, and Gerard Jones.

Thos. Casselbury, a commissioner to sell land in Posey County.

R. M. Evans announces as a candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. Prince. Sept. 16, 1824.

Jane France (erroneously spelled Francis) announces as administratrix of Thomas Skelthorne, Sept. 1, 1824. (16th of Sept.).

James Mackey calls on his debtors to pay. (Sept. 1, 1824), and previously.

E. Harrison announces as administrator of estate of Jacob Zimmerman (Ex Postmaster) 23rd September.

Death of Ann Eliza, only daughter of Alanson Warner, 23rd Sept., 1824.

Suit of Andrew Porter vs. Thomas J. Dobyns, Oct. 14, 1824.
Advertisement vs. defendant in attachment as a non-resident.

Oct. 11, 1824. First publication in Gazette of Sheriff's sale (by A Warner, Sheriff of Vanderburgh County) of 109 acre of land of *Hugh McGary* (Oct. 14, 1824.)

R. Boon withdraws as a candidate for Congress (Oct. 8, 1824). (Oct. 14). Jacob Call and Thomas H. Blake both publish cards as candidates for Congress, Oct. 14, 1824.

Issue of Gazette of October 7, 1824, contains a communication from Robert M. Evans withdrawing from Congress race as follows:

To the Citizens of the First Congressional District.

My name having been announced as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the 18th Congress, and having thought proper to withdraw it from the list of candidates, I deem it a duty I owe to myself and my friends, to state as briefly as possible the motives by which I was governed in so doing.

The election of President and Vice-President of the United States, is the only important occasion on which it is likely the member elect will be called upon to act. The constitutional term of the next session of Congress must expire on the 4th day of March next; from the late period at which the election for a member of Congress is ordered, a considerable portion of the session will have expired before the member elect can reach Washington City, and as there is no doubt but the choice of President and Vice-President will have to be made by the several states, through their representatives in Congress, I conceive we are doing little more in fact than electing an elector, in the person of a member we may desire, and as the vote of the State of Indiana is equal on that occasion to the vote of the largest state in the Union, it is all important that our vote should not be lost.

Immediately after I found my name had been announced as a candidate in the "Evansville Gazette" I gave sanction to that act of my friends, and in a conversation on the subject of the Presidency, I, without due reflection or mature deliberation acquiesced in an opinion that the member elect ought to be governed in this vote by the voice of the *District* and declared publicly that if elected I would be governed accordingly, but on mature reflection I became convinced I was in error, and that the electoral vote of the State should be the criterion by which the members to Congress elect should be governed, I was unwilling to change my position, although hastily, and inconsiderately adopted, and at the same time continue my name as a candidate: I believed that even should I be elected and adhere to my first position, I might in all probability jeopardize the best interests of my country and probably be the means of Indiana losing the state of Indiana her entire vote.

Again there were three candidates, Judge Call (whose private choice for President was General Jackson) had assumed the same position of being governed by the vote of the *District*; Col. Blake (whose choice in accordance with my own, was *Henry Clay*) had assumed the position of being governed by the electoral vote of the state. This gentleman and myself, to a certain extent at least, divide the

friends of Mr. Clay, Col. Boon and myself being residents of the same section of country (who would also be governed by the electoral vote of the state, but whose private sentiments were not precisely known, but supposed to be for Mr. Crawford) would also divide each others interests, which made it more than probable that Mr. Call, with little more than one fourth of the votes of the district might be elected and might by being pledged to support the vote of the district instead of the state, jeopardize the interests of the state by depriving the people of their choice in case the vote of this district should differ from that of the whole state, and perhaps deprive the state of a vote entirely.

The well known integrity of Judge Call puts it beyond a doubt, that if elected he would redeem the pledge he has given, and I trust the same quantum of integrity will not be denied Col. Blake and Col. Boon. I therefore withdraw my name, from political meeting, and the same motives will induce me to support Col. Blake independent of personal consideration of friendship towards the other gentlemen. To my friends who feel disposed to support my election, I return my sincere thanks, and I fondly hope they would ever prefer seeing me decline holding a poll, than persist in a course that might be destructive of the best interests of our common country.

Your humble servant,

ROBERT M. EVANS.

In the next number, Oct. 14, 1824, Ratliff Boon also declines to run.

Judge Call takes a shot at General Evans in a humorous and sarcastic review of his letter and intimates he withdrew because he saw defeat inevitable and that his other reasons were unnecessary. Oct. 28, 1824.

October 27th, Sheriff advertises the sale of household furniture, cattle, and hogs of Scarboro Pentecost. Oct. 28, 1824.

Clerks of Crawford, Spencer, Gibson, Posey and Warrick counties advertise in Gazette. (1824).

(Papers after November and before January 8, 1825, missing in the file).

Shanklin & Moffet have a column of good advertising, dry goods, hardware, groceries, queensware, &c.

Pork, beeswax, cotton, deerskins, and furs will be received in payment of debts till January 1. (Dec. 17, 1824.) After that debts will be pushed without indulgence. Jan. 8, 1825.

Jacob Call elected to Congress. Majority 41 votes. (Jan. 8, 1825).

James Newman, Sheriff of Vanderburgh County. Jan. 8, 1825.

Thomas Evans, publisher of paper Jan. 15, 1825, also Jan. 8, 1825.

But Wm. Monroe Nov. 4, 1824, last previous copy in file.

Dr. Wm. Trafton calls on his creditors to send in their bills as is about to leave this country on March 1st, perhaps never to return. Dec. 18. (Jan. 15, 1825).

Vanderburgh Missionary Society.

Annual meeting, 17th January, 1825. (22nd Jan. 1825).

Eli Sherwood, President; Wm. Olmsted, Secretary; Gerard Jones, Treasurer; Committee, Nathan Rowley, Amos Clark, Luke Wood.

January 1825 Shanklin & Moffett the only large store advertisement.

J. R. E. Goodlett elected Circuit judge, 4th District. (Jan. 29, 1825).

John Connor administrator of late Doctor James Seaman, Feb. 2, 1825.

Feb. 12, 1825, the Gazette copies from the Indianapolis Gazette, a card dated Indianapolis, signed by Elisha Harrison, Jan. 15, 1825, announcing for Lieutenant Governor, he says:

"On this occasion I am convinced that I do not appear before you clothed with the advantage of affluence or aided by the leading petitioners of the state, yet I conceive that a resident of ten years in the state (six of which have been employed in legislation) will enable the disinterested part of my fellow citizens to judge impartially as to my qualifications, &c., &c., Feb. 12, 1825.

Sheriff advertises landed property of James Elliott, February 10, (12), 1825.

February 18, 1825, Gazette contains an editorial or personal unsigned statement at the head of the column very illiterate, almost indicating that the writer set his own type when in liquor.

In the next issue February 19, 1825, under Errata, eight corrections are made as grammatical errors escaped unobserved.

David Negley offers for sale two lots. Half of in lot 45 on which is a frame dwelling occupied by Wm. McKnit. One-third part of in-lot 12 occupied by R. Armstrong. February 19, 1825.

Jones & Harrison small advertisement date January 1, *Salt*. February 19, 1825.

J. W. Jones still Clerk 1825.

Sale of town lots in Indianapolis advertised for 2nd of May, 1825.
April 2, 1825.

May 7, 1825, E. Harrison administrator of Zimmerman at Evansville.

In a card signed by Patrick Payne of "Columbia" administrator of Simon Key, he denounces R. M. Evans as a slanderer and not a man of truth. He publishes as corroborative of his statements separate cards of George Brown, Neely Clerk of Court (Princeton), Peter S. Miller, James Robb, and statement of A. C. Mills and Samuel D. Lowell that Evans before the time said he was going to give Payne a dose that he had laid up for him some years.

Evans comes back in a column and half in next paper, June 4, 1825, and reiterates his charge and answers Payne's statements with humor and sarcasm.

Editor's notice, June 18, 1825.

"In addition to a masonic discourse on the celebration of the Festival of St. John the Baptist on the 24th instant, there will be a sermon preached by Rev. Joseph Wheeler.

Drowning of Morris Birkbeck noted June 18, 1825.

W. Lewis has a good advertisement June 25, 1825.

Evans elected to Legislature.

Western Sun, Oct. 6, 1821.

Notes election of Elisha Harrison, Brig. General in the 12th Brigade Indiana Militia over James McCulla, and John I. Neely elected Brig. General of the 2nd brigade without opposition. Vice R. M. *Evans resigned*, quoting Evansville Gazette.

Sun of Jan. 20, 1821. Report of the joint Legislative Committee on banks signed by E. Harrison, Chairman of the Committee, on part of Senate.



LIBERTY LOAN PARADE PASSING COLISEUM

History of Vanderburgh County

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

In general, the topography of Vanderburgh county is that of a fairly level table land crossing the northern part. The Ohio river bottoms are from two to five miles wide extending along the southern part of the county, and there are also wide bottoms along Pigeon and other creeks. The uplands intervening between these streams are somewhat broken, varying in altitude from 150 to 350 feet above low water on the Ohio river. Evansville is 378 feet above sea level, while the low water mark at the river is 326 feet above sea level. Erskine's altitude is 381½ feet, that of Inglefield is 466 feet, and that of Elliot is 410 feet.

Surface rocks of the county are chiefly of the upper or Barren Coal Measures, although the surface everywhere, except for a few outcropping areas, is covered with the upland loess of the glacial period and with alluvial deposits. In the uplands this covering over the surface rocks varies from a few inches to fifty feet in depth.

Soils. The soils of the county are divided into two general groups, the upland and the bottom land. These groups comprise five distinct types, and the following table shows the extent of each.

	Sq. mi.
Loess—Miami silt loam	135
Reworked loess—lake plain	6
Alluvial—	
(1) Lower Ohio bottoms	45
(2) Smaller stream deposits	15
(3) Old stream silts	35
	<hr/> 236

Miami Silt Loam. This type is the most extensive in the county. In general, the surfaces where it is found are gently rolling, but in places they are broken. The color of this type is from gray to a reddish yellow, while the subsoil, being more clayey, has a yellow to red color. This soil is principally a silt loam, although there is some fine sand and a small per centage of clay present. This soil is very uniform throughout the county, and possesses a high degree of fertility. Wheat crops range from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre and corn from 30 to 40 bushels. Fruit culture is also prosecuted with success on this soil, as it is excellently adapted to the purpose.

Lake Plain Soil. The principal area of this type is in the northern part of the county, but there is also a small area in the northwestern corner, along Flat Creek, and a smaller piece near Staser. The surface is in general level, and this soil is also of loess origin. It is com-

posed of silts, sand and fine gravel with a small per cent of clay. Most of it has a high organic content, is dark in color, loamy and easily tilled. Corn is the principal crop raised on this soil, but wheat and hay also do well.

Alluvial Soils. (1) Soil of the Ohio bottoms: This type is commonly called "Yazoo Clay." It is entirely alluvial, and every season material is added to it by overflows of the river. The surface soil is brown clay loam of great fertility and very easily cultivated. There is a small amount of organic material present. The subsoil is more compact, and grades into a sandy clay or sand at the depth of a few feet. It occupies all the great bend of the Ohio river southwest of Evansville, and north to Bayou creek as well as the greater part of the lower bottoms southeast of Evansville. Corn does very well on this soil, crops ranging from 40 to 100 bushels, and wheat, timothy and clover are also raised here with success.

(2) Smaller stream deposits: This type is found in the valleys of smaller streams, and is composed of silts and sands with level or undulating surfaces subject to overflow from the streams. The surface soil is light yellow in color, grading into brown, while the subsoil, having a higher clay content, is mottled in appearance. This soil is derived from materials washed into the valleys from the uplands and mixed with decaying vegetable matter. This process is constantly in operation, and the soil is consequently kept in good condition. It is fertile, but usually needs some artificial drainage. Corn crops average about 50 bushels to the acre and wheat crops from 12 to 18 bushels.

(3) Older stream silts: These soils are composed chiefly of fine silts and small amounts of clay and sand. They occupy the upper valleys of some of the streams in the west of the county, chiefly the tributaries of the south fork of Big creek, and a large area north and east of Evansville and extending to the north along the eastern side of the county. The surface is comparatively level. The soil is very fertile, but artificial drainage is required to obtain the best results in farming. Corn runs around 50 bushels to the acre, wheat all the way from 12 to 25 bushels, and clover, timothy hay and truck products do well. This soil is supposed to be largely of the pre-Wisconsin glacier age, but is mixed with material of more recent date, the deposits showing the work of overloaded streams in building up their beds.

Vanderburgh county is one of the good agricultural counties of Indiana, a state famed for its fertility. The bottom lands are extremely fertile, and the floods rarely come late enough to injure the corn crop. The climate is such that the farmer is afforded a long growing season, while the undulations of the surface are in most places sufficient to furnish good natural drainage.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT

The territory comprised in Vanderburgh county had been a part of Knox county when it was organized in 1790 as a part of the Northwest Territory. Knox county at that time included most of the present states of Indiana and Michigan, but the influx of settlers made it necessary from time to time to divide it into smaller units for government. The Indiana Territory was organized in 1800 with General W. H. Harrison as governor and with the seat of government at Vincennes. Under his able leadership the hostile Indians were driven from the territory and the titles to the land made secure for white pioneers. With the admission of Indiana to statehood, the growth of the population became very rapid, and it was soon apparent that an additional county in the southwestern corner of the state could be created to advantage. Warrick, Gibson and Posey had already been formed, but with Evansville as the center of a rapidly increasing community it was deemed advisable to organize from parts of these three counties a new county. On January 7, 1818 an act of the state legislature was approved for the erection of this county, as follows:

"An Act for the formation of a new county out of the present counties of Warrick, Gibson and Posey, and for the removal of the seat of justice of Warrick county and for other purposes.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, that from and after the first day of February next, all that tract or parcel of country which is included within the boundaries following, shall constitute and form a new county to be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Vanderburgh, viz: Beginning on the Ohio river where the range line dividing Ranges 11 and 12 west strike the same, thence north with said range line to the center of Township 4 south of Buckingham's base line, thence east through the center of Township 4 south, to the range line dividing Ranges 9 and 10 west, thence south with said range line to a line dividing Townships 5 and 6 south, thence east to the first section line in Range 9, thence south with said section line to the Ohio river, thence down the Ohio river with the meanders thereof to the place of the beginning.

"Section 2. The said new county, hereby formed and established, shall enjoy and exercise all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions, which to a separate county do or may properly appertain or belong.

"Section 3. John Stevenson, of Perry county, Arthur Harbison, of Pike county, William Hargrave, of Gibson county, John Allen, of Daviess county, Archibald Scott, of Knox county, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to fix the seat of justice of said county of Vanderburgh, who shall meet at the house of Samuel Scott, in said county of Vanderburgh,, on the second Monday in March next, and

proceed to fix the seat of justice for the said county of Vanderburgh, agreeably to the provisions of an act for the fixing of the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.

"Section 4. Until a court house shall be erected for the accommodation of the court in the said new county, the courts of the said county of Vanderburgh shall be held at the house of Hugh McGary, in the town of Evansville, in said county, or at such other place as the court may from time to time adjourn to.

"Section 5. That the board of commissioners authorized to transact county business in and for the county of Vanderburgh, shall, as soon as convenient after the seat of justice is fixed, cause the necessary public buildings for said county to be erected thereon.

"Section 6. The courts shall be adjourned thereto as soon as the courthouse is, in the opinion of the circuit court of said new county, sufficiently completed for the accommodation of the courts.

"Section 7. Whenever the seat of justice within the county of Vanderburgh shall have been established, the person authorized to dispose of the public lots, belonging to said town, shall reserve ten per centum on the net proceeds of the whole sale, for the use of a county library in said county, which sum or sums of money shall be paid over to such persons or persons as shall be authorized to receive the same, in such manner and in such installments as shall be authorized by law."

The remainder of the act pertains to the changing of the seat of justice of Warrick county from Darlington, where it then was.

Of Judge Henry Vanderburgh, for whom the new county was named, it has been written that he was worthy the honor conferred upon his memory, but he was in no way identified with the formation or development of the county. He had no interests in lands in this locality and no claim of a local nature upon the people here. He was born in Troy, New York in 1760, and at the early age of sixteen was appointed a lieutenant in the Fifth New York Regiment Continental troops, to rank as such from the 21st day of November, 1776. His commission was signed by John Jay, afterward chief justice of the United States, and then president of the Continental Congress, sitting at Philadelphia. He was re-appointed by John Hancock, and, subsequently being commissioned captain in the Second regiment, served with honor to himself and credit to his country until the close of the war in 1783. The exact time of his coming to the then Northwest territory is not known, but probably it was in 1788, for in February, 1790, he was married in Vincennes to Frances Cornoyer, the daughter of Pierre Cornoyer, one of the most respected of the old inhabitants of Vincennes, where he was engaged largely in the Indian trade. In 1791 Judge Vanderburgh was appointed by Gen. Arthur St. Clair, then governor of the Northwest territory, justice of the peace and judge of probate for Knox county. The first legislature which the people of the Northwest territory had any part in electing met at Cincinnati in 1799. From the nominations made by the representatives, Judge Vanderburgh was selected by Gov. St. Clair as one of the five who constituted the legislative council, and by his colleagues in the council

was chosen as their president. Upon the organization of Indiana territory, suitable recognition was given his ability as a lawyer in his selection as one of the territorial judges, which honorable position he filled until his death in 1812. Interested in the educational affairs of the territory, he became in 1807 a member of the first board of trustees of Vincennes University. As a scholar and a soldier he was eminent. He sustained the reputation of an upright and humane judge, and his death, which occurred April 12, 1812, was generally regretted. He was buried with imposing Masonic honors on a farm east of Vincennes.

Judge Vanderburgh was the kinsman of Gen. John Tipton, of Harrison county, one of the most influential men in the legislature. Tipton gained distinction in the campaigns of Gen. Harrison, and being a man of rare ability made his influence felt in the formation and naming of many of the counties in the state. He admired Judge Vanderburgh and revered his memory, and it was his influence which brought about the naming of Vanderburgh county in that gentleman's honor.

On March 9, 1818, the day fixed by the act, occurred the first meeting of the board of commissioners of Vanderburgh county, James Anthony, David Brumfield and George Sirkle attending. Each produced his certificate of election to the office and then they organized for business. On the following day they divided the county into the townships and elections for justices of the peace were ordered in each township with the time and place designated. The warehouse of Hugh McGary was declared a public warehouse and inspectors were appointed for it. Matthias Whetstone, Patrick Calvert and James Patton were appointed to view a proposed public highway, and overseers of the poor, superintendents of school sections and an assessor were also named. Since Arthur Harbison, John Stephens and John Allen, commissioners appointed by the act, failed to appear, their places were filled by the appointment of Thomas E. Casselberry, Wilson Bullett and Elias Barker as commissioners. On March 11th the locating commissioners submitted their report to the board of county commissioners, which was accepted, Evansville thereby becoming the seat of justice of Vanderburgh county. Small allowances for expense were granted the locating commissioners, totaling \$60.00, and then the board adjourned until May 11, 1818, all the preliminary business having been accomplished in three days time.

In common with all the other counties of Indiana, Vanderburgh has an essentially Virginian form of government as a direct inheritance from the days when Indiana was in Illinois county, Virginia. The Virginian form of government centered in state control with the county as a unit of management. The county was divided into townships to facilitate local government, and this system was particularly adapted to large, sparsely settled regions. In 1787, after Virginia had ceded her northwest territory to the government of the United States, the methods of county government were slightly modified by the Ordinance of 1787 in the introduction of many sane provisions adapted from the laws of other states. When Vanderburgh was organized,

the government of it was in the hands of a board of county commissioners, but in 1824 the state legislature passed an act whereby a board of justices was put in control of each county in the state. By this act a justice of the peace from each township in the county was elected to the board, but this system was so far from being satisfactory that on January 19, 1831 the general assembly substituted a board of commissioners for the board of justices in each county, and made other important changes as well that have all together made the government of the county simple and practicable. In addition to the board of county commissioners there are also the usual county officials, judge of the circuit court, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, treasurer, auditor, recorder, clerk, coroner, surveyor, etc., all exercising authority in the various departments of government. From time to time slight changes have been effected, but the general outline of county government has always remained the same.

Courthouses. One of the earliest subjects for the consideration of the county commissioners was the building of a courthouse. Although in the first years of the county's existence there was but a comparatively small amount of business done, it was nevertheless imperative that a permanent and safe abode be provided for the offices of the government and for the preservation of important records. The first meetings of the courts were held in the home of Hugh McGary, as had been done in Warrick county prior to the formation of Vanderburgh, but in the late summer of 1818 the county agent was ordered to contract for materials with which to build a courthouse. Definite plans for the building were adopted on February 15, 1819, and the site chosen for it was the southeast quarter of the public square, the public square being four quarter blocks centering at Third and Main streets. The first proposal was to build the courthouse in the center of Main street, and ground was broken for such a location, but the commissioners saw in time how great an inconvenience that would be to the citizens of the town and decided upon the southeast quarter. It was constructed of brick manufactured in Evansville, and was a most substantial building, 34x46 feet in size and two stories in height. Most of the courthouse was put up under contract by Elisha Harrison and Daniel F. Goldsmith, and it was ready for occupancy in May, 1820. Owing to the scarcity of money, payment on contracts was most difficult, and whereas the actual cost of the building would have been \$5,425 had cash been available, the deferment of payments, discount losses suffered and compounded interest over a period of nearly twenty years brought the ultimate cost much higher.

In such financial straits was the county placed during the first years of its existence that public funds were not available to make much needed repairs on the courthouse from time to time, and in 1837 the vestry of St. Paul's church expended a considerable sum in repairing the courthouse in return for the county granting that organization the use of the building for church purposes providing that such church services would not interfere with the holding of court. The courthouse was too small to accommodate the various offices of the county,

and most of the officers had to keep their records and transact the duties of their offices at their homes or places of business. However, in 1837 a fire-proof brick building for the offices of the clerk and recorder, 18x30 feet, was erected on the public square facing main street south of the courthouse. The cost of this structure was \$818.50, and it was put up by Thomas F. Stockwell.

So great was the demand for a larger courthouse that in June, 1852 an agreement was made with James Roquet, a French architect and contractor for the building of a new courthouse, jail and jailor's residence. The northeast corner of the public square was chosen for the site, and the remaining three quarters were to be transferred to Roquet as compensation for his work. The work of construction proceeded very slowly, and suit on the contract was threatened. However, such action was not taken, and the building was so far completed by June, 1855 that the auditor, clerk and recorder moved into it. But bad luck attended the entire venture. On the day before Christmas, 1855, when the building was all but complete, a fire started in a lumber yard east of the courthouse, spread to the new structure and consumed it.

The commissioners accepted \$150 from Mr. Roquet as payment in full for the uncompleted portion of the building, and the case then stood with him still to build the courthouse or his sureties to forfeit the bonds to the county. But the sympathy of the community was with the unfortunate architect, and at the petition of some five hundred leading citizens and taxpayers, he and his sureties were released by the commissioners.

Scattered offices were now rented for the use of county officials, the courts being held in the Crescent City hall. Plans were immediately made for repairing the damage done by the fire, the fire-proof walls having been left standing, and in March, 1856, Francis D. Allen contracted with the commissioners to rebuild the courthouse and complete the other buildings for \$14,300. It was completed in 1857, but the commissioners refused to accept it and the case was arbitrated before a committee of citizens, John S. Hopkins, Peter Sharpe, Michael Muentzer, James Rogers and James Steel. This committee awarded the county over \$700 for damages and the contractor \$35 for extras, and a settlement was made on this basis.

This courthouse was used for about thirty years, but it became so inadequate to the needs of the county business that the present splendid edifice was put up on what was known as the Union Block, the old site of the Wabash & Erie canal basin, between Fourth and Fifth and Vine and Division streets. This site was bought in 1873 as a site for a new courthouse for about \$54,000 upon the recommendation of a committee of citizens, consisting of such representative men as Judge Asa Iglehart, Gen. J. M. Shackelford, Hon. Thomas E. Garvin, Col. J. S. Buchanan and Hon. Charles Denby, a committee appointed by the Evansville bar to urge the commissioners to erect a new courthouse, and in turn appointed by the commissioners to choose a site.

Plans for the building were submitted to the commissioners, and

they, with the assistance of Maj. Joseph B. Cox, Hon. William Heilman and Dr. John Laval, selected the plans prepared by H. Wolters of Louisville, Kentucky. The architect had fixed the limit of cost for the construction of the courthouse at \$400,000, and in September, 1887 contracts were awarded Charles Pearce & Company for \$379,450. Vanderburgh county boasts one of the finest courthouses in Indiana, and it is doubtful if a finer is to be found anywhere in the state.

Vanderburgh county has, in the main, been fortunate in the men it has chosen to hold its public offices. The material prosperity of its citizens is alone a sufficient evidence of a careful and salutary local government, and the names of some of those men who have filled the more important positions of public trust may be of interest in this connection.

Treasurers: George W. Jacobs, Alanson Warner, Alexander Johnson, Alanson Warner, John M. Lockwood, B. Royston, Robert W. Dunbar, Theodore Vennemann, Leroy Calvert, John Rheinlander, F. Lunkenheimer, William Warren, Jr., Emil Rahn, Thomas P. Britton, John Y. Hayes, August Leich, James F. Saunders, Charles F. H. Laval, Philip J. Euler, John P. Walker, Otto L. Klauss, Carl Lauenstein, Newton W. Thrall, Walter M. Smith and Chris Kratz.

Recorders: Hugh McGary, B. M. Lewis, W. T. Jones, George H. Todd, Christian Bippus, John Farrel, F. Lunkenheimer, C. Tomhemelt, S. B. Sansom, Charles T. Jenkins, Louis Sihler, Otto Durre, Paul DeKress, E. H. Rasch, Theodore Kevekordes, Fred H. Woelker, Fred Stritter, Henry Barker.

Auditors: James McJohnson, H. C. Gwathmey, William H. Walker, Victor Bisch, Philip Decker, Joseph J. Reitz, William Warren, Jr., Charles F. Yeager, James D. Parvin, Louis D. Legler, Harry Stinson, Charles P. Beard, Willis M. Copeland, Samuel P. Bell.

Clerks: Hugh McGary, James W. Jones, C. D. Bourne, Robert M. Evans, Samuel T. Jenkins, Ben Stinson, Jacob Lunkenheimer, Louis Richter, Blythe Hynes, Soren Sorenson, Jesse W. Walker, Charles F. Boepple, Charles Sihler, William E. Wilson, Frank C. Grange.

Sheriffs: John B. Stinson, Hazael Putnam, Alanson Warner, James Newman, Alanson Warner, Daniel Miller, Levi Price, Edward Hopkins, Daniel Miller, Thomas F. Stockwell, William W. Walker, John Echols, John S. Terry, John S. Gavitt, John B. Hall, John S. Gavitt, George Wolflin, Robert Early, Alex Darling, Jacob H. Miller, Adolph Pfafflin, Christ Wunderlich, J. A. Lemcke, Thomas Kerth, Charles Schaum, Frank Pritchett, Andrew Richardt, Charles G. Covert, Martin Koepke, Christ W. Kratz, William E. Barnes, John J. Davis, William Habbe, Herbert Males, Fred Heuke.

Surveyors: Joseph M. McDowell, George G. Olmstead, Azariah Wittlesey, James D. Saunders, J. R. Frick, James D. Saunders, S. C. Rogers, Charles B. Bateman, August Pfafflin, James D. Saunders, Robert S. Cowan, George W. Rank, George W. Saunders, Franklin Sauer, Ira A. Fairchilds, C. C. Genung, Fred R. Puder, C. C. Gen-

ung, Wm. E. Lemme, Jesse Bedford, Gus Pfafflin, Julius Ehlers, Louis Topf, August Pfafflin, Rudolph Meissinger.

Coroners: Lewis Tackett, Alanson Warner, Daniel Avery, Jesse C. Doom, Alanson Warner, John Shaver, David H. Stevens Seth Fairchild, Z. B. Aydelott, Adrain Young, Seth Fairchild, Lewis Howes, John Cupples, Allen C. Hallock, George A. Fairchild, John Beschman, Samuel P. Havlin, George F. Sauer, Fred Wastjer, John B. Hermeling, Dr. Elijah E. Carter, Fred Wahnsiedler, Alfred Andrews, Charles P. Beard, Charles Johann, John P. Walker, A. Matt Walling, E. J. Laval, Edward Macer, William Stemper, Neal W. Kerney, Charles F. Dieffendorf, William G. French.

Assessors: William Dean, Henry Haynie, William Diedrich, Henry E. Drier, Paul DeKress, John H. Hanning, Albert E. Swope.

Townships. The division of the county into townships covered a period of over twenty-five years, for as the county was settled up it became necessary to create additional civil townships, the smaller units being more convenient for local government. Armstrong township, organized in 1818, was the first, and German, the last to be created, was organized in 1845.

Armstrong township. This township was organized on March 9, 1818, and originally took in approximately the northern half of Vanderburgh county, but has been from time to time reduced in area to its present form. It is bounded on the west and north by Posey and Gibson counties, on the east by Scott township, and on the south by German township. The first white men to settle within the confines of Armstrong township were James Martin and his sons, Carolinians. Imbued with the pioneer spirit, they made their way into what was then a wilderness, and enduring the hardships which such a life meant established their homes. From John Armstrong, Sr., another early settler, the township received its name. He was an ex-sailor, having, indeed, spent most of his life at sea, and he bore a considerable reputation locally as a teller of miraculous sea stories, which charmed his listeners and beguiled away many an otherwise dreary hour. He was a land owner of some prominence, having brought funds with him in order to enter land from the government. The only town of consequence is St. Wendell's, the seat of a Catholic school.

Pigeon township. Simultaneously with the formation of Armstrong township came the organization of Pigeon township. Originally it covered the southern half of the county, broadly speaking, but has been cut down by the formation of other townships erected out of it. It is bounded on the north by Center township, on the east by Knight, on the south by the Ohio river and that portion of Kentucky which lies north of the Ohio at this point, a small piece of land on which Dade Park is located, and on the west by Union and Perry townships. Green River Island, previously surrounded by water, has by a filling up of the river bed to the north become practically a part of the Indiana mainland, thus placing a small part of Kentucky on the Indiana side of the river. Pigeon township is named from Pigeon

creek, which flows through it, and most of the township is occupied by the city of Evansville.

Union township. On May 10, 1819 was organized Union township, which lies in the southwest corner of the county. Settlers came to this township as early as the year 1807, and of these William Anthony was the most prominent. He operated a ferry opposite Henderson, Kentucky, then called Red Banks, and around this ferry station a small settlement was formed which went by the name of Anthony's Ferry. There was another ferry put into operation five miles lower down the river, but Anthony's was the better known of the town. Nicholas Long, George Sirkle and Jonathan Jones were among the leaders in the pioneer days in this township, and Carroll Saunders, who came a little later, quickly assumed a commanding position in that locality. His descendants followed in his foot steps, and the name of Saunders has always illuminated the pages of Union township history. In about 1820, a small town was laid out, which was named Unionville, but did not long endure. It has long been nothing but a memory. While the sandy loam soil of Union township is fertile in the extreme and is well adapted to the production of large crops, particularly of corn, one of the principal handicaps of the township has always been that it is so low that it is subject to overflows from the river. On occasions it has been completely inundated, as in the great flood years of 1884 and 1913.

Scott township. The territory comprised by Scott township was formerly a part of Armstrong township, but on August 13, 1821 was designated as an articulate unit. At the time of its organization it was larger than it is now, three tiers of sections on its southern border having gone into Center township when that township was set up later. Scott township is now bounded on the north by Gibson county, on the east by Warrick county, on the south by Center township, and on the west by German and Armstrong townships. It was at that house of Samuel Scott, for whom the township was named, that the locating commissioners met by order of the Indiana legislature in 1818 to select the county seat. The English settlement, one of the interesting phases of early Indiana history, was located largely in Scott township, Scott himself being a native of England. He lived in the first house built in northern Vanderburgh county. In November, 1817, Saunders Hornbrook, Jr., sent over from England by his father, located a large tract of land, later known as Hornbrook farm, and following him came John Ingle and the Maidlows, who settled in the same neighborhood. In 1819, Saundersville was platted and the county commissioners road record shows it was located at the junction of the state road running north and south and the Boonville and New Harmony road running east and west.

Edward Hopkins of New York, father of John S. Hopkins of Evansville, came to Saundersville and opened a store. There were a number of stores, blacksmith shops, and log houses occupied by mechanics and artisans, but the current of trade was to Evansville and Princeton, and Saundersville gradually died, so that in 1838 the houses

were all vacant. At this time no one is able to locate the actual site of Saundersville, except through the commissioners' records. Samuel Mansell, a wealthy Englishman, established a horse grist mill where the farmers furnished their own power.

The English settlement, in November, 1819, is stated by an English traveler, William Vaux, to have contained 12,800 acres of land, entered, in the possession of actual settlers, fifty-three families having capital to the amount of \$80,000. Most of these settlers lived and settled in what is now Scott township, but a few of them were scattered through Armstrong township and other adjoining territory. The settlement was agricultural, and many of the descendants of the original families are living there today, but the greater influence of this settlement was in the city of Evansville, into which many of the descendants of those families moved, and became a part of the founders of Evansville itself. There are two postoffices in the township. Inglefield and Staser, and these villages supply the moderate mercantile wants of the agricultural population which surrounds them.

Knight township. Formerly a part of Pigeon township, Knight is bounded on the north by Center township and Warrick county, on the east by Warrick county, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the west by Pigeon township. Many of its early settlers were drawn from Kentucky, attracted hither by the fertile bottom lands. In 1806 Aeneas McAllister settled in Kentucky near the mouth of Green river, and soon thereafter moved over to what is now Knight township. Later came Daniel Nogle, Daniel James, Samuel Lewis, John Sprinkle, William Briscoe, Solomon Vanada, Julius Wiggins and Joseph Lane. The last named man attained to great national fame, and held high positions of public trust during his life. He came to Knight township in 1818 with his father, and when a young man entered actively into political life. He served five terms in the state legislature and two terms as state senator. When the Mexican war broke in 1846, he resigned his political office and entered the military service of his country. His brilliant record as a soldier brought him rapid promotion to the rank of Brigadier General. After the conclusion of the war, General Lane was appointed governor of Oregon, and later, when that state had been admitted to the union, was elected United States Senator from there. Another settlement was made in Knight township in 1813 by Isaac Knight, in honor of whom the township was named, Martin Miller, Samuel Kinlock and others. One town, Smyrna, was platted, but when the canal passed out of existence, the little village also gave up the ghost. The State Insane Hospital is located in Knight township, which has some of the finest agricultural land to be found in Indiana.

Perry township. This township was organized in 1840, and is bounded on the north by German township, on the east by Center and Pigeon townships, on the south by Union township, and on the west by Posey county. It derives its name from the famous Commodore Perry. The early settlers in this locality were largely from Kentucky, and included William Linxweiler, John B. Stinson and George Miller. The

population of Perry has always been principally German, who are primarily farming people, there being no towns of consequence within the confines of the township.

Center township, organized September 6, 1843, is bounded on the north by Scott township, on the east by Warrick county, on the south by Knight and Pigeon townships, and on the west by Perry and German. Through this township flows the little stream called Blue Grass, and a section of the township is known as the "Blue Grass Country." The first land entry in the township was made in 1808 from the Vincennes land office by James Anthony. In 1814, he constructed a small mill, on the south side of Pigeon creek in Pigeon township, there having been already created a demand for one by the settlers who had come in. These early citizens of the township were, of course, farmers in the main, and among them may be mentioned John Sharer, Matthias Whetstone, George Linxweiler, Absolom Vann, Nathan Young and D. F. Goldsmith. Negley mill on Pigeon creek was for a time one of the famous mills of the county, and did a very extensive business. Mechanicsville is the principal town in the township, and in the northern part is situated McCutchanville, a town platted in about 1845.

German township. Formed from parts of the original Armstrong and Pigeon townships, German was organized in 1845. It is bounded on the north by the present Armstrong township, on the east by Scott and Center, on the south by Perry, and on the west by Posey county. David and Jesse Hewson, Joseph Chapman, Walter Bryant, and Jesse Holloway at the head of six families of settlers, were the early pioneers of this township. The village of St. Joseph is the only community of interest in German.



EVANSVILLE IN 1856

TRANSPORTATION

When, in the early development of the middle western country, settlers began to make their way into this region, it was natural that they follow the courses of the rivers which gave them easy passage through the wilderness. Thus it was that towns came into existence along the Ohio river valley almost before the interior was explored.

In the era of river and canal traffic it was inevitable that the Ohio be used as an avenue of commerce. The economic necessity of transporting surplus products to distant markets brought flat boats and barges into use on the river, and as the population of this territory increased there came a rapid growth in the use of such conveyances. Barges were built on the banks of the river, and, when launched, were loaded with corn, pork and other commodities. Manned by crews of hardy river men, they were then floated down stream, usually to New Orleans, where the produce was sold and the barges sold, the men making the return trip overland at first, later by steamboat. The crews consisted of from five to twelve men.

With the introduction of the steamboat, the flat boat and barge gradually was driven from the river except for the occasional transportation of some heavy cargo in the conveying of which time did not enter as an important factor. The steamboat was not only faster than the barge, but possessed the added advantage of being able to travel upstream. The river soon became dotted with steamboats of all descriptions, ranging from noisy, puffing freighters to beautiful and palatial passenger and mail packets which ran on regular schedules. As early as the 'Thirties, Evansville became known as a distributing point for the towns of the interior, and the outgoing and incoming freight was wont to line the levee from end to end. By the time of the Civil war this city was one of the most important shipping points in the entire valley of the Ohio and Mississippi. However, the railroads began to take precedence over the river for long haul business, and the steamers were used for short trade routes, but it was long before the river ceased to be a factor in the transportation problem, there having been over sixty steamers registered at Evansville as late as 1889. Gradually they have dwindled in numbers until now river traffic has practically ceased, the railroad with its enormous time saving element having superceded the steamboat for nearly every purpose.

Before the days of the railroad, people looked upon water transportation as the best, cheapest and, indeed, the only practical method of freight transportation and travel, and since rivers did not flow through all towns and cities the building of canals was looked upon as necessary. Cities and rural communities isolated from rivers of the navigable sort sought and demanded artificial water routes by which an outlet for their commerce could be had. All sorts of canal schemes

were exploited, most of them the dreams of speculators and therefore disastrous and ephermal, but out of the insistent demands of the people grew the Wabash and Erie canal.

The Erie canal was opened in 1825 making passage easy to and from Detroit, but as yet there was no adequate method of traversing the distance from Detroit and the Lakes to the waterways leading to the Gulf of Mexico. Consequently the desirability of a canal along the Wabash route became increasingly evident, and business men began advocating its construction. The government had already taken steps which showed it was favorable to some route connecting Lake Erie and the Mississippi river. Washington had prophesied such a canal as early as 1784. Three years later the government made the portage between the Maumee and the Wabash a tax free, national road. Governor Jonathan Jennings, in 1818, recommended the building of roads and canals to improve the internal communication of the state's business as well as "to remove jealousies of local interest." In 1827, the federal government took the building of the canal out of the realm of conjecture by granting alternate sections of land on each side of the route proposed and surveyed by the state in 1824 pursuant to an act of Congress. In 1830, the state legislature provided ways and means for building the canal, and two years later its construction was begun at Fort Wayne. The first section of the canal was thirty-two miles long, and was opened July 4, 1834. At the recommendation of Governor Noble, the legislature of 1836-37 appropriated ten million dollars for canal construction in the state and ordered the canal to be extended from the Tippecanoe river to Terre Haute. State bonds were sold on credit to raise this ten million dollars, and when the financial panic of 1837 came, the state lost three million dollars through the failure of banks and other credit purchasers. Indiana went into debt head over heels, and an issue of bonds in 1841 could not be sold. Canal construction practically stopped in 1837, and in the succeeding few years much of the canal and road work was dropped or sold to private parties, although the Wabash canal was kept as a state project. Repudiation of the debts of Indiana and Michigan was seriously considered as an avenue of escape from the pressure brought to bear upon them for payment by creditors, but it was thought that if the Wabash canal could be completed to Terre Haute or beyond, sufficient revenue would be earned thereby to relieve the embarrassment. In December, 1845, the legislature passed a bill by which the Wabash canal could be completed and the revenue from it secured to the holders of unpaid state bonds who were represented by Charles Butler and Thomas H. Blake. The canal was completed to Terre Haute in 1849 and to Evansville in 1853. The decade of 1847-57 was the best in the history of the canal, the revenues amounting to as high as \$193,400 in 1852, the best year. Railroads then began to cripple the canal, and although many efforts were made to preserve its glory, the need for it was passed, and it was closed in 1874.

The canal days had many interesting features. In the 'Fifties, when it was the only means of transportation to and from the north,

the arrival of the packet boats was one of the interesting sights, and people went to see them come in, as they went later to the railroad station. The one or two omnibuses of the town made the boats. The first signal of arrival was the pleasing strains from the long horn of the boat, and to those who recall the times it seems that some of the sweetest music ever heard was that produced by the boatmen on their horns as they approached town or signalled the lock tenders.

Traveling by canal packet was really pleasant and picturesque. There was then neither knowledge nor desire of great speed and frantic haste in traveling, and during the days spent on the decks and the cabins of the smoothly gliding packets, in the midst of pleasant company, new friends were made, games were played and politics discussed. The best packets made about eight miles an hour, and the driver kept his tandem team of three on a sharp trot, the horses being changed often enough along the route to be always fresh. The canal offered the nearhand view of the country which now is vaunted as one of the charms of travel by automobile and interurban.

BY A. GILCHRIST

As a result of the success of the Erie and other Eastern Canals this state, as shown by the Legislature Acts of 1829-1831, 1832, 1836 and those of other years, went largely into the making of canals.

One of the projects which was pushed for years was to bring the commerce of the great lakes to the Ohio River and to the Gulf. The Wabash and Erie which connected at the Ohio State boundary with a canal of the same name extending from Lake Erie at Toledo, to the boundary of Indiana, was the canal which finally came to Evansville.

The first design was to have this canal connect with the Wabash River at Lafayette.

Among the many canals to be built under the acts of 1836 was the Central Canal which was to connect with the Wabash and Erie at some point between Fort Wayne and Logansport, thence by Indianapolis and down White River and by the best route to be found to Evansville. The Evansville end along Pigeon Creek was surveyed and its route fixed in the summer of 1836 and a short portion of this canal was finished or called finished in 1839. Pigeon Creek, which was to be a feeder was dry when the canal was completed in that part of it.

Because of the financial debacle of 1837 and its results which were the cause of complete business depression throughout the country the canal construction broke down in 1839. The State was bankrupt.

During the preceding years the State had issued its bonds for the construction of the Wabash and Erie and its extension in an amount in excess of \$1,700,000 and for other internal improvements for \$8,900,000. The interest on these bonds had been unpaid for years. In the meantime, the Wabash and Erie had been extending to Terre Haute from which point the Wabash was thought to be navigable to the Ohio River.

By the act of Congress of March 3rd, 1845 all the unsold U. S. lands in the Vincennes Land District, more than 750,000 acres, were

donated to this State on the condition that the Wabash and Erie Canal should be completed to the Ohio River within fifteen years. In the meantime, the bondholders were clamorous for the interest on their bonds and for a better security for their principal and their attorney, Mr. Butler of New York made a speaking campaign in this State in the endeavor to find a solution which would be satisfactory to the creditors and the State. The result was the legislation of 1846 and 1847, by which the Bondholders were to turn over and did turn over, their bonds to the State.

The State transferred the Wabash and Erie Canal, all its properties and its revenues from sales of lands and all other sources to three trustees. These trustees were to complete the canal to Evansville, which place was made the point of connection of the canal with the Ohio River.

By elaborate provisions in these acts the bondholders were to receive, in place of their bonds, obligations of the state by which approximately one half of the bonds was to be assumed by the State and for the other half the bondholders were to look solely to the canal, its properties and its revenues.

Thereafter, the Wabash and Erie was constructed from Terre Haute to Evansville, crossing the White River at Newberry and thence by Maysville, Petersburg and through the Western part of Warrick County and Knight Township. The Southern Railway as it comes from Chandler was built on what was the tow path of this canal.

The canal entered the city on what is now Canal Street to Second Street. The intention probably was to make the connection with the Ohio by extending it across Second, First and Water Streets to the river. If such was the design it was given up and the canal was made along what is now Fifth Street, to the corner of Sycamore, whence it ran diagonally across the block or square to the basin. The County Court House now stands upon the site of that basin. From the basin it passed along, what is now First Avenue and across the space on which the New Market stands to what is now Indiana Street and along that Street to a basin at or near the bank or Pigeon Creek.

The extension from Terre Haute to Evansville was in its construction during the years, 1849, 1850, 1851 and was finished or called finished in 1852. The interruptions from Cholera in 1849, of which one of the trustees died, and again in 1852 and from many serious floods greatly delayed the work.

The first boat that came through to Evansville from Toledo and one of the only two that ever traversed the whole length of the canal reached Evansville on the 29th day of September, 1853. Owing to the scarcity of water it was dragged for some distance to the basin by Mr. Igleheart's oxen.

A great celebration took place, cannon firing, brass band music, cheering crowds and speeches from John Ingle and others. As Malaria was active in those days, corn whiskey only fifteen cents a gallon and the only bone dry places were spots in the Canal bed, it is possible that

a gill or more of that soothing beverage was disposed of in that celebration.

The occasion deserved a celebration. Although the canal as a canal, was a failure, the fact that Evansville was made its terminus and that it was actually made a continuous canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, drew the attention of the whole country to our young city and a rapid increase in population and wealth was the result.

While the Wabash and Erie never became a serious competitor for the commerce of the lakes, at its Evansville end it did business in the aggregate to a pretty large extent, boats running upon it spasmodically and bringing grain, cordwood, hoop-poles and profanity to Evansville.

During, and for sometime subsequent to its navigable existence there were a number of bridges over it; On Locust, Main, Vine, Division, Second Avenue and perhaps on other streets. The enterprising boys of that day would drop from one bridge on a passing boat and ride to another bridge, soothed and sustained meanwhile by the limitless cussing of the crews and mule drivers.

The naval stratagem related by Artemas Ward, as happening on the Wabash and Erie Canal, where a boat manned by murderous pirates with a black flag, when fast overtaking a peaceful craft was stopped by throwing a peck of oats on the towpath in front of the horses of the pirate boat, may have occurred at this end of the thoroughfare.

In the summer of 1855 the dam on the reservoir at Birch Creek, which was claimed by the adjoining inhabitants to be a fruitful source of malaria, was broken down by a mob. The militia of Evansville under General Dodds and Captain Charles Denby were sent up there to protect the work. They found everything quiet and everything was quiet so long as the militia remained there. Those gallant soldiers spent the summer at this reservoir, hunting, fishing, playing euchre and seven up, at rare intervals taking an anti-malarial drink. When they returned to Evansville the dam was at once broken and the reservoir remained dry.

Navigation on this canal from Terre Haute south ceased in 1860, but a few miles at Evansville end was used for boating until 1861. When the end came there remained a strip of stagnant water, which furnished opportunities for skating in winter and at other times was a convenient receptacle for dead cats and other abominations. The fish, who feasted on this offal were caught, eaten and enjoyed by persons who are still living and apparently in good health.

Gradually the bridges were removed, the bed was filled up and made into streets and by 1870 nearly all traces of the canal in the city had disappeared.

The trustees of the canal, formally surrendered their trust in 1874, and a decree was made under which the canal was sold, February 12th, 1876, the purchasers paying for the canal and all the property connected with it, \$96,260. The bondholders, in addition to their previous losses received a small percentage on the \$800,000.00 they had expended in completing the canal to Evansville.

As there was some danger that an uncomfortable spasm of honesty might burst forth in the people of Indiana, the partial repudiation provided for in the acts of 1846 and 1847 was made a part of the constitution by the Legislatures of 1871 and 1873 and by a vote of the people in 1873. This repudiation may have been justifiable under the conditions that obtained in 1846. It is perhaps responsible for the fact that notwithstanding the glorious record made by the Indiana soldiers in the Civil war, a record for daring, courage, faithfulness, devotion to the cause of the Union, surpassing that of any other state, the term Hoosier is still to some extent one of reproach.

In 1866, in the case of *Edgerton vs. Huff*, in 26 Indiana Reports the Supreme Court of this State decided that the State took only an easement in the lands, which had been taken for the canals. The result was that when the canals were abandoned, the canal bed and all other canal ground became the property of the original owners or their grantees. On the faith of this decision the owners or their grantees along Fifth Street, First Avenue, Indiana Street, lined those streets with houses and other structures in the undoubting belief that they would not be disturbed in their ownership. But in the year 1873 the same court decided in the case of *Waterworks Company vs. Burkhart*, found in 41 Indiana Reports, that the state took a fee in such lands.

The purchasers at the sale of the canal land, on the faith of this last decision sought to recover from the astonished owners of the property along the streets in question so much of each lot as was covered by the bed, towpath and heelpath of the canal. A number of suits were brought as test cases upon the different streets, and the ensuing litigation lasted for years with the final result that all these cases were dismissed and the long list of such owners were left in peace.

In 1873, and before the *Burkhart* decision was made, the county commissioners bought the basin between Vine and Division Streets from Frederick W. Cook, Jesse W. Walker and others, who claimed through those owning it before it was made a basin for the canal. The purchasers of canal land from the state made no movement to disturb the county in its possession of this square until the Court House was almost half completed. An action was then brought and was tried before Judge Parret in the Circuit Court.

The finding and decision of Judge Parret was that the County and the persons under whom the county claimed had been in the adverse possession of the basin and square for a little more than twenty years, and hence the purchasers were defeated. This ended this kind of litigation in this county.

In making the railroad from Evansville to Boonville in 1873, the projectors of that road, which is now the Southern Railroad, assuming as they had a right to do, that under the decision in *Edgerton vs. Huff* the towpath of the canal belonged to the original owners of the lands, with the assent of those owners, built the railroad on that towpath. Under the changed ruling of the Supreme Court in the latter case, the railroad company had to pay the purchasers about \$20,000.00 for so much of the towpath, as was used by the railroad.

Roads and Highways. Lawrence E. Lyons, as director of the State Highway Commission, has described the progress in road construction in Indiana. Munificently endowed with natural resources, he says, the abundance and variety of which are seldom found elsewhere, Hoosiers of fifty years ago experienced little difficulty in making better roads than horseback trails and foot paths. At hand were unlimited natural resources such as sand, gravel and stone, and the pioneers began early the construction of an improved type of road. They took the available native materials, and in some cases huge stones, and used them in places where they served their purpose well. At points where roads traversed swamps and lowlands, they felled trees paralleling nearly every highway, and on top of this corduroy used gravel and sand with an occasional mixture of native clay to act as a binder. Due to this foresight of our forefathers, we of today are indebted for a system of roads in Indiana which is undoubtedly better on the whole than those of other states less fortunate than ourselves in possession of road building materials.

In the past fifty years were built in Indiana about fifty thousand miles of stone and gravel highways of all kinds. Some today form the foundations for better roads of brick, concrete and bituminous concrete types. While hard surfaced types are considered to be the first type of modern highway construction, secondary roads made of water-bound macadam, bituminous macadam and better grade gravel are serving excellent ends in regions where traffic is neither congested nor heavy. In the past twenty years there were built within the State—and we are now building in many sections—hard surfaced roads of brick, concrete and asphalt. However, this type of construction at the beginning was chiefly confined within corporate limits of cities and was frequently a part of city street systems.

From 1900 to 1910, the general idea prevailed among highway engineers that only hard surfaced pavements were necessary in cities where heavy hauling was the rule rather than the exception, and that on market highways stretching across the state, were unnecessary. While such surfaces expedited vehicular traffic, making overland travel more comfortable and pleasant, the popular impression was that long stretches of hard surfaced roads where traffic was not unusually heavy, represented extravagant expenditure of public funds, rather than the idea of economic betterment.

This fallacy, however, was short lived, for the automobile following close on the heels of the horse drawn vehicle sprang into almost overnight popularity and universal use. Figuratively speaking, the long distances between cities was reduced by this new speed creation. Rapidly moving vehicles such as pleasure cars quickly wear out and rut gravel roads. Likewise, heavy trucks, often carrying a twenty ton load, soon pound to pieces the ordinary road, and our gravel and stone highways as they were built a few decades ago cannot stand such terrific and continuous wear. The tremendous impetus given good road construction in the past fifteen years has developed in the county a system of highways that is rivaled by but few in the country, excellent,

year around transportation being provided by a network of improved roads. Superb avenues of vehicular traffic extend from Evansville northward through Princeton, Vincennes and Terre Haute, and all other neighboring communities such as Mount Vernon, New Harmony, Boonville, Rockport and so on are made easily accessible in the same way, bringing to this city a vast amount of business, which increases from year to year.

Evansville's streets were originally unpaved, and this was a most undesirable state of affairs. During wet weather, mud was the result. In dry weather dust polluted the atmosphere. Continuous use made ruts and chuck-holes, the bane of the farmer with a heavily loaded, springless wagon. In an effort to eliminate this unsatisfactory condition cobblestones were tried as paving material, and while this eliminated the dust and mud, a cobblestone street was so very rough that many people wondered if after all it was much of an improvement. After many years, brick was tried, and so satisfactory was this at first, that it appeared as though the paving problem was solved. However, the continuous pounding of heavy wagons, street cars and traction cars, jarred the foundations and wore the bricks to such an extent that eventually a brick street became nearly as rough as a cobblestone thoroughfare, and it was not until the introduction of asphalt that real comfort and satisfaction was obtained. This type of paving has been laid almost to the exclusion of all others on the city streets for some years, and there is now no city in the state of equal size which can boast of better streets, practically all the business and principal residence streets being asphalted. There is but little asphalt used for county roads as yet, but recently there has been opened a road of this type extending from the city limits past Woodmere insane hospital.

Railroads. A comprehensive account of the coming of the first railroad to Evansville appears in an old publication on the subject. The internal improvement bill of 1835 provided for the construction of a railroad running northward from Evansville, and until some time in 1837 its successful operation was looked forward to with great expectations. The collapse of the plan of general public work put an end to all such hopes. It was more than ten years before anything further was done. In the meantime Evansville had grown and prospered; a city charter had been granted, and her citizens were zealous and progressive. Intelligent and far-seeing men began to take steps to draw the surplus of the rich interior to Evansville after shipment. Laws had been passed by which local aid might be granted to public works upon a vote of the people. At its March term, 1849, the board of commissioners of the county ordered an election to be held on April 12th following, to take the sense of the people on the question of subscribing for stock in the Evansville & Illinois Railroad Company to the amount of \$100,000. The poll showed 624 votes for and 288 against the proposition. In June of the same year the county auditor was directed to subscribe for 500 shares of the stock at once, and 1,500 shares additional as soon as the company was duly organized. To show the condition of the county treasury at that time, it may be

mentioned that the treasurer was directed to negotiate a note for \$1,-020.50, running four months, at the Evansville Branch Bank, or elsewhere, and apply the proceeds to the payment of the subscription, that being \$2 each on five hundred shares. In August, 1849, James T. Walker was authorized to vote the stock—500 shares—at the election of directors and was instructed to vote for Samuel Hall and James Boswell, of Gibson county, and James Lockhart, John Ingle, Jr., John S. Hopkins, James G. Jones, John Hewson, Samuel Orr and Michael P. Jones, of Vanderburgh. At the next election Mr. Walker voted as proxy 2,000 shares, this time for the same gentlemen, except that the name of Willard Carpenter was substituted for that of Mr. Boswell.

To pay the remainder due on its subscription, the county, in December, 1849, issued \$99,000 in six per cent 10-25 year bonds, which were delivered to Samuel Hall, president of the road, in return for a certificate for 2,000 shares of stock. The bonds were issued in small denominations, the interest was payable in Evansville, and they were artistically executed. These facts interfered with their sale, and later they were exchanged for a new issue, in large denominations, with coupons payable in New York, and having an appearance that might, at least not offend the fastidious taste of eastern bond buyers. Even in those days securities were judged somewhat by their looks. The people were taxed to pay the interest on these bonds. In June 1854, the county auditor was authorized to issue certificates of payment of taxes levied in 1850, '51, '52 and '53 to each tax payer. These were presented at the company's office and a sort of scrip was issued for them. When a sufficient amount of this was accumulated (perhaps \$50 worth) railroad stock was issued to the tax-payer, who thus became a part owner of the road. The company soon found that the people were getting too much stock, and stopped transactions of that character. The county held its stock for many years, drawing dividends. In 1875, Philip Decker proposed to buy the shares held by the county, and a sale was actually made on April 19, of that year, to Mr. Decker for Arnold E. Schraeder, \$36,000 being the amount of the purchase money. Robert D. Richardson of the circuit court secured an injunction against the county commissioners, preventing the sale. In the following June Messrs. Decker, Schraeder, W. R. McKeen and John E. Martin returned the stock and received back their money. On June 30, 1881, the stock was offered at public auction by Auditor Will Warren, and was sold to David J. Mackey for \$150,000.

The city of Evansville, as well as the county of Vanderburgh, aided in the construction of this pioneer road by subscribing for \$100,000 of its stock, which in 1881 was sold to D. J. Mackey for \$150,000.

The road was completed and put in operation in 1853. Its name was first the Evansville & Illinois, was later changed to the Evansville & Crawfordsville, still later to the Evansville & Terre Haute, and is now the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. Its first president was Samuel Hall of Princeton, an able man, at one time judge of the circuit court of this district, the essence of honor, and a broad man of affairs. His successor to the presidency was John Ingle, Jr., one of the most acute

thinkers and able business managers ever known to this city. He attained an exalted position as a lawyer, was recognized as an efficient executive officer, upright and honorable in every transaction, and in all respects a highly useful citizen. He maintained control of the road almost up to the time of his death, and then gave way to John E. Martin, who was a worthy successor. Mr. Martin's connection with the road terminated when D. J. Mackey assumed control.

Under the guidance of Willard Carpenter, an effort was made, soon after the completion of the Evansville & Illinois Railroad, to construct a road to Indianapolis under the name of the Evansville, Indianapolis & Cleveland Straight Line Railroad Company. Early reverses retarded the scheme for many years. Right of way was granted through the county poor farm in 1854. In 1869 the county commissioners refused to order an election granting aid to the road, and thereafter many years elapsed without anything being done further with the project. Then one R. G. Hervey, of Terre Haute, secured the old franchise and persuaded the city to grant aid to the amount of \$300,000, an amount which was never paid because the road was not constructed as promised. This \$300,000 was later compromised by the city issuing bonds for \$196,000 to pay Evansville's debt to the road. After the construction of the road was well advanced Mr. Hervey sold his interests to D. J. Mackey, who completed the line as the Evansville & Indianapolis road to Terre Haute.

In 1879, the Local Trade Railroad Company, with Robert A. Hill as its president, proposed the construction of a system of roads centering in Evansville by which the trade of the surrounding country could be brought to this city. The city voted financial support to the project in the sum of \$65,000 with the stipulation that the work be completed by January 1, 1881, but since this condition was not complied with, the bonds were destroyed. The company then pushed the construction of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad as a part of its system, and upon agreeing to construct the road and maintain its shops in this city, Evansville subscribed \$125,000 of its stock. Although a building for shops was erected, these shops were not maintained, and the city took up its bonds in 1881, sold them for \$125,000, and the road became a part of the Mackey system.

In 1870 Evansville and Vanderburgh County subscribed respectively \$150,000 and \$121,000 of stock in the Evansville, Carmi and Paducah Railroad Company, and when that road was consolidated with the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad Company these amounts of stock were doubled, bonds for the stock being given to the consolidated road in 1873. The city had already subscribed \$300,000 for the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad. By the consolidation of these various lines the name of Evansville was omitted from the name of the road working a great injustice to the people of the city which had done so much toward financing them. For a time, after the protest of the city, the name St. Louis, Evansville & Nashville, appeared on the cars but "Evansville" was soon dropped. The consolidation made the \$600,000 of Evansville's stock practically worthless, because

the western division was bonded for \$1,500,000 and the southern division for \$1,100,000. The road went into the hands of receivers in 1874, and then became the property of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. In 1885, a railroad bridge 3,686 feet in length was built across the Ohio river at Henderson, the Louisville & Nashville road owning a controlling interest.

The Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern constructed its road from this city to Boonville, met with reverses, and became the property of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad Company by which it was extended to Huntingburgh, Indiana to connect with the main line from Louisville to St. Louis.

The Ohio Valley Road, now a part of the Illinois Central system, connects this city with Nashville via Princeton and Paducah, Kentucky.

There is no doubt that many railroad projects were foisted upon the public as pure stock selling schemes, and the people of this city suffered no little financial loss at the hands of some promoters, but out of it all has come the superb railroad system by which Evansville has been brought into close communion with the entire country. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (Big Four) has a road from this city to Mr. Carmel, Illinois, connecting at that point with the main line of the road from Chicago to Cairo. The Evansville, Indianapolis & Terre Haute road successor to the old E. & I., runs from this city to Terre Haute by way of Oakland City, Washington and Worthington, and thence to Indianapolis. The Louisville & Nashville places Evansville on the main line between St. Louis and Nashville. The Southern Railway system gives Evansville a connection with Louisville via Boonville, Huntingburg and New Albany, while the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway gives a like connection, although the latter road lies on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river from Henderson to Louisville. The Peoria and Evansville division of the Illinois Central system gives Evansville communication with the northwest as far as Peoria by way of Mattoon, Illinois, and the same system gives service to Chicago from this city by way of Mattoon. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad is the principal railroad to the north, and connects Evansville with Chicago.

Interurbans. A development of more recent years in rail transportation has been the electric interurban. Designed primarily to give frequent and convenient transportation service for passengers and light freight, this type of public utility has met with the success which it deserves. It has the advantage of being able to give convenience to rail travel. Cars are run at frequent intervals, and traction terminals are usually favorably located in the heart of cities. Tariffs charged are usually lower than on steam roads, and the interurban has won great favor with the shopper of the nearby community, because it gives him an opportunity to buy in city markets with only slight traveling inconvenience. The electric railroad has done much for the city because it has brought here much of the shopping trade of the nearby centers of population. The Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Company line connects Evansville with Patoka by way of Princeton and inter-

mediate towns. The Evansville, Suburban & Newburgh road operates in two division, one to Boonville, the other to Newburgh. The Evansville & Ohio Valley Railway has three divisions: one to Rockport and Owensboro, one to Mount Vernon, and one to Henderson. There are two traction terminals in Evansville, one located on Fifth street between Main and Locust, used by the Evansville, Suburban & Newburgh; the other terminal is at the corner of Locust and Second streets and is used by the other two systems.

EDUCATION

That the problem of educating the youth of the State has been of paramount importance to the commonwealth and has received constitutional and legislative consideration from the earliest days of its existence, and even before it was admitted to the Union, is evidenced by the following extracts from laws and the constitution.

The national government has passed an ordinance in 1797 relating to the control and government of territories, and by it one township of land was reserved in each territory for the exclusive purpose of founding a state university. On April 9, 1816, Congress submitted to the people of Indiana on the occasion of its becoming a sovereign state a series of proposals for its government, subject to "their free acceptance or rejection," of which the fourth in numerical order was "That one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States in addition to the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of said state, to be applied solely to the use of such seminary by the said legislature."

The framers of the state constitution were sensible to the values of education, also, and in Section 1 of Article VIII of the instrument specified that "Knowledge and learning generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all." By the state constitution it all became the duty of the legislature to provide by law as soon as possible for the establishment of a general system of education from township schools to a state university.

Congress had suggested to the young state that the two townships of land set aside for the uses of the public instruction be not sold for some years to come in order that the increased value of the land would create a larger educational fund, and by the state constitution no lands granted for the use of schools or seminaries of learning could be sold with the authority of the state prior to the year 1820. It is unfortunate that the sale of these lands was not forever prohibited, but who could tell at that early date how valuable they would grow during the course of a century? Were these two townships now the property of the state, the income from rentals and leases would now be so large that the school tax on the people would be materially lessened.

Acting in accordance with the constitution, the legislature, on January 9, 1821, appointed a number of the leading men from various counties to be a committee for the drafting of a program for educa-

tion, from common school to university, which was to be presented to the next session of legislature in the form of a bill.

For the equitable distribution of school funds within the counties, the legislature had passed a law on February 1, 1819, which provided that on the first Mondays of May and November every year the school teachers in every incorporated congressional township were to turn in a certified account of the number of students in their respective schools, and these lists were to govern the treasurer and board of school trustees in the proper apportionment of the educational funds.

For a good many years after its admission to the Union, the state did nothing of a practical nature toward solving the school problems. It built no schools and furnished no money, so that the early settlers had either to build their own school and furnish teachers, or see their children grow up in ignorance. Naturally, they chose to make every possible effort toward educating the youth of the community. There was, however, no wealth, either public or private, in the county then—nearly everyone was poor—and in the erection of school buildings the utmost economy had to be exercised. The usual method was for all the men of a certain locality which was going to build a school to get together and build a combination log meeting house and school. Labor and supplies, and these in small amounts, were all that were necessary, and frequently the entire structure would be started and completed in a single day. Crude it undoubtedly was, with its log walls, slab door, puncheon floors and rude desks and benches, but it was a start in the right direction, and many was the eminent man of later years who received his first schooling in the "three R's" in one of these pioneer houses.

The selection of a teacher for the school was the next subject for consideration, and the leading men of the community would cast about for some young man with a smattering of learning. They preferred to get one who could read, write and do simple problems in arithmetic, but such an one was not always to be found, and this standard had often to be lowered. The teacher needed no certificate. All that was necessary was for him to appear before the head men and convince them that he had sufficient book knowledge to enable him to inculcate the first principles of education in the minds of unlettered youth. The pay he received was not only small, but seldom included actual cash, those whose children went to the school sending him some sort of produce to pay the tuition. Schools were few and far between, and, owing to the scarcity of teachers, the terms were short and very irregular, but the pioneer children went to every term.

The earlier development of the schools of Evansville up to the time of the establishment of free schools, a period which includes the famous Safford School, has been most ably and brilliantly traced by Mrs. S. G. Clifford of Evansville, and her enlightening exposition of this subject is here given.

Two contrasting pictures come before my mind as I write—The Pioneer Log Cabin School of 1821, The Stately Standard College just finished in 1922. Between them stretches a hundred years of slow evo-

lution. Before it is too late, it may well be the duty of the Vanderburgh County Historical Society to trace step by step, the History of Education in our county and our city. Even now original sources of information are few, the reminiscences of former citizens—preserved in the archives of the society, some newspaper clippings and advertisements of local histories (often unreliable) and the uncertain memory of three score and ten, still living; scraps of information here and there may however be pieced together by careful study into a connected though necessarily meagre story. In orderly progression we see the township and village schools, the private academies and seminaries, the free schools, the High School, and the College. Each chapter, a stepping stone to something higher.

The township schools beginning in 1819 have been fully and graphically depicted by J. W. Davidson in a commercial history of Vanderburgh County published in 1889.

Personal reminiscences of former pupils are in the archives of the society, describing the village school of Daniel Chute and the stern rule of "Daddy Knight" but the full history of these schools can probably not now be written.

Distance may lend enchantment to the view and imagination clothe the naked facts with glory, but the effort of our forefathers toward the higher things of life, seems to me a heroic story and I cannot resist the temptation to quote a few of the facts as a preface to the special topic assigned me by the President, which is—the private schools which precede the inauguration of the public school system in 1853.

"In 1818 the Board of Commissioners for the new county of Vanderburgh (just set aside) established a public warehouse, assessors, Superintendents of school sections and overseers for the poor." In the dawn of our history there was created the light of Commerce, Education and Charity, with which to dispel the gloom of the wilderness. The earliest school was built the following year in 1819 of unhewn logs, the seats, logs on blocks of wood, the floor of dirt. The site was in Perry Township, where the present Orphan Asylum stands. To this country school the sturdy boys of the little settlement of Evansville trudged two miles daily for a few months of the year. The teacher was Thomas Trueman, a sailor of the Revolutionary War, a rude, eccentric individual who gained his sustenance by hunting, trapping and trading. "Trueman's method of punishment was to use the rod across the knees as the pupils sat on the puncheon benches. The buckskin breeches aprons worn by the pupils helped to mitigate the Ancient Mariner's blows."

There were philanthropists also in those days. "About two miles from the city in Center Township and on the south slope of the hill now Locust Hill Cemetery, half hidden in an apple orchard stood the little brick house of Father Kilblock, an estimable old gentleman, who made his living as an itinerant clock tinker and taught, for the love of it, three or four months in the year. It was the first free school in the county and was kept open until the public school system was established."

One reads with amusement the dismissal of one of the early Perry Township school teachers, a well educated eastern man, for introducing a blackboard, which to the conservative trustee was "a device to enable the teacher to escape labor." One morning when the teacher accompanied by some pupils opened the clapboard door of the school there was found written on the board in a bold hand the following:

"Any man of common sense would throw the blackboard over the fence."

At the end of the term, teacher and blackboard had to go. For information concerning other township schools I refer you to Mr. Davidson's able article.

The Pioneer teacher of the city of Evansville was George Thompson, who taught in a little log cabin situated near the corner of First and Vine Streets in the year 1921. Soon after this, William Price taught school in the old Baptist Church near Mulberry and First Streets. A picture of this old log house taken just before it was torn down a few years ago is still preserved.

The years 1821 and those which immediately followed were years of commercial disaster and wide spread want. Fevers were prevalent. The little settlement of Evansville comprised about 300 inhabitants, with tax assessment of somewhat over \$100. Nothing daunted by discouraging circumstances, this little company began that year of 1821 a brick court-house, a brick school house, a church organization (Presbyterian) and a newspaper, the Evansville Gazette. Still in the plans of our ancestors, law and order, education, religion and the press advanced hand in hand.

The little red brick school house has been immortalized in song and story. Such an one was built in Evansville in 1821, on the public square at 3rd and Main Streets. It was presided over by Daniel Chute, a graduate of Dartmouth College at a salary of \$300 a year. He was small of stature, of deep piety and kindly heart. His portrait which hangs in the Walnut Street Church (formerly the little Church on the Hill) shows a mild, a sweet, saintly face. Father Chute, as he was called, was a faithful Elder in the Little Church on the Hill and leader of its choir. The story is told that in opening exercise at his school, he prayed standing and with eyes open, a long fishing cane in his hand, that he might strike on the shoulder any mischievous boy, interrupting his prayer for the moment with the spiritual ejaculation "Woe be to you John." In 1830 Rev. J. R. Barnes writes "The course of Education was mostly in the hands of good Elder Chute who was for some years the chief if not the only Pedagogue." Mrs. S. G. Evans recalls entering his school with her sister at 5 and 6 years of age. They sat on each knee of the teacher who was also a loved neighbor, while he gave out words from the spelling book, jumping down to take the place of one who missed the word and must therefore go to the bottom of the class.

In 1831 Miss Philura French came to the little Ohio River settlement with her brother-in-law, Rev. Calvin Butler, pastor of the the Little Church on the Hill. She taught school in a primitive log cabin

on the Princeton road for three years until her marriage to Mr. John Shanklin, prominent merchant of the place. One who loved her writes "her interest in the young people and her influence upon them was very remarkable."

In 1849 her oldest son James was the only boy in college (Bloomington) from Evansville and was largely prepared by his mother. She had the honor of starting the first Sabbath School in Evansville in the Little Church which was looked upon as a very doubtful innovation on the sanctity of the Sabbath. About 1842 and for ten years following there sprang up numerous private schools throughout the Pocket ambitiously called Colleges, Male Academies and Female Seminaries. What little I can gather about such schools, is gleaned from the annual advertisements of the Journal of those years, a full file of which is preserved in the Willard Library, awaiting the modern Aladdin with his filing cabinet to unlock its treasures. Some effort of the kind was made by Mr. J. W. Davidson during the Centennial year and I have fallen heir to his record on Education. A perusal of the advertisements shows these schools to have been of a high order, offering a classical education and cultural studies under well trained teachers. They bear witness also to the intelligence and enterprise of the early inhabitants and show the church to have been a community center and its pastors, leaders secular as well as spiritual.

The following advertisement in the Journal of Nov. 24th 1842 indicates the establishment of possibly the first school in Evansville which fitted a student for higher education.

SCHOOL NOTICE

New Arrangements.

"The next quarter of the School on the Episcopal lot will commence on Monday the 19th of December, under the united instruction of Rev. A. H. Lemon and Mr. Wm. Vaux. Instruction given in English studies at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per quarter. Latin and Greek will be taught at \$8.00. N. B. There will be two departments male and female. There will be a deduction in the above rates to all the scholars belonging to the district. Nov. 24, 1842."

(Rev. A. H. Lemon was the rector of the newly organized St. Paul's Episcopal Church from 1836-1844. Rev. Wm. Vaux an Englishman serving in like capacity during 1845.)

There is also a like notice of Aug. 31, 1843.

SCHOOL NOTICE

"The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his patrons that he has secured the service of Mrs. Young of Madison, Ia., for the Female Department of this school. Mrs. Young comes well recommended and has had ten years of experience in teaching. She will take charge of the school next quarter, to commence on the 13th of September.

N. B. The male Department is under the charge of Mr. J. A. Findley an experienced teacher who will commence the next quarter on the 11th of September. The term per quarter will vary from \$2.50 to \$4.00.

A. H. Lemon (Ep. Min.)
Aug. 31, 1843."

July 23, 1843 we find the first boarding school for young ladies mentioned:

Female Seminary.

"The fall term of the Evansville Female Seminary, will commence on the Third Wednesday (20th of September next).

J. R. Barnes Principal.

A like notice of Aug. 15th, 1844 reads:

"The Fall term of the Evansville Female Seminary will commence on Wednesday the 11th of September next. Tuition from \$12.00 to \$18.00 per year. Board without washing \$1.25 per week.

J. R. Barnes Principal.

Aug. 15, 1844."

The principal named Rev. Jeremiah Barnes was a graduate of Yale. He stopped off at Evansville in 1836 to avoid traveling on the Sabbath and finding the congregation of the Little Church on the Hill without a pastor consented to remain. He built a few years later at the corner of 3rd and Chestnut Streets a house to accommodate his little family and to afford room for this Female Seminary. His wife survived only a year and he married again, his second wife, proving an admirable assistant, having been formerly a teacher in a Seminary in the East. Of her influence in the school her loyal husband writes thus "My pupils will long remember her gentle ways, her earnest morals and religious instructions."

In the Journal of September 28, 1843 Mr. Wurtz of New Orleans advertises.

"Special lessons in German, French and Latin"

Was Mr. Wurtz also a traveler, who by chance stopped off a day and was charmed to stay and cast in his lot with the little band of Pioneers?

That same year, not to be outdone by the Episcopalians and Presbyterians, the Methodists opened a school in the basement of their Chapel. The advertisement is dated Aug. 22, 1844.

"Mr. M. Trafton will open a school on Monday the 2nd day of September next in which will be taught all the branches of a thorough English Education together with the Latin and French languages. As he will have the assistance of his sister, Miss Anna Trafton, he will receive the youth of both sexes, and every suitable age even those who have attended only primary schools. The terms are as moderate as any other good school in the town. The above school will be taught in the basement of the Methodist chapel, in a room already fitted up for the purpose."

Journal Aug. 22, 1844.

It was the age of Lyceums and lectures and the enterprising town of 1844 organized one of her own.

I quote from an Editorial of the Journal.

"We call attention of our readers to the Evansville Lyceum, the

organization of which will be found below. An institution of this sort, all will agree is needed in our town and we sincerely hope that it will merit encouragement and success.

"At a meeting of the citizens of Evansville held at the office of Messrs. Battell and Ingle Saturday evening Oct. 19th 1844 for the purpose of organizing a Lyceum the following leutemen were elected officers:

President—Judge C. I. Battell.

Vice Presidents—James Cawson Esq., Dr. G. B. Walker.

Board of Managers: John Mitchell, Dr. Wm. H. Stockwell, Wm. H. Elliott, H. P. De Butler, John Shanklin, G. Maghee, R. W. Dunbar, James Laughlin and E. B. Coleman.

Board of Censors—James E. Blythe, John Ingle and Conrad Baker.

Secretary—James E. Blythe.

Treasurer—John J. Chandler.

Order of Lectures for Nov. 1844:

1st week Nov. 6th—Wm. Newton Esq.

2nd week Nov. 13th—Rev. J. R. Barnes.

3rd week Nov. 20th—Richard Owen Esq.

4th week Nov. 27th—Judge C. I. Battell.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers John Mitchell was appointed President. G. Maghee Secretary. On motion resolved that for the purpose of defraying the contingent expenses of the Lectures tickets will be sold to the gentlemen for 50 cents which will admit him to the series of lectures for the winter and ten cents will admit him to a single lecture."

Was this a sample of old time gallantry, or did the ladies of 1844 need some such inducement to lure them from their firesides?

Notice of 1st lecture follows:

"A lecture will be delivered before the lyceum on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock at the Court House by Wm. Newton Esq. Those desirous to attend can obtain tickets by applying at the store of John Shanklin, Wm. Caldwell, W. & C. Bell or J. H. Maghee & Co."

Journal Oct. 31, 1844.

Nothing illustrates to me more fully the dearth of distracting entertainment at that day, than the advertisement of thirty consecutive lectures on Grammar in the Journal of Aug. 14, 1845. It must have taxed the ingenuity of this forerunner of Extension Courses, to interest and hold an audience on such a weighty subject. Oh the times and the manners!

GRAMMAR LECTURES

"The undersigned will commence a second course of lectures on this important branch of Education on Monday Evening next and continuing thirty evenings. Terms \$3.00 per scholar to be paid at the expiration of the term. Those who doubt the utility of this system will pay by call any or every evening of this week and see what has been predicted. For the benefit of those who cannot attend the evening class, I teach a class every afternoon."

Aug. 1845

G. H. Spencer.

Another such special course we find advertised in the Journal of February 12th, 1846, which is quaint in its phraseology and savors of some more modern methods of advertising.

NOTICE

"I will give a lesson on the Lancaster System of Geography at the Court House tomorrow evening (Friday the 13th) at early candle lighting for the purpose of making up a class. I proffer to teach as much as can be learned in six months on the common plan, in fifteen days for two dollars."

Wm. Gates.

Lectures on Chemistry are announced in the Journal of Nov. 16th 1848.

"Rev. C. A. Foster announces a course of lectures on Chemistry to be given in the brick school room next to the Episcopal church. Five dollars for the course."

To return to the schools.

In the Journal of May 28, 1846

"Mrs. A. E. Gorsuch proposes to open a seminary for young ladies in Evansville on Monday the 4th instant if sufficient patronage be obtained. The design is to establish a permanent institution in which a regular course of studies will be taught. Should it be found requisite a competent assistant will be procured. The terms of the institution will be as follows:—

"Preparatory Dept." \$2.50 Geography, grammar and arithmetic \$3.50, algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Botany, Mental and Moral Philosophy \$5.00 French and German Languages. Music, Drawing and Painting \$5.00."

A printed monthly report card sent to the parents of Wm. Halleck Feb. 25th 1847 and signed A. E. Gorsuch, instructress E. F. Institute, has come into the possession of the Vanderburgh County Museum among other papers. Marks are given on perfect, imperfect and very bad lessons, on attendance, late or absent on violation of rules and on general conduct. The report preserved is exceptionally good, bearing in writing also this addition—Bright marks 2601.

A Medical College was established in Evansville in 1846 following the organization of a Medical Society in 1845. The notice of election of trustees is given in the Journal of Feb. 19th, 1846.

"On the 2nd of Feb. 1846, at an adjourned meeting of the Evansville Medical Society the following named gentlemen were elected Trustees of the Evansville Medical College, Conrad Baker, Hq4. C. I. Battell, Willard Carpenter, Jas. G. Jones, James E. Blythe Sg tor. F. Muhlhausen, Isaac Casselberry, John T. Walker, B. V. Teel, John R. Wilcox."

John R. Wilcox, Secum, y.

In the Journal of Aug. 24th 1843 The Vanderburgh L. Society advertises:—

"German and English Bible can be had at Depositary in J. M. Caldwell's store on Main St.

(Notice of School Books)

A private High School with tuition seems an anomaly but such an one was proposed in the following notice:

"The undersigned having come to Evansville at the request of a number of the friends of Education to engage in teaching, would inform the citizens in Evansville and the vicinity that he will open a High School for boys in the lower story of the Court House on Monday the 28th inst. at 9 o'clock where instruction will be given in the following branches and at the following rates:—

Rhetorical reading, Penmanship, History, Geography, English, Grammar and Arithmetic at \$4.00 per quarter of eleven weeks each. Exercises in Analysis, Composition and Declamation, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry \$6.00 per quarter. Latin and Greek Language, Trigonometry Elements of Surveying and higher branches of Mathematics \$8.00 per quarter. It is the design of the teacher to establish a school on a permanent basis, which shall prepare young men for professional or other business, who may not want to take a full college course or to prepare those who may for advanced standing in the best colleges and universities. A more extended notice of the school and of the teachers and of the books used will be given as the case may require. At present it will be sufficient to mention as the best class books, Davies Course in Mathematics throughout, Andrews introductory books in Latin and Anthon's in Greek, Butler's Rhetorical Reader. Expenses for the rent of the school room and fuel to be added to the bills of tuition, which are to be paid by the end of each quarter.

J. Faries.

Journal Aug. 22, 1846.

Mrs. Lura Heilman recalls her mother attending a private school for young ladies in 1847-1850 kept by two well educated cultured women, the Misses York, who came here from the East. "Judged," she says, "by the standard of that time, the school was an unusually good one, and attracted students from out of town. They gave instruction in a large number of subjects, considered suitable for young ladies. I am sure of two, Astronomy and English Literature. One of them also gave drawing lessons.

Early in the fifties the Sisters of Providence opened a school for girls called St. Joseph Academy in the Griffith home at the corner of Second and Sycamore Streets, next door to the Church of the Assumption. Sister Anastasia, who was the Principal, died recently at an advanced age. The school flourished during the years immediately preceding the organization of a Public High School and was attended by the daughters of prominent Protestant as well as Catholic families. Copy books in beautiful script, pencil sketches and fine needlework, still preserved by their children, bear witness to the excellence of the teaching in these "ladylike accomplishments." A school for younger

children both Irish and German was held in the basement of the adjoining church.

We may well wonder at the large number of schools at this time, and the high standard of teaching maintained. They had much to do with the future prosperity of our city and county.

The last one of note in the period assigned me was advertised thus in the *Evansville Journal* of November-1847.

MALE ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY

"Myron W. Safford gives notice that the above named institutions will commence the winter quarter the last Monday of November 1847. He will do all the work of the Academy. Mrs. L. M. Safford, assisted by E. F. Morton and S. C. Bowden will do the Seminary work. The academic covers Primary and Higher English Languages, Algebra and Geometry. The Seminary work—Primary Studies, Higher English, Latin, French and Piano-forte music. Tuition \$3 to \$8 per quarter. Board for Ladies \$1.50 per week."

Among the treasured possessions of an aunt of mine, Martha Orr, former pupil of Mr. Safford, I found an old scrap book with newspaper clippings, published at the time of his death, giving, fully his biography, while a catalogue of the school for 1850-1851 gives the list of pupils and details concerning the curriculum.

Adding to this, bits of reminiscence of surviving teachers and pupils, set forth a picture which seems worthy of preservation of early school life in the little city of Evansville.

Scanning the list of pupils, one recognizes the names of merchants, lawyers, editors, preachers, statesmen, philanthropists—who, moulded into character by this Yankee schoolmaster, became the founders and leaders of the city, that was yet to be. Well may we pause to consider the man, and his methods, who could so impress his ideals upon his generation.

Myron W. Safford was born among the rugged hills of Vermont, the 18th of January, 1812, in the town of Cambridge,—its very name suggestive of academic tradition. He was the son of Captain John and Elizabeth (Montague) Safford and a grandson of General Samuel Safford of Bennington Vermont, who served as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Revolutionary Army and as Brigadier-General of the Vermont Militia. He was twenty-three years a member of the Governor's Council and for a quarter of a century Chief Judge of the Bennington County Courts.

Mr. Myron Safford was graduated at Middlebury College in 1839, studying Theology at Andover Theological Seminary the following year. Lured by the fame of Dr. Lyman Beecher of Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio, the training school of the progressive New School branch of the Presbyterian Church, he came West and after a year of study there was licensed to preach in 1841. Cincinnati was then a center of business and culture, destined by all known signs to become the great metropolis of the West.

For several years he supplied destitute churches in Kentucky, with his home at Morganfield. Having however inherited a frail body and

a weak voice, he soon gave up preaching, and at the solicitation of the citizens of Morganfield, he took charge of the Academy there, where he taught for six years.

The 7th of September 1842 he married at Shawneetown Illinois, Lucretia Parsons Morton, eldest daughter of the Rev. Daniel Oliver and Lucretia (Parsons) Morton. She was a niece of Levi Parsons, who went with Pliny Fisk as the first missionaries of the American Board to Syria, and a sister of Levi P. Morton, wealthy New York merchant and banker, afterwards Vice President of the U. S. Mrs. Morton was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary during the Presidency of Mary Lyn, and had come to Morganfield to teach in the Seminary.

How he happened to move to Evansville I do not know but a school was opened in Evansville in November 1847. The family lived in the old Scantlin home on Third Street, between Chestnut and Walnut, with the young women boarders. One of them, Miss Lavinia Scantlin, recalls that the fare was simple and the discipline strict.

The school was held in a two story frame building, built on a hill of some fifteen feet elevation on the east side of Second Street between Main and Locust Streets. It had been erected adjoining the little Presbyterian Church, to serve as lecture room on Sundays and week nights, and was rented by Mr. Safford for his Academy at a yearly rental of \$35, according to the records of the church of 1849.

Mrs. James Cutler of Evansville, recently deceased, in the 90th year of her age, wrote thus of Mr. Safford in reply to a question of our President concerning Mr. Safford, his appearance, age, traits and work:

"I was employed by him only one year from September 1852-1853 as the opening of the Public Schools caused him to abandon his work here. A casual meeting would give one the impression of an educated gentleman, not strong in character, but a goodness of heart and conscientious endeavor to perform faithfully the duties of life, seemed to be revealed. Was never a visitor in his school but report said he found it difficult to control the conduct of young America even in those days. His wife, a sister of Hon. Levi P. Morton, was literary to a high degree. The last magazine must be read, before any other duty, however pressing, although she was a housekeeper and a mother. Two of her sisters, Misses Morton, were teachers in the Safford School before my coming to Evansville. While teaching under Mr. Safford's supervision, I was a member of his family and can testify that he performed his part of family life admirably. Always pleasant, even tempered and altogether a very agreeable person to be associated with, save when you wanted advice as to control in the school room; then his reply was "Do as you see best." I believe he was a competent, faithful teacher, with a shrinking from collision with pupils. Age unknown, medium height, thin in flesh, in fact the typical schoolmaster of olden times, lacking the belligerent qualities of many."

The tell-tale scrap book preserves several amusing stories of teachers of the school, which no doubt furnished a bit of gossip for

the Sewing Society of the "Little Church on the Hill." One reads—"To assist in the work of the Seminary later came the two sisters of Mrs. Safford, Mary, and Martha Morton, twins, handsome of face and possessed of fine accomplishments. About the time of their departure from Evansville, Miss Mary met a Presbyterian Minister named Hartpence, who fell in love with her. When he proposed marriage, she told him frankly that she did not believe she was adapted to the life of a minister's wife, but she had a twin sister, who was so much like herself in appearance that their relatives could hardly tell them apart, but who was wholly different in disposition, and who would be exactly the woman for him." Subsequently by the machinations of this matchmaking sister Mr. Hartpence did meet Miss Martha and married her, moving to Columbia Tennessee soon after. Miss Mary returned to the East and married Wm. Grinnell, associated with her brother in the wholesale dry-goods business in New York City. Her grandson is now minister in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City.

Miss Caroline Abbott, one of the teachers in the Seminary was a lovely woman and fine instructor. She afterwards married Dr. Blunt of Mt. Vernon, Indiana. She was a member of the household of H. Q. Wheeler, while in Evansville, who had read law in her father's office in the East.

Miss Rebecca Sophia Clark, principal of the Seminary in 1850, was a sister-in-law of H. Q. Wheeler. After leaving Evansville she attained fame as a writer of girls books under the nom de plume of Sophie May. Many of the characters in the Prudie books and the Dotty Dimple series were recognized as girls in the Safford School of Evansville, Mary Wheeler, daughter of H. Q. Wheeler and Nannie Sorensen (Mrs. W. E. French) being the heroines in Dotty Dimple. She may have been weaving her plots while here, for one of her pupils describes her as dreamy and absent minded. Miss Edith Reilly says daring pupils taking advantage of her reveries, often slipped out of the low windows to the playground for a game of marbles and back again without her missing them. Mrs. Evans recalls that Sis Baker in mischievous mood one day, crouching low, sneaked past Miss Dean, the near-sighted teacher, and once outside dropped through a coal hole to the cellar below, whence suddenly issued most unearthly groans, to the consternation of those not in the secret. Upon a second repetition of the offense, Mr. Safford was unwillingly summoned to inflict a most unusual punishment, the ferruling of the hand of a girl pupil.

The catalogue of the school of 1850-51, printed on blue gray paper at the Evansville Job Office, corner of Main and Water Streets, has been preserved. It contains a full list of pupils of that year, as well as the courses offered. As a heading it bears within a frame of fancy scroll design, the motto—"A good Education the parents' best legacy." Of the Academy, Mr. M. W. Safford, is named as Principal. Wm. W. Safford (a nephew) Assistant-pupil, L. H. A. Flengel Teacher of German language. Of the Seminary, Miss R. Clark, Principal.

In 1850 there were 105 pupils, an increase of 60% over the pre-

vious year, 65 male and 40 female. Of these 19 studied Latin, 11 algebra, 2 Greek and 5 French. A class in Astronomy and Geometry was promised for the succeeding year. Drawing, Painting and Music with the use of an instrument, were among the "extras."

In his prospectus to parents, Mr. Safford announces his aim:

"To give instruction to young ladies and gentlemen in what are usually denominated the higher branches to afford those wishing to teach an opportunity of becoming well qualified for business and aid them in getting good situations and last, though not least, to prepare young men for the regular college course."

The majority of the pupils were residents of Evansville, a town of 5,105 inhabitants, four were from Lamasco, two Vanderburgh County, three New Harmony, one Bluegrass, one Mechanicsville, one Sparta, Illinois. The full list of pupils is here given.

Female Department—Maria Blish, Evansville; Mary E. Boicourt, Evansville; Ann Clancy, Evansville; Margaret Clancy, Evansville; Cassena Duncan, Evansville; Caroline Emrich, Evansville; Barbara Emrich, Evansville; Rosanna Farrell, Evansville; Nancy E. Foster, Evansville; Myra Glover, Evansville; Mary F. Hart, Evansville; Mary G. Harvey, Evansville; Madeline Harvey, Evansville; Maria Herchelman, Lamasco; Wilhelmine Herchelman, Lamasco; Agnes Hopkins, Evansville; Nancy Johnson, Evansville; Ann E. Lawrence, Evansville; Emily Lister, Evansville; Mary Miller, Evansville; Lucy Miller, Evansville; Josephine Mitchell, Evansville; Mary Morgan, Evansville; Martha J. Orr, Evansville; Cora Pentecost, Evansville; Frances V. Page, Evansville; Mary E. Page, Evansville; Emma M. Page, Evansville; Malvina J. Padgett, Evansville; Edith Reilly, Evansville; Lavinia E. Scantlin, Evansville; Julia Scantlin, Evansville; Malvina F. Shanklin, Evansville; Mary Sinzich, Evansville; Emma Smith, Vanderburgh County; Helen Wilcox, Evansville; Sarah Wood, Vanderburgh County; Sarah Woodward, Evansville; Mary Woolsey, Evansville.

Male Department—John L. Amory, Evansville; William B. Baker, Evansville; Lyman L. Barber, Evansville; Charles Bennett, Evansville; Telford Bewley, Evansville; George Boicourt, Evansville; William H. Boicourt, Evansville; George B. Boswell, Evansville; William Caldwell, Evansville; James Caldwell, Evansville; Augustus Carlstedt, Evansville; Henry Clark, Evansville; John Elliott, New Harmony; Edward P. Elliott, New Harmony; Francis Fairchild, Mechanicsville; John W. Foster, Evansville; Alexander Foster, Evansville; James H. Foster, Evansville; Jacob Haff, Evansville; Thomas E. Horn, Evansville; Charles B. Harrington, Evansville; Napoleon Harris, Evansville; James Henry, Bluegrass; Francis Hopkins, Evansville; George Henson, Evansville; Henry A. Hugo, New Harmony; Isaac Hutchinson, Evansville; John Johnson, Evansville; William Johnson, Evansville; James F. Law, Vanderburgh County; John McDowell, Vanderburgh County; William P. McDowell, Vanderburgh County; Edward J. McDowell, Vanderburgh County; Edward Mitchell, Evansville; David A. Neal, Sparta,

Illinois; James L. Orr, Evansville; Edward Parvin, Evansville; James Parvin, Evansville; William A. Page, Evansville; Frederick Pentecost, Evansville; Marquis W. Ross, Evansville; Edward L. Ruby, Evansville; William W. Safford, Cambridge, Vt.; William Scantlin, Evansville; John Scantlin, Evansville; James Scantlin, Evansville; John G. Shanklin, Evansville; George Shanklin, Evansville; William Sherwood, Evansville; John Sinzich, Evansville; William Smith, Evansville; Gustavus Sorensen, Evansville; John D. Stockwell, Evansville; Joseph Terry, Evansville; William W. Walker, Evansville; Jesse Walker, Evansville; Thomas Wheeler, Evansville; William S. Whitten, Evansville; John W. Whitten, Evansville; John R. Wilcox, Evansville; William H. Wood, Vanderburgh County; John C. Wood, Lamasco; Samuel M. Woolsey, Evansville; George M. Young, Evansville.

In a contribution to the 1917 Centennial History of Evansville, Mrs. Phebe Whittlesey Hamlin, writes charmingly of her memory of the school and the girls.

"A Contribution to the 1917 Centennial of Evansville.

By Phebe Whittlesey Hamlin.

Evansville School of Girls Sixty years ago.

"In the latter part of eighteen forty, a private school was established near the corner of 2nd and Main Streets, just south of the New School Presbyterian Church by a gentleman, Prof. Safford. Two teachers were employed. Miss Abbot, since Mrs. Blunt of Mt. Vernon, had charge of the higher education of the young misses, and Miss Lorain M. Dean of the primary grade.

"The public schools were established about the same time but had not yet become popular. All parents who could afford the tuition entered their daughters into the Safford School. The rival school was the parochial school taught by the sisters of the Roman Catholic Church.

"With the tenacity of childhood's memory to retain early impressions I can at this late date recall nearly every one of the young misses who received their early training at these Schools. In the Safford school were the three Jones girls—Mary, Julia and Alice, daughters of the Evansville Mayor at that date. Martha Orr, Malvina Shanklin, destined to become a few years later the wife of a U. S. Supreme Judge. Helen Wilcox, daughter of a leading physician here, the Oakley girls—Eliza, Sue and Judith, Kate, Ann and Hattie Howes, the Hornbrook girls, Carrie, Lou, Julia and Bessie. Julia and Louise were twins so nearly alike we never could tell them apart. Maggie Goslee, Mary Page—the beauty of the school. Lizzie Half, Laura Moore, Lavina Scantlin, Letitia Churchill, Mary Stockwell, afterwards Mrs. Preston, Maggie Allen, Edith Reilly, Jennie Couples, Martha Hopkins. About this time there appeared in Gleason's Pictorial a poem entitled "Martha Hopkins in the kitchen making pies." How the girls did tease her about it. There were others, very charming girls whom I cannot recall just now. One incident stands forth with distinctness,

young C. K. Drew, a handsome Evansville gallant, would drive up in a dashing rig of a sunny afternoon and beg Miss Abbot for one of the two Marys to accompany him riding. She, dear lady, could never refuse. How we small girls did envy them. At a grand May day festival held in Foster's Hall Mary Page was the chosen Queen and Julia Jones the crown bearer, attended by a long line of garland bearers, maids of honor, pages, cupids,—a very spectacular affair attended by hundreds and I doubt if Evansville has ever since witnessed a more charming display of youthful beauty.

"My own entrance and introduction into this school was rather pathetic. I now smile at the impression I must have made on these young misses as I was led into the room by my sister and stared round eyed at the sea of faces before me. Dressed in a yellow calico (how I hated it) heavy shoes, long thin hair braided in two pig tails—a little country girl awkward in manner and badly frightened. I must have made a sorry appearance. I didn't become a general favorite nor was I allowed to enter into the plays and pastimes at once, but when they found I could imbibe all their recitations French, Latin and English with facility,—I say *imbibed* for I was never conscious of applying myself to my books, I was offered a tardy recognition. Another incident stands out in memory of my schooldays there. Lying between the church and school buildings, a plot of land had been laid off into beds. Many of the girls cultivated these garden plots and beautiful flowers bloomed in them. I was passionately fond of flowers and wanted a plot too. Finding a deserted corner I dug up the ground and planted it full of withered roses which I had found. How the girls did laugh at it and called Mr. Safford in to see it. Of course he laughed at my futile efforts and remarked—"Well she's the flower of the school anyway." I don't know whether it was said in derision or sympathy, but the title clung to me and I was unmercifully teased for being "the flower of the school."

"It wasn't long before the Safford School closed its doors and the pupils drifted to other schools, or were sent abroad for the finishing process."

One of the girls, Malvina Shanklin, became the wife of Justice John M. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, and was well fitted by inheritance and education to grace any circle in Washington, D. C. Martha Orr married Mr. Samuel Bayard, banker of Evansville. Her constructive mind and sympathetic nature made her a trusted leader in church and charity circles through a long life. The gift of Bayard Park to the city perpetuates her memory. At this writing Lou Hornbrook (Mrs. S. G. Evans), Mary Caldwell (Mrs. H. M. Sweetser) and Miss Lavinia Scantlin of Evansville, Nellie Allen (Mrs. Armstrong of Rockport), Phebe Whittlesey, (Mrs. Hamlin of Berkeley, California) are still living.

Although the boys named, have all passed away, many of them have left their mark on the city they faithfully served. James L. Orr was a wise counsellor and generous patron of every civic enterprise. Major A. C. Rosencranz was a philanthropist and pioneer in manual

education. The two brothers, George and John G. Shanklin, were for years editors of the Evansville Courier, and strong as intellectual giants and as political leaders in Southern Indiana. John G. Shanklin served a term as Secretary of State of Indiana.

A story of Frederick Pentecost, the noted preacher as told by Mrs. Evans, shows one cannot always foretell the pupil who will attain future fame, for Frederick was notoriously lazy and idle, yet always had an answer ready for the teacher's question. One teacher offered an honor to the pupil who would catch Fred studying, but no one was able to qualify.

One pupil, John W. Foster, attained international fame. In the civil war he won the rank of General. In diplomacy he served his country in Mexico, Spain and Russia. He was counsel and special envoy on many international tribunals and finally was appointed Secretary of State by President Harrison.

In his reminiscences of early Evansville, solicited by our President, Mr. J. E. Iglehart, for the Centennial History of Evansville, General Foster writes thus of Mr. Safford and his school:—

“From the Reminiscences of John W. Foster.

THE SCHOOLS

“At this time, (1850) the public graded school system had not been established. The old brick schoolhouse on a part of the Public Square, built by subscription of the citizens about thirty years before, was still standing but not in use. This building was erected for “father” Chute, a graduate of Dartmouth College, who taught in this building for twenty years, but at that time had retired. One of the most prominent schools was that of Mr. J. W. Knight (who later served in the graded public schools) but he taught only the “three Rs” and a singing method of geographical study which I had already mastered. For a little while I attended the German school held in the basement of the Catholic Church which so long stood on Second Street of which Father Deydier was for many years the respected and honored pastor. I received my chief inspiration for study from Prof. Myron W. Safford, of Vermont, whose wife was a sister of U. S. Vice-President Morton, who established a private school in the building erected by the Presbyterian church “on the Hill.” He encouraged my desire to go to college and prepared me for all the required studies except Greek and Latin, for which he had no classes. I studied Latin under the tutorship of a young law student just from the East, reading law in the office of Conrad Baker, then the leading lawyer of the town—Thomas E. Garvin, who became one of our most prominent citizens and lived amongst us to a good old age. Greek I had to leave till I entered college, conditioned to bring it up during the year. At that time there was only one student in college from Evansville, and he was prepared by his mother who years before had come from New England as a teacher and married one of the leading merchants of the town. This young man, James M. Shanklin, I shall have occasion to refer to again.

"The city public schools were not established until 1853, and their creation and success were due largely to Horatio Q. Wheeler, who came from Maine in "the forties," was a law partner of John Ingle, and proved one of the most useful of our citizens. It was owing greatly to his indomitable energy and careful training that the Evansville public schools became the chief pride of its people."

In another article General Foster says—

"When I first made the trip from Evansville to Bloomington to enter Indiana University, I travelled in a one-horse buggy with my trunk strapped on behind and the journey required four days."

The Church and the State were inseparably linked in the long ago. The teacher was usually a self-denying, zealous home missionary dedicated to the culture of the soul as well as the minds. The fear of the Lord was taught as "the beginning of wisdom."

Mr. Safford was such a man, of the deepest religious convictions. On coming to Evansville in 1847 he connected himself immediately with the Little Church on the Hill, the New School branch of the Presbyterian faith, and was soon chosen one of its ruling elders. For two years he was Superintendent of its Sabbath School, and was one of its most active collectors of funds according to old church records.

About the time of his coming to Evansville an act was passed by the State Legislature dated July 25th, 1848, "providing that the voters of the State might cast their votes for or against the enactment of a law by the next legislature for raising by taxation an amount sufficient to support the common schools in the State not less than three nor more than six months each year."

This was the first gun fired in the campaign for "free schools." It required, however, three or four years of persistent agitation of "many meetings and much talking" under the ardent leadership of Mr. H. Q. Wheeler, before the people of Evansville were persuaded to establish the present system of public schools, which was finally accomplished in 1853. This action was necessarily disastrous to the academies of that day.

After a year of decreasing patronage, Mr. Safford gave up his school in Evansville and removed to Uniontown, Kentucky. Later he went south to Cornersville Tennessee, where he opened a school, with his wife and niece, Miss Laura Safford, as assistants. At the outbreak of the Civil war, he was forced by the intense feeling in the South to leave Tennessee, and removed with his family to his old home at Morganfield, Kentucky, where he died December 10th, 1862 of typhoid pneumonia.

Guerrilla warfare was rife in the vicinity of Morganfield and some of Mr. Safford's former pupils were active guerrillas. Mr. Safford on this account felt safe but his wife was very fearful, especially when he was out late at night. Col. John W. Foster, who had been a pupil of his Evansville Academy, was sent over the border to quell the guerrilla warfare. Mr. Safford's daughter, Mrs. G. W. Stewart, then a young girl of fourteen, remembers distinctly the Union cavalry rushing through the streets of Morganfield standing in their stirrups, with

pistol in hand, and Col. Foster calling out as they passed the Safford home, "If any one touches a hair of Mr. Safford's head, I'll raze the town to the ground."

Mrs. Safford and her two children settled in Philadelphia. The son died in early manhood but the daughter Laura, born in Evansville, developed into a beautiful and brilliant young woman, and is still living in New York City. As Mrs. John Wood Stewart, she is known nationally, indeed internationally, as the organizer of three great societies. She inherited directly from her father unusual organizing ability and an enthusiastic love of nature. In speaking of him she says—"He left me no fort of land but acres of sky." This idealism has materialized in the Needlework Guild of America, with its thousands of women pledged to give two new garments a year to the poor. Her love of nature made her a gardener and sympathy bade her share her flowers with sick and sorrowing, so the Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild was born, and now has branches in every State of the Union. One of its objects being the establishment of school gardens in cities. Mrs. Stewart takes great pride in the fact that her father was a pioneer in this modern movement. In memory of her husband recently deceased, she has established and endowed a Foundation called the "League of the Friendly Service," with its trained and volunteer ministry to helpless and despondent "shut ins."

Mrs. Stewart made a pilgrimage to Evansville several years ago, because it had been her birthplace and her father had here spent the happiest years of his life.

Having become interested in recent years in Evansville College, she came again this spring to plan the planting of a plot of ground on the college campus in memory of her father. The stone memorial seat, with name and dates, is also to bear these inscriptions,—

"Pioneer of Higher Education, Pioneer of School Gardens,
Lover of God, Lover of Nature, Lover of Humanity"

Mr. Safford, though dead, will yet speak to the students of this College in the motto of the sundial, there erected—"Think often of birds and flowers and your Heavenly Father."

Referring to the development of Evansville College in a letter recently she writes,

"The first thought was of my father's passion for study and teaching, his love for youth and I recalled Secretary Foster and his remark to me one day in Washington—'Your father did more for my development intellectually and spiritually than any other human being.' After we left Evansville he was always to his last illness devoted to young people, and their development, mentally, and spiritually, and I hope he sees from Heaven or in his earthly ministry to us all, this evolution of the spirit of broad education in Evansville."

I have tried to rescue from oblivion this story of the rise and fall of classical schools in our city. They waxed and waned and perished, even those intended to be permanent. Was the effort then in vain, and the endeavors of faithful teachers a failure? Their biographies are never found in the commercial histories of the "Builders of the City."

Surely they who taught its children, to see clearly, to know surely, and to act wisely, were public benefactors. The good they did is not "interred with their bones" but lives on in blessing, and now in this generation has blossomed into the glorious fruit of a standard college, which in turn shall be the goodly heritage of generations yet unborn.

Prof. Palmer of Harvard University lamented one day that his talented wife, Alice Freeman, once President of Wellesley College, would leave no permanent monument behind her in a book of lasting importance, which she was by nature and by education so well qualified to write. Instead her time was taken up with endless discussions and tiresome interviews with former pupils. She replied "Books are dead things. It is people who count, you must put yourself into people, they touch other people, these others still, and so you go on working forever."

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE 1917 CENTENNIAL OF EVANSVILLE

By Edith Reilly.

My acquaintance with Evansville schools began when I was a small child and attended a private school in a two-story frame building on Second Street where Strouse's store now stands. The teacher was Miss Rebecca Sophia Clarke, a sister of Mr. H. Q. Wheeler's wife. She was afterwards, under the name of "Sophie May," the author of a series of children's stories, the "Prudie Books." I suppose even then she was dreaming over the stories she was going to write, for we used to jump out of the window and, after playing a game of marble, jump back, without her having missed us from the schoolroom.

My next teacher was Miss Caroline Abbott, who afterward married Dr. Blunt of Mt. Vernon, Ind. She was a lovely woman and a fine teacher. A Mrs. Tompkins came next. We thought her a very cross teacher, but I now know she was in bad health.

In 1853-4 the public school system was founded by H. Q. Wheeler, Miss Fanny Fisher and Miss Laura A. Dean being the first teachers of the grammar grade. At first there were only the primary, intermediate and grammar grades. The first school was opened in the old medical college which stood on the corner of First and Walnut Sts., where Dr. Brose's residence now stands.

In 1854 this so called Wheeler High School was founded, its first sessions being held in the second story of the little building where the private schools I have mentioned were kept. The first principal was a Mr. E. P. Cole who was succeeded by a Mr. Green. Then the new Canal St. Building, now Mulberry St. having been finished, the High School was removed to the Third story of that building. By that time the school had grown so large that an assistant had to be employed, a Miss Mary Clarke, sister of Miss Rebecca Clarke, my first teacher. The school then occupied one large assembly room and one class room.

A succession of principals followed, most prominent among whom was Benjamin Poore Snow, who, one of my schoolmates said she used to think knew as much as God did; Mr. Chase P. Parson, who married one of his students, Miss Hattie Howes, a sister of Mrs. James

L. Orr; Mr. Samuel K. Leavitt afterward pastor of the Ninth St. Baptist Church of Cincinnati, and Mr. Charles H. Butterfield, afterward Supt. of Schools and Judge of the Circuit Court.

My connection with Evansville schools as a student ended in 1860 and I began teaching in September of that year as assistant to Miss Caroline Rathbone, founder of the Rathbone Home in later years. This was in the intermediate grade.

The next year I assisted Miss Fanny Fisher in the grammar grade, and after her marriage to a Mr. Sawyer of Cincinnati, her sister Abbot Fisher, who afterward married Mr. S. K. Leavitt, former principal of the High School. The third year I was promoted to the principalship of a primary school, with Miss Martha Bell, afterwards Mrs. Canter, as my assistant, which was held in the old Cumberland Church on the corner of Second and Chestnut, opposite the building now occupied by the Scottish Rite Cathedral.

On account of ill health I was obliged to quit teaching in June 1863 for several years, in fact did not resume teaching in the city schools until 1880. After one year in the fourth grade under Miss Stebridge as principal I was given a position in the High School which I held until June 1913.

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY SCHOOL LIFE IN EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

By Mrs. Lorraine M. Cutler.

After being repeatedly urged to record reminiscences of early days in the Public Schools of Evansville; especially in regard to the work of Horatio Q. Wheeler, I have given my consent to do so, although what I may say must necessarily be fragmentary; as I have already given information to several others, engaged in this same duty to posterity.

H. Q. Wheeler as he was usually called, graduated from Bowdoin College; then read law in the office of John S. Abbott and John Tenny in Maine. He came to Evansville in 1846 like many other young men, to seek his fortune in the then far west. After carefully considering conditions here resolved to make this his future home. Going back to his native town Chesterville, Maine, he married Miss Harriet Clark, coming with his bride to Evansville. On arrival, Judge Matthew and Mrs. Foster, father and mother of our late lamented Hon. John W. Foster, took this young couple into their home until they could establish themselves as residents.

In the course of time the Wheeler family consisted of three children, two daughters and a son; the late Dr. Will Wheeler, who after several years service as surgeon in the army returned to the place of his birth and was associated in the practice of medicine, with Dr. Bray of well known reputation, later going to Portland, Maine, where he married and died in 1912. The younger daughter died in early girlhood, the elder, Mary married and went to California. As Mr. Wheeler saw his little ones, growing up around him, he became greatly interested in the school question; there having been a new law enacted

permitting "Free Schools" to be established in the state of Indiana. His legal mind led him to agitate the subject. Just then the most prominent school was a private one, for boys taught by Mr. Myron W. Safford, and a school for girls, superintended by him, which after having had several teachers, was then in the hands of Miss Abbott from Maine and a young lady from Vermont. After the gathering about him many friends, whom he interested in the problem and many meetings having been held, it was decided to organize the "Free School" system, which caused the disbanding, of the so called Safford private schools. At this juncture Mr. Wheeler took Miss Abbott into his own home where she passed through a serious illness. In the meantime, there came to visit her a young Dr. Blunt from Maine and they were married before her recovery; he going to Mt. Vernon, Indiana to locate and practice his profession, later taking her there; where they reared a family of several children, and where they died, leaving some of them as residents of that place. Receiving and caring for this young lady, under the circumstances, showed conclusively some of the noble characteristics of the man, who so laboriously and self sacrificingly won the title of "Father of the Free Schools of Evansville." Plans progressed for opening schools in 1853, which I think the present day teachers, would hardly regard as adequate to the business in hand. Through Mr. Wheeler's influence Misses Rebecca and Mary Clark, sisters of his wife, became connected with the band of teachers and made their home with them, the former becoming a writer of the "Prudy Books" and other stories interesting to adults as well as children; the latter married in after years.

Through him also came Misses Fanny and Abbie Fisher from Maine as teachers. Afterwards Miss Fanny became Mrs. Sawyer and settled in California. Miss Abbie married Mr. Leavitt a former principal of the High School. The Vermont young woman, from the Safford school, began work with them under Mr. Wheeler as superintendent. Soon it was thought best to open a school in what was then called Lamasco, in the old Baptist Church, corner of Second and Clark Streets. This building was put in charge of the Vermont teacher and her sister a later arrival, which eventuated in the Carpenter Street school of the present time. Mr. Wheeler had associated with him, the strongest characters and the finest men of the town. Among the first trustees were William Hughes, father of Reuben P. Hughes and the two fine women, we know as the Misses Mary and Louise Hughes and Christian Decker one of several brothers who left large families many of whose descendants are still our citizens. It is the testimony of the teachers that when these gentlemen visited the schools, it was to leave with them the impression that friends had called. Such sympathetic interest and dignified commendation was offered as to preclude all unrest in their minds and they could go on with their work, in a spirit of gladness.

Mr. Wheeler's kindness of heart was ever manifested by a thoughtfulness for those who were strangers in the town, especially those connected with the schools and they always found a warm welcome await-

ing them at the Wheeler home. Not alone to outsiders, did he show his benevolent disposition. His wife had always with her, some of her immediate family, father, mother and sisters and she usually went to Maine for the summer months. There came to the city Mr. and Mrs. Barnabus Perkins from Buffalo New York, and through them another member was added to the coterie of teachers. Miss Christine Hooker also from Buffalo, a person of large experience in teaching and social qualities which rendered her a great favorite among them. Years after she opened a private school and together with Miss Rebecca Hough a half sister carried it on so successfully, that it became her life work. Doubtless there are many men and women living among us, who were trained under her supervision. She died April 25th, 1897 and was buried here.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, mentioned above, decided to keep a boarding house for teachers especially, although young business men, were often members of the family. To these people was given a daughter, whom they named Minnie. At the age of five years, she determined to go to school, although children were not admitted until six years of age; she importuned her mother so much, that she said "Minnie you must ask Mr. Wheeler." The little girl without mentioning it to her mother again, told a little boy friend about her age, that they must go to Mr. Wheeler if they wanted to get into school. Hand in hand the little folks went to the business part of town, and after diligent search, found the office and presented their request. Mr. Wheeler wrote a permit for each of them saying, "If they were smart enough to find me, they shall not be denied their wish." Minnie proved unusual, even in early girlhood, became a fine teacher, and held a position in the schools for several years; then went with her family to Brownwood, Texas, where she taught until her death. Mr. Wheeler was so genial in his manner that it was a pleasure to the teachers to see his bright face and laughing eyes enter the school room. None seemed to fear him, but all held him in profound respect. Nothing seemed to please him more, than for teachers to congregate at his home, for an evening of recreation and exchange of opinions on popular subjects.

At one of the social gatherings, the Vermont girl in relating an incident used an unfamiliar word, at which an elderly citizen, not a teacher, somewhat of a critic however, laughed loudly saying, "There is no such work in the English language." She replied "Very well, bring out Webster's unabridged. I accept that authority, if you do not find the word which was used with the implied definition attached, I surrender." The word "smudge" was there meaning exactly what was related. Mr. Wheeler enjoyed that little episode and "Turning of the tables" immensely, as the Vermonter was vindicated.

Those who made Evansville their home in after years, were his abiding friends. With his sterling qualities was combined a rare wit all his own. Miss Rebecca Clark being somewhat absent minded, kept a scholar after school for discipline; but walked out and locked the door forgetting all about the child. Mr. Wheeler took great care, by his casual humorous allusions, that she never forgot it. He was by

no means an unskilful lawyer but his mind had a wide range and when called to be President of the old "Canal Bank" he accepted. After two and one half years it was renamed First National Bank with the president unchanged, so for over six years he was the President of what is now "The City National Bank." Those associated with him at that time, carried to their graves the remembrance of his kindness of spirit, combined with integrity in all business transactions, but still his wit remained. When he came to business one morning speaking to the Cashier he said "Well he came last night." Who came? "Oh the man Harriet (his wife) has been expecting ever since we were married." Who was he? "A burglar."

To the same man he said "I am willing to trust my wife under almost all circumstances and I believe she is a good cook but I will not eat even Harriet's hash." I see now the mirthful but half perplexed expression on the face of his wife, when he indulged in some of his dry witticisms.

This same cashier who enjoyed so much his fun as well as his sober conversation, was taken suddenly ill, while his wife and children were away for a part of the summer; was taken to his own home and well cared for until he had recovered. No opportunity to do a friendly and benevolent deed seemed to escape him. Had he followed his own inclinations, I feel sure we could visit his grave in our own Oak Hill today, but his wife longed to spend her last days in her home state of Maine; so after twenty years of successful business life here he left for the east in 1866, leaving behind him a host of friends who deeply regretted his departure. Many of our people regarded him as a benefactor, a promoter, a man who did things, which tell for the advancement and improvement of any community.

Returning once for a visit, his stay in our home seemed to revive the days of old and awaken all his former love for the west; and he confessed that this was home to him. A few years after being with him in Portland for a day, he again remarked that "Evansville will always be home to me."

Failing health sent him to California but the change availed nothing and he passed from earth in 1888 in the city of San Diego.

Giving the name of Wheeler to one of the largest school buildings was a small tribute of respect to a remarkable personage to whom Evansville owes much of her pride in her Public School System, because he "Laid the foundation and others builded thereon."

Jan. 1919

Lorain M. Cutler.

A PIONEER SCHOOLMASTER

Of all the early educators of Evansville I think Thos. McAvoy is the best remembered, and I have chosen him as the subject of this short history because of his early success as a teacher, his rapid downfall and his tragic death. He settled here in 1850, or 51, his early history is obscure, but it was reported that he was a sailor in the British Navy. He taught school on Third Ave. between Bond and Ohio Streets succeeding Mr. Daniel Chute; later he taught in the Park

School House situated in what is now called John Law Park. He was a firm believer in efficiency of the rod and applied it with unsparing vigor when he thought the offense deserved it. In the School Yard on Third Ave. a few small trees grew which furnished an ample supply of switches and they were of the briary variety. When a pupil indulged in the pastime of playing hookey he was sternly ordered to cut one, and if he thought it was too small—which was generally the case, he was made to cut a larger one. Then Mac would whittle off the part he grasped and the rest was left for the hide of the offending pupil. When punishment was inflicted the whimpering offender was ordered to his seat with the admonition that a double dose would be administered if the offense was repeated. He also had a ruler which he used for hand punishment. Three strokes on each hand penalty for certain breaches of school discipline, and if the pupil withdrew his hand to avoid the stroke another was added to the original number and the scholar who underwent the punishment will admit that there was some sting to that ruler. Thos. McAvoy was an excellent teacher, and a man of far more than ordinary intelligence but for his insatiable appetite for drink would have risen high in his profession. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the 25th Ind. Reg't and served faithfully till its close, he returned home and some thought a reformed man, but he soon relapsed into his old habits and became a homeless vagrant. He fills a suicide's grave. Many of the older citizens attended his school and some have risen to prominence in finance, politics, and trade, many enlisted during the Civil War, and some died on the field of battle, others were wounded, and some died of disease. Sometime when in a reminiscent mood memory reverts to the old Park School House and its ill starred pedagogue, Thos. McAvoy.

Thos. McKeever, one of his pupils.

In August 1912 Moses Ross, Asst. Post Master, arranged for a meeting of Professor Adams, known as "Squint Eyed Adams" by the boys in 1856, who taught a grade school in the Canal building, and all of the surviving scholars of his school who lived in Evansville were present at a banquet at the Ace Hotel on or about the 10th of September, 1912, at which Professor Adams presided, and at the request of Mr. Iglehart some time in advance read the following paper. A flash-light picture was taken at night of the party at the round table, which is a curiosity, a copy of which is held by Mr. Leslie Igleheart, Mr. Tom Ross, and one was in the possession of the late Henry Reis, president of the Old State National Bank. The paper is as follows:—

Sept. 10, 1923.

Veteran scholars and friends:

I thank God that He has spared my life to this the 78th anniversary birthday, to mingle with you once more, as teacher in the days of yore; who taught when men's hearts quailed before the "cruel war was o'er." Allow me to congratulate you in your arduous efforts to make this reunion as pleasant, profitable and entertaining as possible.

Fifty-six years ago this fall I came from Wadesville to Evansville by recommendation of Hon. John B. Gardiner of Blairsville, to the solicitation of H. Q. Wheeler, President of the school board of trustees of your city—a man that I shall always rever—a man that did much to advance the interests of education to a high standard—a man that had no superior, and but few equals—a man I can safely say, had his whole heart and interest for the future welfare of this city, and the rising generations yet to come. He came from the state of Main. The other trustees were William Hughes, a merchant who had a store on Main Street, and Philip Hornbrook, a grocerman on Water Street; good men in business, and whatever H. Q. Wheeler thought was best, was quickly sanctioned by them.

In a half hour I was examined as to my qualification as teacher, received my license, soon was taken to the school, and commenced.

Evansville at that time (1856) was similar to Mount Vernon as it now is, except but a few large buildings in it. I could stand on the story and a half roof of John Shanklin's store, situated at the northwest corner of Main and First Street, and view all that could be seen in Evansville, in two minutes time, and that without the aid of a spy glass. I could then see the marked division existing between Evansville and Lamasco, and Independence, just across Pigeon Creek, was only in imagination, and what is now called Howell and West Side was then in an unbroken forest; except the latter, a small place called Babytown.

I came very near buying a whole block, fenced off, but no buildings on it, situated in Independence, not far from the Marine Hospital, for \$500.00, which could not now be bought for \$40,000; instead of the 48 acres that I did buy in Center township, Posey County, for \$600.00.

Some of the largest buildings at that time were City Hall on Main Street; Washington House, corner of Main and Third Streets, Sherwood House, corner of Locust and First Streets; Barnes wholesale and retail store on Water Street; John Shanklin variety and produce, corner of Main and First Streets; Babcock and a few more that I cannot recollect just now. The two largest residences were Willard Carpenter's that stood a half-mile to the northwest, and Robert Barnes', that stood near the river about a half mile to the southeast from the center of Evansville, Carpenter and Barnes were considered the wealthiest men.

The school building which I taught in was nearly new. It was three stories high, and had five departments in it. It occupied a whole block, fenced in, surrounded by sycamore trees, which were about 40 feet apart. It fronted Canal Street, which was the sixth parallel east of Main Street, and near Mulberry Street. And opposite or south of the canal, as it took a bend to the north, and a bridge across the canal at that bend. The canal was used some then, and extended 30 or 40 miles from Evansville, and it was the intention to complete it to Lake Erie. It failed for want of funds, and a new era of traveling by railroads has superceded canals; therefore in a few years it was filled in, and covered with buildings and streets, so that only a few citizens

can trace where it once was. Now I will direct your minds back again to the school building.

I taught on the ground floor to the right as you enter the building. A Miss Street was my assistant. Miss Hooker taught the primary department, at the left 1st story of boys and girls. In the second story just above Miss Hooker, a Miss Fisher taught the girls Intermediate. I was not so well acquainted with that lady as with Miss Hooker, because Miss Hooker was my nearest neighbor, and quite intimate. Right above me in the second story, Prof. Knight, an old teacher with many years of experience, taught the grammar school. He and I did not agree in our manner of teaching—he taught with fear; I tried to teach with love. But then he had some very rough, nearly grown scholars, and perhaps this way was best after all, with the scholars he had to deal with. Prof. Snow taught the High School, which occupied the whole of the third story. Two or three lady teachers taught primary schools down in temporary buildings, just as the trustees could rent for the time until they could do better. The whole number of teachers employed was twelve, beside some parochial schools which I knew but little about.

METHODS OF TEACHING

The alphabet was taught 70 and even 60 years ago to the little child first. They must master every letter in the alphabet forwards and backwards, and backwards and forwards before they were allowed to use words. Then spell and pronounce words of two letters, this way: a-b, ab; e-b, eb; i-b, ib; o-b, ob; u-b, ub, etc., then words of three letters this way, b-a-t, bat, c-a-t cat, f-a-t fat, g-a-t gat, h-a-t hat, m-a-t mat, n-a-t nat, etc., then words of four letters thus, b-a-r-d bard, c-a-r-d card, h-a-r-d hard, etc., even to baker, caper, maker, tiler, etc. They could say whole pages without looking on the book, in rhythmic order. Later on the word method was taught by objects, pictures and the words printed and written beneath the pictures thus; the object box was held in the hand, then the picture of a box was drawn on the blackboard, then the word, both printed and script beneath the pictures were used, as for instance—The box. It is a box. It is my box. Is it a box? The box is for me. It is for you. The cup. See the cup. The cup is for me. A fly is on the cup. Have them come to the board and point to the several objects and tell its name. Make the word in different places, so that they may know the name wherever they see it. Dismiss the class, take their seats, copy what they can on their slates, not over ten minutes at a time.

The next method, taught some years afterward was: Sentences at the first, and to the finish. I never practiced that much, for I soon saw that was too much for their little minds to grasp all at once, and that the words taught first, and then sentence building, little at a time, showing that a was different from o and e, i from j, g from y, b from h or d, m from n, v, from w, b-d-p-g in print being nearly alike, and the hardest for a new beginner to learn.

GRADATION OF SCHOLARS

Grades were given in those days by classes; and orally, instead of written as it is now. A class was drawn up and questions and answers were given orally to each one in that class and graded according to the question, rightly answered. The questions being given in that part of the study, the class has just been over and reviewed. The questions were made up by the teacher previous to the examination. Examination of a teacher for a license was also made and given the same way, orally. I remember a few foolish catch questions the examiner of teachers had in that day, and no more ludicrous than the questions they have in this day and age to test the real qualifications of a person to teach a school.

Question 1. Why does a cow sleep in the dusty road on August nights, in preference to the grass beside the road?

Question 2. Why is frost seen earlier on the grass beside than in the well-beaten path?

Question 3. When a cow lies down which feet and legs does she first put down, hind or fore legs?

Question 4. When a horse lies down which feet and legs does he first put down, hind or fore legs?

Question 5. When a cow wishes to get up, which feet and legs does she use first hind or fore legs?

Question 6. When a horse gets up which legs and feet does he use first, hind or fore legs?

Question 7. What does the initials L. N. T. stand for?

A teacher is supposed to know all these things in order to teach—Sanctum Sanctorum. Another thing I will remind you that previous to A. D. 1856 a teacher should know how to make a good goose-quill pen. Steel pens had just come into use then.

I am with you to strike glad hands. Men of rank of good standing, men of wealth, esteem and of respect, men of different professions, yet all good citizens, who I can look square in the face and you will not flinch, for your good deeds go before you; men I am proud of, not a shadow of doubt in your dealings with your fellow men. Men who have the future welfare of our country sacred in their hearts, and I trust the fear of God before their eyes.

And as I extend my hand to teach one of you, I sincerely hope your last days will be your brightest and best.

And I will say in conclusion that I have many many friends who are dear to me, and far better than riches, and that I have seen an end of hours, days, weeks, months and even the end of 78 years of my life, yet I have never seen an end of God's goodness and mercy, extended to poor fallen man.

EARLY SCHOOLS

By Virginia C. Read, 1918.

In 1863, most of the teachers in the Evansville public schools, especially in the higher grades, were from the east. The Misses Fannie and Abbie Fisher, Miss Clark, Misses Hooker and Hough, Mr.

Butterfield, S. K. Leavitt and J. W. Knight were eastern people. It was not until 1863 that teachers were required to have a license to teach in our public schools. This was precipitated by a clash between a parent and teacher, which led to a threat to prosecute superintendent Wheeler. So in 1863 we had our first institute, and our first examination of teachers at the Lower building. Mr. Knight was leader, instructor and examiner. It was decided to add physiology to the course of study. Heretofore it was a question whether it was proper for ladies to study the human body and its organs. Then the boys and girls had separate schools—boys occupying one side of the building and girls the other—and woe betide the boy or girl found on the wrong side. The front porch of the school house, even to the entrances on both sides of the building had, I might say, an airtight partition reaching from floor to ceiling separating boys' and girls' sides. There was no holding hands or toying with neckties on the premises in those days. I was assigned to assist Miss Christina Hooker in the boys' first grammar grade in the upper building. We had four grades corresponding to the Junior high school and A and B seventh grades of the present day. The school room was furnished with double seats and full to overflowing with boys from twelve to twenty, most of them larger and some a little older than I. A number of the oldest boys came from Kentucky to take advantage of the schools and to get out of the war zone. The Civil war was at its height. Every day brought news of victory or defeat which created a feeling of exhilaration or depression. At such times arithmetic and grammar suffered, and order ran riot. Then we had recourse to our war songs, which were many, portraying the spirit of the times and set to catchy music. Sometimes we, in the songs, substituted the names of our home officers for those of others. I remember one which ran, "With Foster, and Grant and Hovey too, we'll thus the Union save." The boys raised a flagstaff on the school house, flung the Stars and Stripes, singing the Star Spangled Banner, after which they marched around the school house "We'll Rally 'Round the Flag Boys," and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching." Stirring speeches were made by John F. Glover, Mr. Ed. Wheeler, Mayor Baker, and other good fathers of the times. One day news of the assassination of our President, Abraham Lincoln, came. It was a long, sad and very quiet day. Our mayor issued an order for everybody to show their regret and deep sorrow for the tragedy by a sign of mourning. Every house in town had a badge of crape on it in some conspicuous place. Mrs. "Paducah" Jones had the entire foundation of her house covered with a broad strip of black. The next morning after the tragedy, we all returned to school with a badge of crape on. Will McBride, a son of one of our prominent politicians, whom the boys teased and even abused because, they said, "he was a butternut," came with a broad badge of black crape pinned on his sleeve. This satisfied his tormentors, and he was left undisturbed ever after. Politics ran high and much hard feeling existed even among the boys. "Butternut" was a name given to a faction of Democrats who opposed the war.

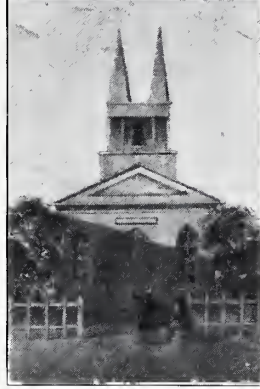
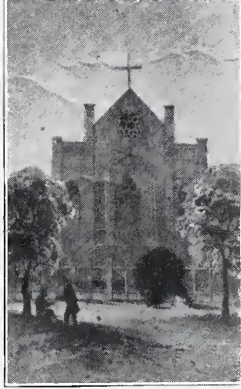
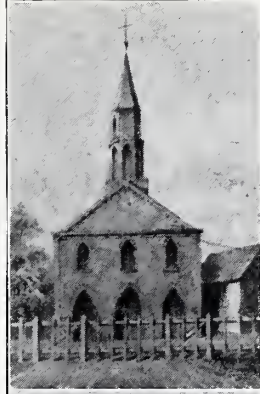
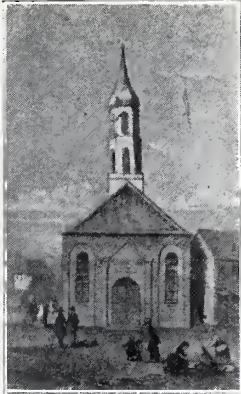
Colburn's mental arithmetic was one of Mr. Wheeler's hobbies. Many of the problems were long and difficult without the open book, which was prohibited. The work had not been satisfactory for some time, and Miss Hooker proposed to give the class a whole holiday if perfect in the next assigned lesson. Each boy went home with his Colburn under his arm and with vision of a prospective circus in Mr. John Hall's stable. The next morning the recitation passed off beautifully until near the close, when, Oh horrors! Will Foster missed. Every boy there turned a glare of, "I'll get you after school" on poor, crest-fallen Will. As the boys had done so well, Miss Hooker compromised on one-half holiday.

Our schools had two public, oral examinations yearly, from which promotions were made. Our newspapers were very generous in their notices of the schools. Especially, do I remember Mr. J. N. Silverthorn, who never failed to be present and to say something encouraging both to teacher and to pupil. At one of these examinations, Ed Silverthorn, son of J. N., was awarded a prize for best mental arithmetic work. Mr. Wheeler presented the prize with many commendations for his industry and success and said in conclusion, "I hope you will become a much better man than your father." In the next issue of the *Journal* we read a very clever notice of our school, giving much praise to both teachers and pupils, but said "that Mr. Wheeler in his usual blundering, bungling way, had attempted to make a speech which had detracted from the general interest." Nothing pleased Mr. Wheeler more than to have a spar in words with someone.

One day a request came from someone in authority that several of the largest boys be permitted to leave school for an hour or two to do some work relative to the soldiers. Miss Hooker did not like this idea, but reluctantly consented with the understanding that when the work was done, they were to return to school at once. The first two days they returned promptly. The third day, they straggled in, one at a time, and two of them laid their heads on the desk and went to sleep. Miss Hooker went to them to investigate, scented the cause, and left them to sleep it off. The school evidently did not notice this, as nothing was ever said about it; but that was the last time they went to assist the soldiers. I taught two strenuous years in this school, and learned much, more, probably, than I imparted, but it helped me all the way through thirty-nine years of pleasant service in the Evansville schools. Mr. Wheeler, Mayor Baker, Miss Hooker and many of the boys have, no doubt, met on that beautiful shore where everlasting sun sheds everlasting brightness. Only once in a while do I meet with one of my "war boys" as I like to think of them. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Baker left the schools in 1865, much to the regret of all. Misses Hoker and Hough opened a private school, and I taught in another part of the city. Mr. E. J. Rice succeeded Mr. Wheeler and served one year. His administration was referred to as the Rice water period. Mr. Charles Butterfield, who had been principal of the high school, went to serve in the army and came back a colonel, and was appointed superintendent of the schools and served one year. Not much progress

was made until A. M. Gow, a "live wire," took charge, and at once inaugurated a general upheaval of conditions, placing boys and girls in the same room, tearing down the aforesaid porch partitions, had all buildings cleaned, all markings scrubbed off, and floors kept clean. Thus placing his house in order, he paid his respects to the schools. Written excuses from parents for absence of children made obligatory; written examinations of children established from which promotions were based; indoor recesses and one session in bad weather were all put into practice. Teachers' grade meetings were organized where the amount of work for each grade was assigned, and methods for presenting the subjects discussed and agreed upon. Up to this time the subject for discussion at our general teachers' meeting was discipline. Mr. Gow was the author of a little book entitled "Gow's Good Morals and Gentle Manners" which was used in the schools. In the hands of a skillful teacher it was productive of good. Judge Asa Iglehart and Col. John Foster were members of the school board and showed an unusual interest in the schools. Col. Foster was a gentleman, easy to approach, gracious in manner and ever ready to listen concerning the schools. They decided to send east for some trained teachers. They came, presented their methods, which we very readily interpreted and put into successful practice. Strange to say these trained teachers when put in a school of children were not successful with their methods. Mr. Gow was a strong forceful man, and I would pronounce him the father of the second era in the history of the schools. He improved their moral tone, stimulated the teacher and emphasized the study of words—the correct spelling, an original definition, if possible, and always an original sentence. Of course this was carried to an extreme by some teachers. I heard some of the first reader pupils recite as follows: bed, a vessel to sleep in; rain, God's water; gone, not come; if, because.

Mr. Gow was a true friend to the teacher, and a stone wall between her and trouble. He had no toleration for sham, and his motto, "Every tub stands on its own bottom," if not elegant, was practical. The Upper building was now known as Canal school. Captain A. J. McCutchan, fresh from the seat of war, was the principal. He never tired of telling about his war experiences in the army, and loved to close the day with singing a war song. One of his favorites was "John Brown's Body etc." He sang the first part as a solo, and the children joined in the chorus "Glory, glory, Hallelujah." He insisted that Grant was the greatest General in the world. The Captain was very popular. Miss Mary Blythe, daughter of Rev. Blythe and niece of Colonel Blythe, was my assistant at Canal in a school full to overflowing and disgustingly lively. As one of the means to keep them busy and out of mischief, we decided to have the school edit a newspaper, requiring all to contribute weekly, and the paper to be read to the school monthly. Our staff was, Miss Blythe, director; Will Woodson, editor and manager; Joe Gardner, reporter and solicitor. As a result of a little seed sown with its object "keep busy," Minnie Gow, one of our regular contributors, is now recognized in her own community as a writer of



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION

TRINITY CHURCH
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

1856



OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SCHOOL, REAR OF SECOND AND MAIN STS.

poetry and short stories. Benjamin Flower, a regular contributor, now edits a well-known socialistic paper, and was editor of the *Arena*, a very popular magazine, and is now engaged in psychological research. Alexander Gow, Jr. is also engaged in psychological investigation. Urey Woodson is now editor and proprietor of the *Owensboro messenger*, and at one time was secretary of the National Democratic Committee. Joe Gardner is now a practicing physician and is engaged in medical research. I only speak of these, because it seems to be the outcome of a little scheme which led to reading and writing, and it is no disparagement to others who, no doubt, "kept busy," have been quite as successful in other lines, and are just as deserving of praise.

During Mr. Gow's administration Chestnut and Campbell schools were built. Mr. Gow left the schools in 1874. I was promoted to the principalship of Campbell school, where I remained five years. Mr. Gow was succeeded by John M. Bloss, of New Albany. He was a practical teacher fresh from the school room. He improved our methods of teaching, as well as our methods of discipline. In 1876, we spent much time and pains in preparation of work for the Centennial at Philadelphia. Mr. Bloss introduced algebra and physiology in the eighth grade. His method of teaching interest and bank discount was criticized by our bankers. In 1880 I returned to Canal and again found it full to overflowing and lively as ever. We had one thousand pupils in the three buildings. I remained there twenty-two years. Mr. Bloss was elected State Superintendent, and was succeeded by Mr. Cooper and then Mr. Lane, and after by Mr. Hester. There was no marked change in the schools from Mr. Bloss's going until the coming of Mr. Cooley, another "live wire." He put the teachers on a perpetual course of reading, put the teachers' work on a higher plane, put new life into the schools. In short, he is the father of a third era in the schools.

Among the many able men who have served on the school board, and who stand out prominently in my mind, are Col. John W. Foster, Judge Asa Iglehart, Judge Parrott, Dr. Casselberry, Luke Wood, Dr. Linthicum, Dr. White, Dr. Cloud, J. E. Iglehart, J. W. Wartman and Judge Richardson. Our music teacher, Mr. Tinker, came to Evansville with Mr. Gow and Mr. Zeller, and never was there a jollier trio. All musical, full of fun and sunshine, and no company of teachers was completed without the three. Mr. Tinker was a man whose character was based on principal and fear of God. When this is true, it is wonderful how many brilliant qualities we can dispense with. His coming was hailed with pleasure by both teacher and pupil. Music is a discipline and a mistress of order and good manners. Music moves us and we know not why. We feel the tears, but cannot trace their source. What can wake the soul's strong instinct of another world like music? In one of the Canal schools sat a dear, shy little girl whose soul admitted music, which became a sort of spirit which never died. It wandered perturably through the halls and galleries of her memory, and was often heard again, distinct and living as when it first displaced the wavelets of the air. The name of this little girl is Ada Bicking, who has now succeeded and surpassed her teacher. Mr.

Tinker is indisputably the architect and builder of our unshakeable foundation, but the times demand more from Ada Bicking.

Many amusing things happen in school, and a teacher who is devoid of a sense of humor misses much and often has a hard time. After Garfield was assassinated and lay hovering between life and death, our superintendent Mr. Bloss, told the principals that the schools had been requested at a certain hour the next day to have silent prayer for the recovery of our President. Miss Minnie Boothe reported as follows: She told the story of Garfield's boyhood, how poor his mother was, and how she had deprived herself to educate him, and how he himself had worked and studied and always "got promoted" and finally reached the presidency, and how a bad man had tried to kill him. Now, she said, pointing to the clock "When we all get still enough to hear the clock tick, we will bow our heads, pray silently that the President may get well." Just at this juncture Wint Hunt, in the back of the room, raised his hand and asked "Must the Democrats pray too?" A shout of laughter followed, and it is needless to add, there was no prayer in that room for the day.

An act to provide for a "general and uniform system of Common Schools" was passed June 4, 1852. An emergency clause was attached which provided that the act should go into effect immediately upon its publication and distribution; but owing to a difference between the school law and the township law, making it impossible to elect school officers for the township before the time of the regular election of township trustees in April, the law did not become operative until the first Monday of April, 1853. The law provided for the consolidation and equalization of the school funds and for the organizing of school corporations by civil townships. It also gave the people the power to assess special school taxes for the building of schoolhouses and for continuance of schools after the public funds were expended. But the power to levy taxes was subsequently transferred to the township trustee.

The school officers of the state, under the constitutional provisions of the new constitution and those which have been provided for by law are as follows: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Board of Education, County Superintendents, School Trustees of townships, Boards of School Commissioners, School Trustees of cities, School Trustees of incorporated townships, and directors or moderators of districts in townships:

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is elected by the qualified voters of the state at the general election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, for a term of two years. He shall have charge of the administration of the system of public instruction and shall act as general superintendent of the business relating to the common schools of the state, and of the funds and school revenues set apart and appropriated for their support. He shall render an opinion in writing to any school officer asking the same, touching the administration or construction of the school law. It is his duty to make a report to the governor at least once each year concerning

matters relating to the enumeration of children and the amount of school revenue collected within the year and the manner in which the same was apportioned and distributed to the schools. His duties also require him to make a more complete report to the General Assembly at each regular session on or before the 15th day of January.

He is required by law to visit each county in the state at least once during his term of office and examine the auditor's books and records relative to the school funds and revenues. He may require reports from various county and township officers. He shall cause to be printed copies of the Acts of the General Assembly in relation to the common schools or the school funds. Many other services are required of him, as our educational system has developed, and much more authority has been given him.

There are, at present, twenty-four persons associated with the State Superintendent in carrying out the general supervision of the schools of Indiana. The department is divided into five main divisions; namely, Vocational, Manuscript, Pension, Inspection, and Teacher Training—each with its director, assistant, clerks and stenographers.

Notwithstanding the fact that the State Superintendent's office is political, the state has been fortunate in having some very able men at the head of the educational department. The State Board of Education of Indiana is considered by some of our educators as the best organized educational board of any of the states of the Union. The membership of the board under the first organization, was as follows: Governor, ex-officio, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of the State University, President of Purdue University, President of the State Normal, and the Superintendents of the three largest cities, now Indianapolis, Evansville and South Bend. The general assembly, in the year 1913, enlarged the membership to include three citizens actively engaged in educational work in the state, at least one of whom shall be a county superintendent of schools; and three persons actively interested in and known to be in sympathy with vocational education, one of whom shall be a representative of employees and one of employers. The Governor shall appoint these additional members of the Board for a term of four years.

The duties and powers of the Board have been greatly increased until at the present time, they prescribe the rules and regulations for the issuing of all teachers' licenses, pass upon the professional qualifications of teachers, and adopt all texts to be used in the common schools of the state, both elementary and high school. Evansville, having long ranked as one of the three largest cities of the state, has always been adequately represented on this Board.

The office of the County Superintendent was not provided for until 1873. Previous to that, an officer called the County Examiner performed some of the duties now required of the County Superintendent, but the state law required only meager educational qualifications, and because of the per diem allowance, the supervision of the county schools was inadequate. In the report of the Commissioner of Educa-

tion, 1871, we find the following recommendation was made: "That a qualified County Superintendent be appointed who will give his entire time to such counties as have a population and make their wages such as will afford them competent support." The law of 1873 provided that the County Superintendent should be appointed by the Township Trustees biennially on the first Monday of June, and gave him general supervision of the schools of the county,—except in the cities employing a superintendent,—with a salary of four dollars a day for the actual number of days in service. The law of 1913 provided that the term of office for the County Superintendent should be four years, and that he should enter upon the duties of his office on August 16th following the date of his election. The General Assembly of 1920 raised the qualifications of the County Superintendent and provided for adequate compensation and assistance in the office.

In no way is the progress of the community more graphically exemplified than in the development of the educational system. From crude beginnings the public school system has grown to be the pride of the city, and the many fine school buildings, capable instructors and varied curricula are the source of civic gratification. The following statistical information serves to show the results that have been achieved in the seventy years of the free school in Evansville.

The last available statistics concerning the condition of the public schools are those for the year 1921-22, and show that there was in that year a grand total of 13,986 pupils in the public schools, divided as follows: 5,159 boys and 4,932 girls, a total of 10,091 in the elementary grades; 1,182 boys and 1,326 girls in the high school; a total of 2,508; and 1,387 children in the kindergarten. These figures include kindergarten, ungraded and open air room children. Of the whole number of pupils, 12,776 are white and 1,210 are colored. The school enumeration shows 21,288 children in Evansville up to the age of twenty. The average daily attendance for the year was 9,117.6 in the elementary grades and 2,415.7 in the high school, a total of 11,533.3.

There are three commissioned high schools in the city, 1 elementary school having one teacher and 17 elementary schools having three or more teachers. The number of graduates from the high school for the year came to 282, 120 of whom were boys and 162 girls.

The total cost of elementary public education for the year was \$549,493.42, a per capita cost of \$62.86, the latter figure including \$15.00, 8% on the investment. The total cost of high school education was \$230,073.74, a per capita cost of \$106.73, which also includes the above \$15.00.

There were 80 white male, 314 white female, 12 colored male and 23 colored female teachers employed in all schools, a total of 429, divided as follows: 1 superintendent, 13 supervisors and special teachers, 3 high school principals, 17 elementary school principals, 96 high school teachers and 299 elementary school teachers.

There are 37 school houses in use, 30 of brick and seven frame, having a total value of \$3,183,500. The assessed valuation in March, 1921 was \$121,000,000; the rate of taxation for special school tax was

22c per \$100, the rate of local tuition tax for 1922 was 55c per \$100, and in addition there was a special poll tax of 50c which went for school purposes. The total expenditures from the tuition fund for the year were \$857,595.50 and from the special fund were \$658,726.67. The city indebtedness for school purposes is \$769,300. The above statistics will impress the reader with the magnitude and importance of the school system.

The ensuing facts gleaned from the latest report of the public schools of Evansville will give an insight into the scope and work of the education department. With more recent years there has been a pronounced tendency to inculcate into the mind of youth something beside merely book learning. It is sought to inculcate in the children the principles of good citizenship and useful labor, and this departure from the old scheme is making the public school of today infinitely more valuable to the community than formerly. Lessons in citizenship are sent out to the teachers in the elementary grades from four to eight, and in this way the seed of civic pride is planted in the child's mind. Eighth grade pupils are given three months of instruction in elementary civics, and in the first year of high school a course in civics is given which treats with honesty, sympathy, simplicity, loyalty, industry, obedience, manners and one's duty to the school and its various organizations. The text book used in the course is an elementary social science. In each of the public schools, at the suggestion of Mr. E. H. Hyman of the Chamber of Commerce, there has been organized a Future Citizens' League. Each child who is a member, and a majority of the children enrolled have asked to join, has a work card which he turns in at regular intervals. On this card is indicated what he has accomplished in the way of good citizenship since his last previous report.

In January, 1920, there was installed in all of the schools the school banking system of the Educational Thrift Service. Teachers and principals have loyally co-operated to make this a success, and the idea of saving is kept systematically before the minds of the children. The office of the bank is in a small room in the Central High School building, and here the funds are brought once a week from each school and from this point they are distributed through the clearing house to the various banks of the city. The children are encouraged to deny themselves needless luxuries rather than simply to collect the money from their parents for the purpose of banking it.

A phase of public education long neglected and never appraised at its true value is the teaching of the rules of healthy living. In the schools of a generation ago, so-called physiology was taught. It included anatomy, but very little hygiene. Present day instruction in health topics deals more with hygiene than with anatomy. In the words of one school teacher, we are more inclined to teach the structure and use of the tooth brush, than the structure and use of the tooth. A great deal has been done in the way of spreading the gospel of right living among the children of the Evansville Public Schools.

Through the aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society there was pur-

chased for Claremont school a supply of eskimo suits, with the intention of installing in that building an open-air school. This open-air room was started in the early spring of 1921. Stanley Hall school followed the lead of Claremont through the aid of the Parent-Teachers Association. As a result of the examination of all the children in the city by the medical staff, assisted by Dr. Johnson of Boehne Camp, active cases of tuberculosis were discovered in nearly all schools and furnish, with the anaemic and undernourished children for whom nutrition tests and diet experiments have been inaugurated, sufficient material to fill at least one room. It is planned, as rooms are available, to supply each district with one of these open-air rooms. At the suggestion of the Vanderburgh County Anti-Tuberculosis, there has been tried out in several of the schools, with success, a system known as the Modern Health Crusaders, the object of which is to bring children to observe certain habits of cleanliness and hygiene, this work being an extra-class activity.

The medical inspection staff and the dental clinic make thorough and complete examinations of all children, give treatment, gratis to those unable to pay, and are doing heroic work in preserving the health of the children and preventing the spread of contagious diseases.

Perhaps the most notable development in the school system has been the introduction of special departments, such as music, penmanship, art, physical training, libraries, vocational training, evening commercial classes, attendance, household arts and school gardens. Each of these departments has a director or person in charge.

The success of the music work depends very largely upon the musical experience of the children gained in the Kindergarten, and the improvement in kindergarten music has been very noticeable. Rhythmic response has been made exceedingly interesting to the children through the use of percussion instruments such as triangles, drums, tamborines, sand blocks, castanets, rattle bones, railroad spikes, clappers, cymbals and bells. Education in music is carried on through the elementary grades, largely through vocal music. The high school music department has offered courses in musical appreciation, voice training, girls' glee, boys' glee, mixed chorus, orchestra and band. Light operas have been rendered by the high school with success.

The handwriting or penmanship department is doing much to preserve and spread the art of good penmanship. The demand for expert penmen is greater than ever heretofore in spite of the typewriter, and efforts are made to encourage children to a realization of this fact.

The art department has complete charge of the teaching of art in the public schools. In the kindergartens nothing more is ever attempted than to give the children a little start in good habits of work and in the proper handling and use of materials in connection with whatever the regular teacher in charge sees fit to have them do. In the grades the following course of study was used: Beginning in September with nature study, the class then takes up very elementary problems in invention, mechanical drawing or processes, and design—this culminating in the articles for Christmas-giving. Thus the

Christmas spirit is used as an incentive for accomplishing what is otherwise an irksome task. After Christmas the usual study in landscape, still-life, life and illustration with booklet making of the year's work is done. In the high school there were small classes electing art study. In these classes there is study of still life, life and landscape, in charcoal, lead pencil, ink, colored chalks, water colors and oils. There is also a study of perspective principles.

In 1892 the Board of Education introduced physical education into the curriculum of the Evansville public schools. They fully understood the meaning of "a healthy mind can only dwell in a healthy body. Evansville was then one of the few American cities where some sort of physical exercise was part of the regular school work. During the years since that time this department now consists of calisthenics the years since that time this department has been steadily improved, and the work of the department now consists of calisthenics school yards, formerly empty spaces, are now fairly well equipped playgrounds. Summer playground and recreational work is yet in its infancy, a lack of available funds retarding this phase of physical education.

School libraries have been installed, better books have become available for the use of children, and they have been educated in the use and utility of reference works of all kinds as well as of the books of a literary character. The ever increasing circulation is a sure indication of the success of those in charge of the library work.

The vocational department of the public schools is highly valuable to those pupils who are inclined toward the learning of useful trades. Classes in automobile repair, applied electricity, drafting, machine shop practice, wood turning, printing, salesmanship, in fact in practically every trade are held, and many students are given the fundamentals of a trade by which a good living can be made upon graduation from the schools.

Evening commercial classes have been of much benefit to students seeking a commercial education and who do not otherwise have time or opportunity to gain such instruction. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, business English, spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, commercial law and French are taught in these evening classes.

So diversified has become the school system of today that it is able to fit a student for practically any life he may choose. In comparison with the present schools, the old log school house of a century ago seems insignificant, but in the log school of the pioneer day was expressed the desire of the people to educate their children, and down through the years the community has been ever striving to increase the advantages offered to the child. With what success this met!

Evansville has been fortunate in the caliber of men who have guided the destiny of the public school, and the names of those who have served on the boards of education and as superintendents are eminently worthy of being recorded here. The following table gives the names and terms of all those who have been associated with the Evansville public schools either as members of the board or as superintendents.

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE SCHOOLS AND THEIR TERMS OF SERVICE

FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS	PRESIDENTS	TREASURERS	SECRETARIES	SUPERIN- TENDENTS
1853-1857	H. Q. Wheeler	William Hughes	Christian Decker	H. Q. Wheeler
1857-1860	H. Q. Wheeler	William Hughes	Philip Hornbrook	H. Q. Wheeler
1860-1861	H. Q. Wheeler	Philip Hornbrook	Carl Schmidt	H. Q. Wheeler
1861-1865	H. Q. Wheeler			William Baker
1865-1866	Emil Bishop	Asa Iglehart	Isaac Casselberry	E. J. Rice
1866-1867	Emil Bishop	Asa Iglehart	Isaac Casselberry	Chas. Butterfield
1867-1869	Isldor Esslinger	Asa Iglehart	John W. Foster	A. M. Gow
1869-1872	Chas. Lauenstein	Wm. F. Parrett	Dr. H. W. Cloud	A. M. Gow
1872-1873	Chas. Lauenstein	Wm. F. Parrett and Dr. H. W. Cloud	John H. Pols- dorfer	A. M. Gow
1873-1874	Dr. H. W. Cloud	S. R. Hornbrook	John H. Pols- dorfer	A. M. Gow
1874-1875	Luke Wood	Dr. H. W. Cloud	John H. Pols- dorfer	A. M. Gow
1875-1876	Luke Wood	T. C. Bridwell	S. I. Loewenstein	John M. Bloss
1876-1877	R. D. Richardson	T. C. Bridwell	Adolph Pfafflin	John M. Bloss
1877-1878	T. C. Bridwell	Adolph Pfafflin	J. W. Wartmann	John M. Bloss
1878-1879	Adolph Pfafflin	J. W. Wartmann	T. C. Bridwell	John M. Bloss
1879-1880	J. W. Wartmann	T. C. Bridwell and L. M. Balrd	Adolph Pfafflin and John W. Roelker	John M. Bloss
1880-1881	L. M. Balrd	John W. Roelker	J. W. Wartmann	John Cooper
1881-1882	Jno. W. Roelker	J. W. Wartmann	Alex Glichrist	John Cooper
1882-1883	J. W. Wartmann	Alex Glichrist	R. F. Schor	John Cooper
1883-1884	Alex. Glichrist	R. F. Schor	Dr. E. Linthicum	John Cooper
1884-1885	R. F. Schor	Dr. E. Linthicum	Jas. T. Walker	John Cooper
1885-1886	Dr. E. Linthicum	Jas. T. Walker	C. J. Kehr	John Cooper
1886-1887	Jas. T. Walker	Charles J. Kehr	Dr. Isaac T. White	J. W. Layne
1887-1888	Chas. J. Kehr	Dr. Isaac T. White	J. E. Iglehart	J. W. Layne
1888-1889	Dr. Isaac T. White and S. G. Evans	J. E. Iglehart	John W. Roelker	J. W. Layne
1889-1890	J. E. Iglehart	John W. Roelker	August Brentano	J. W. Layne
1890-1891	Jno. W. Roelker	August Brentano	W. M. Akin, Jr.	J. W. Layne
1891-1892	August Brentano	W. M. Akin, Jr.	John W. Roelker	J. W. Layne
1892-1893	W. M. Akin, Jr.	John W. Roelker	Newton Kelsay	J. W. Layne
1893-1894	J. W. Roelker	Newton Kelsay	W. M. Akin, Jr.	J. W. Layne
1894-1895	Newton Kelsay	W. M. Akin, Jr.	William Koelling	W. A. Hester
1895-1896	W. M. Akin, Jr.	William Koelling	Charles E. Sco- ville	W. A. Hester
1896-1897	Wm. Koelling	Charles E. Sco- ville	W. M. Akin, Jr., and Aaron M. Well	W. A. Hester
1897-1898	Chas. E. Scoville	Aaron M. Well	Fred Lauenstein	W. A. Hester
1898-1899	Aaron M. Well	Fred Lauenstein	Chas. E. Scoville	W. A. Hester
1899-1900	F. Lauenstein	Charles E. Scoville	Aaron M. Well	W. A. Hester
1900-1901	Chas. E. Scoville	F. Lauenstein	Jas. T. Walker	W. A. Hester
1901-1902	F. Lauenstein	James T. Walker	Marcus S. Sonn- tag	W. A. Hester
1902-1903	James T. Walker	Marcus S. Sonn- tag	Alfred W. Emery	F. W. Cooley
1903-1904	Marcus S. Sonn- tag	Alfred W. Emery	Jas. T. Walker	F. W. Cooley
1904-1905	Alfred W. Emery	Jas. T. Walker	Marcus S. Sonn- tag	F. W. Cooley
1905-1906	James T. Walker	Marcus S. Sonntag	Alfred W. Emery	F. W. Cooley
1906-1907	Fred W. Lauen- stein	Alfred W. Emery	Jas. T. Walker	F. W. Cooley
1907-1908	Major A. C. Ros- encranz	Fred W. Lauen- stein	John R. Brill	F. W. Cooley
1908-1909	Major A. C. Ros- encranz	John R. Brill	Fred W. Lauen- stein	F. W. Cooley
1909-1910	Major A. C. Ros- encranz	John R. Brill	Fred W. Lauen- stein	F. W. Cooley
1910-1911	Major A. C. Ros- encranz	J. U. Schnelder	Marcus S. Sonn- tag	Jas. H. Tomlinn
1911-1912	Major A. C. Ros- encranz	Marcus S. Sonn- tag	J. U. Schnelder	Jas. H. Tomlinn
1912-1913	Major A. C. Ros- encranz	J. U. Schnelder	Marcus S. Sonn- tag	Jas. H. Tomlinn
1913-1914	Major A. C. Ros- encranz	Marcus S. Sonn- tag	J. U. Schnelder	Jas. H. Tomlinn
1914-1915	Abe Strouse	J. U. Schnelder	Howard Roosa	Jas. H. Tomlinn
1915-1916	Abe Strouse	Howard Roosa	J. U. Schnelder	Jas. H. Tomlinn
1916-1917	Abe Strouse	J. U. Schnelder	Howard Roosa	L. P. Benezet
1917-1918	Abe Strouse	Howard Roosa	J. U. Schnelder	L. P. Benezet
1918-1919	Abe Strouse	C. B. Enlow	Howard Roosa	L. P. Benezet
1919-1920	Abe Strouse	C. B. Enlow	Daniel Wertz	L. P. Benezet
1920-1921	Abe Strouse	C. B. Enlow	Daniel Wertz	L. P. Benezet

PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH

None of the professions holds a place of higher importance in the scheme of modern civilization than does that of the physician. Humanity owes an inestimable debt to the skill and learning of the physicians and surgeons. The stamping out of disease, the curbing of pestilence and the care of the sick are all provinces of the doctor of medicine. His science has made possible healthier children and men, and has made the conquest of regions scourged with malaria and other fevers reality instead of a dream. But in this county perhaps the most important phase of the work of the medical profession has been the institution of various public health measures, such as city sanitation, food and water inspection, and the examination of school children and factory employees.

In the earlier years of the history of the county, the practice of medicine was an arduous task. The doctor's calls had usually to be made on horseback, in all kinds of weather, and over roads often made wellnigh impassable by rains and snows. His few medicinal remedies were carried on his saddle, and arriving at some isolated cabin he would bring cheer and comfort to the invalid. Heavy was the handicap which he carried in his battle with disease. Obscure and limited knowledge all too often made him unsuccessful, but he was then, as now, the good Samaritan of the community.

There were then many sicknesses which the medical profession knew not how to cure. Indeed, there were even some which now no longer prey upon mankind, diseases which have apparently gone forever. Of these, the dreaded milk sickness, which commonly prevailed in the fall of the year, was one of the worst. Neither the observation of the farmer nor the knowledge of the doctor could determine its origin. Some thought that the cow contracted it from water, others from some peculiar wild grass or weed, but no one could certainly determine. Of this, however, they were sure, to drink the milk or eat the flesh of a diseased animal was to contract the disease. Sometimes persons would suffer for years without knowing the real nature of their illness, while others would die in the course of a few months. But what science could not do in discovery or eradication in this disease as well as some others, time has done, and nothing has been heard for the past half century of the once fatal milk sickness.

A great amount of missionary work, or public education, has been done by the medical profession, in order that the layman might be brought to ways of healthier living. We now have a highly organized and efficient board of health, whose diversified duties and their practical performance assures to all the utmost in protection from disease, but in the early days of the county, all that stood between the pioneer and sickness was the local physician with a knowledge of medical mat-

ters almost primitive compared to the mental equipment of the most ordinary of practitioners of today. In no profession has advancement been more rapid than in this—a discovery in the science that was at the time considered epochal was in ten years an obsolete theory. Almost within the memory of the present generation has come sterilization, making operations something beside an even gamble with death from blood poisoning, and anaesthesia, and countless other revolutionary innovations which have all come within comparatively recent years.

The first physician in Vanderburgh county of whom we have any record was Dr. Hornby, an Englishman, who settled near McCutchanville in 1818, and for some years gave the people such attention as a medical knowledge gained in a drug shop enabled him to give. In Evansville, the first medical man was Dr. William Trafton, who came here in 1820 from Lewiston, Maine. His education in medicine included attendance at medical lectures at Dartmouth college. He was not only a pioneer in point of time, but in research and discovery as well, and his own observations brought him to the treatment of certain fevers with quinine instead of cathartics and calomel. Almost at the same time as the advent of Dr. Trafton, came Dr. Shaw, but his frail constitution could not stand up under the hardships of the times, and his death occurred soon after his arrival in Evansville. Dr. Harvey Phillips, a New Yorker, who performed the first major operation in the county, also died shortly after coming here in 1822, his period of practice covering three years in this community.

With the growth of the town the number of practitioners increased accordingly. Among the better-known of the early physicians were the Hutchinson brothers, A. P. and Isaac, who came here in 1833. Dr. Bray, one of the most brilliant medical men ever to grace the local fraternity, came in 1835, while others were Dr. Lane, Dr. G. B. Walker, Dr. Daniel Morgan, Dr. L. L. Laycock, Dr. Lindley, and William Trafton.

The first medical society, named the Evansville Medical Society, was organized here in 1845, and to govern its members this society adopted a code of ethics which for the loftiness of its ideals is a remarkable document. The society continued until 1873, when the Drake Medical Society came into existence. The latter organization endured until 1878, the year of the organization of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society. The society has always been a jealous guardian of the best principles of the profession, its meetings have been drawing cards for the best talent in this entire region, and through its agency many sweeping reforms and improvements in the way of sanitary measures have been fostered.

For nearly forty years, Evansville was the proud possessor of a medical college, known as the Evansville Medical College. This praiseworthy institution had its inception on March 1, 1846, when a number of the luminaries of the local profession met in the office of Drs. Trafton and Weever. These men organized, adopting articles and by-laws for the government of the college, and Dr. L. L. Lay-

cock was elected dean. He was also chosen professor of theory and practice, S. R. Wilcox was professor of materia medica and therapeutics, G. B. Walker professor of obstetrics, C. S. Weever professor of anatomy, M. J. Bray professor of surgery, and C. A. Foster professor of chemistry. The college opened with a course of lectures, the first of which came on November 5, 1849. The college opened with forty-one students, and the course consisted of five lectures a day, five days a week, and two lectures on Saturday. The first graduating class, nine in number, received diplomas on February 23, 1850. The college was successful from the first, the classes increased in size, and the course was augmented by additional medical subjects from year to year. The faculty was increased, and from time to time changes were made in the various chairs. Under the control of the faculty and supported by the city was the College Dispensary, not only a feature of great value to the student who could thus gain practical experience in medicine and minor surgery, but was likewise a blessing to the city, for it provided a hospital for those who needed one. The college continued until 1884, when it was deemed advisable to abandon it.

In the meantime, however, the Hospital Medical College was organized chiefly through the efforts of Dr. A. M. Owen. The charter for this college was granted in 1872. The faculty was of the highest order. During its existence about fifty physicians were awarded diplomas, but with the death of Dr. Walker in 1887, and the resignation of Dr. Owen on account of the demands of his private practice, the college suffered such severe blows that it was closed.

Hospitals. Besides the College Dispensary, previously mentioned, the United States hospital was opened in 1857 with Dr. M. J. Bray as post-surgeon. He continued in that office until 1861, when Dr. J. P. DeBruler was appointed to the position, and in 1862 Dr. J. B. Johnson held the office, remaining at the head of the institution until it was sold to the Sisters of Charity after the Civil war, the name then being changed to St. Mary's hospital. While it was the United States hospital the medical staff was composed of members of the college faculty, who held clinics twice every week.

The City hospital, which was organized by Drs. Pollard, Hartloff, Edwin Walker, Hodson, Kerth, McClurkin, Linthicum and others, received its first patients in 1883.

The Walker Hospital is the outgrowth of the old Evansville Sanitarium, which was organized and built by Drs. Edwin Walker and Abraham M. Owen in 1894.

At that time, the idea of the use of hospitals was not well developed nor practiced by the citizens of this country, but the necessity of better surgical and medical treatment was beginning to be realized, and the doctors realized it when they decided to build the institution, knowing that it would give them a better opportunity to take care of their patients.

The Evansville Sanitarium had a capacity for 30 patients. There was established a training school for nurses, which was operated as a part of the hospital, all of which has steadily grown until at the present

time, there is a capacity of 75 patients with a class of 40 pupil nurses in the training school.

The change from The Evansville Sanitarium to The Walker Hospital occurred in 1914. From 1899 to 1918 the institution was operated by Drs. Edwin Walker and James Y. Welborn, as a private, general hospital, taking in as much charity work as any institution could afford to do. During this time the staff has been increased and at the present time there are eight physicians and surgeons in the building, giving their entire time to this work together with several associates, who give a part of their time to the work. This association of physicians is known as a "clinic," taking care of all of the patients about the hospital and office. This is the development of the idea, very prevalent the last quarter of a century, that physicians when grouped can study out specialties and work to a better advantage for the patient than they can when they are working alone. It is due to this, that the success in this hospital has been as great as it is.

Since 1916, Dr. James Y. Welborn has been chief of the staff and has operated the hospital, using all of the latest ideas and methods of treatment of diseases of medicine and surgery, also using the Radium and Deep Therapy, all the very latest methods of laboratory and X-Ray work, thus giving patients the best that can be had anywhere.

The following is the present staff: Surgeons, James Y. Welborn, M. D., F. A. C. S.; Wm. R. Davidson, M. D., F. A. C. S.; Wm. E. McCool, M. D., F. A. C. S.; W. Randolph Hurst, M. D.; D. V. McClary, M. D.; associates, Pierce McKenzie, M. D.; consulting obstetrician, C. L. Seitz, M. D., pathologist; C. S. Baker, M. D., anesthetist; I. C. Barclay, M. D., internal medicine; Dalton Wilson, M. D., house physician; W. W. Hewins, M. D., urologist; K. T. Meyer, M. D., roentgenologist; W. A. Biggs, D. D. S., dentist.

In order to fulfill the great demand in this country for graduate nurses, the training school has been increased and the method of teaching and training these nurses has been the very best. At the present time there are 40 pupils who receive their instruction from eight doctors and five graduate nurses.

In 1918, a new nurses' home was built on the premises; this has given this school an advantage, very important during these times, namely, that there have been more applicants for entrance than could be accommodated, thereby insuring the very best class of young women as students.

It must not be overlooked, that owing to the strenuous efforts of the American College of Surgeons the hospitals of this country have been greatly improved. The College does not authorize nor force the hospitals to make improvements but they set the pace of such which would tend to make an A 1 hospital and all hospitals make every effort to meet these demands. It is a distinction which this hospital enjoys and of which everyone is very proud, that all of the methods as required by the College are already in existence in this hospital, and have been for many years; such as, the taking of patients' histories has been done for thirty years; a laboratory maintained by an expert for fifteen years and an X-Ray department for the last twenty-five years, and in

every other respect the demands of the American College of Surgeons had practically been in vogue many years.

The Walker Hospital, while it is non-sectarian, is operated entirely by protestants.

The first contagious diseases of small pox hospital was built in 1884, and did much to curb small pox through segregation of those afflicted with the disease, then much more prevalent than today.

At present there are six hospitals in the county: Deaconess Hospital at 614 Mary street, of which Dr. George C. Dunlevy is president of the board; St. Mary's hospital at No. 1113 First avenue, the Catholic institution; Walker hospital at No. 712 South Fourth street, of which Dr. James Welborn is president; Hayden hospital at No. 20 Walnut street, of which Dr. J. W. Phares is manager; the Hospital for the Insane on the Newburg road, a state institution of which Dr. Laughlin is superintendent; and Boehne Camp, a tuberculosis hospital located on the upper Mt. Vernon road, of which Dr. Johnson is the head.

There have been two medical journals published in Evansville. The first, the *Western Retrospect of Medicine and Surgery*, was established in 1872 and published by Drs. H. M. Harvey, H. A. Lewis and W. M. Newell. It had a limited circulation and continued for but a short time. The other journal was the *Indiana Medical Reporter*, a monthly issue edited by Drs. A. M. Owen, J. W. Compton, J. E. Harper, Archibald Dixon and J. Gardner. It appeared in 1880, was popular, but continued for only about two years.

Of the medical profession Evansville may well be proud. Every department is most efficiently represented, and there is little need of its citizens worshipping at the altars of foreign gods and seek relief elsewhere.

Protection of the people by improvements in sanitary conditions, inspection of foods and examination of school children has been brought to its present efficiency largely through the efforts of the members of the medical profession. The Vanderburgh County Medical Society has been unremitting in its advocacy of hygienic reforms, and its policy of educating the public, though occasionally met with unreasoning resistance, has been materially responsible for higher standards of health protection in cases the physician is most concerned.

The sanitary inspection, the quarantining of contagious diseases and similar duties for the territory within the county not included in the city of Evansville, where such duties are attended to by the city board of health, come under the county board of health. To the county health officer monthly reports are made by the city board of health, and he is in reality the superior medical officer of the county. It is he who reports to the State Board of Health.

The board of health of Evansville is departmentized into various inspection bureaus, the food and milk inspection divisions, the plumbing inspector and the contagious disease divisions. The duties of the board are: the enforcement of sanitary laws, collection of vital statis-

tics, maintenance of a smallpox hospital, providing a clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases, and the employment of a laboratory for the detection and diagnosis of infectious diseases and also chemical and bacteriological examinations of food, milk and water.

The department of health for Evansville is at present officered as follows: Dr. A. M. Hayden, president; Dr. Earl Conover, vice-president; and Dr. Wallace C. Dyer, secretary. The food inspector is Frank X. Schneider and the milk inspector, perhaps the most important division of the department, is Walter Zumstein. During the past year the milk inspection division made chemical analyses of 2,499 samples of milk, 844 samples of cream and 244 samples of butter, while 299 samples of ice cream were gathered and analyzed. 688 bacteria cultures were gathered, 865 dairy farms inspected and six ordered to discontinue selling milk, 118 health certificates were filled, 401 inspections of milk plants were made, and 251 creamery inspections. In addition to this other important work was done. In his annual report to the mayor, Mr. Zumstein said: "We now have more than 2,000 head of tuberculosis free dairy cattle supplying Evansville with milk products, and we at the present time have more than eight hundred signatures of herd owners in Vanderburgh county whose herds will be tested in the near future, making this county a tuberculosis free area. I feel that we are doing wonders by eradicating all tuberculosis cattle from the herds supplying us with milk and dairy products."

The free dental clinic of the city is also one of the important works of the board of health. During the past year, this clinic, of which Dr. C. W. Brumfield was the head, gave attention to 2,402 school children, while at the clinic 1,435 operations were performed. This phase of the public health is rapidly assuming its proper place as a matter of vital concern to the city, for many of the ills of humanity are traced to diseased teeth.

To give a slight idea of the enormous amount of work done by the sanitary officers and nurses of the board of health, the following bare statement of the past year's accomplishments is given: Flags put up for contagion, 1035; houses inspected, 3897; alleys ordered cleaned, 1560; yards ordered cleaned, 1212; cisterns and cellars, 872; chicken coops, 472; furnish garbage cans, 960; remove ashes and trash, 1240; wash water in alleys and streets, 628; funerals attended for contagion, 3; vaults cleaned and marked so in office, 912; visits to quarantines, 312; weed notices served, 9217; rooms fumigated for contagion, 1512; colin bacillus found in cisterns, 165; buildings condemned as unsanitary, 8; specimens of water taken for analyzation, 1232; cultures taken by nurses, 500; Widal's for typhoid fever, 50; malarial smears, 50; smears for diphtheria, 58; trips to hospital, 782; trips, 276; miscellaneous trips, 26,963; measles, 600; whooping cough, 200; typhoid fever, 8; cerebral spinal meningitis, 1; deaths from contagion, 3; deaths, 1922, 1035; death rate 12.1; births, 1576; birth rate 18.3.

A branch of the public health service which is doing a most important work in the city is the United States Public Health Service

clinic, which is doing much toward curing and checking venereal diseases.

There is probably no part of city government which has assumed a position of such importance in so comparatively short a time as has the health department. An increasing realization on the part of the people of the importance of proper inspection and sanitary laws, largely induced by the educational efforts of the medical profession, has done much toward facilitating the work of the physician,—bacteriologist and dentist in pushing forward sanitary reforms.

BANKS AND BANKING

There is no doubt but that in the pioneer days, before the advent of banks in this region, some current tender was used besides coins, bank notes and the like, commonly called legal tender. Corn, tallow, furs, whisky, flour and many other commodities were accepted as payment for debts, and indeed some such provision on the part of the pioneers was imperative, for there was but very little coin or paper money in circulation this far west at the time of the organization of Vanderburgh county. It was felt, however, that some monetary system would have to be established in order that trade and commerce might be facilitated, and consequently the first constitutional convention, held at Corydon in 1817, directed that the Vincennes bank should be made into a state bank. Several branches of this bank were established at various points in the state, but the ideas of banking held by those in charge of all these institutions, save only the one at Madison, were so reckless that disaster quickly attended their operations. Unlimited inflation was caused by the carefree way in which each bank printed and signed paper notes and there was gross mismanagement in the making of loans. Any speculator seemed to have no difficulty in obtaining loans of nearly size for the most fantastic schemes of development. The people were enthusiastic about internal developments in the state, but for this a great deal of money was needed. The banks obligingly printed the money and passed it out freely to investors in all kinds of improvement schemes. Wildcat speculating brought wildcat money, and the total collapse of these banks soon came about. Things went from bad to worse in the years 1821, 1822 and 1823, until at last the bank notes of the State bank and all its branches, with the exception of the one at Madison, became quite worthless. This disastrous attempt at banking on the part of the state discouraged the people from further experiments in the financial world for about ten years. They preferred to use the bank notes of more firmly established and reliable banks of other states and cities, such as Cincinnati, Louisville and the like, although at best all the banking institutions of the middle west were wildcat to a considerable degree, the curse of inflation retarding the growth and progress of the new country in no small measure. Reputable merchants and manufacturers from the east were not prone, in those days, to establish themselves in states where at the whim of some hare-brained bank manager their entire fortunes might be swept away, the victims of bad money and poor loans.

Yet the population of Indiana kept increasing apace, the very internal improvements, roads, canals, etc., which had been the primary causes of the failure of the first state bank, attracting people from the east. Steady streams of settlers came in by the Ohio river, the National road and other avenues of travel, until the state government

was confronted again with the necessity of establishing some sort of a banking system. It was either follow that course or watch the new state's development become paralyzed from lack of financial arteries adequate to the needs of the commerce of its citizens. The legislature debated the question pro and con, and finally, in 1834, chartered the State Bank of Indiana for a period of twenty-five years. Thirteen branches of this bank were established, and in the first year of the charter one was established at Evansville.

The Evansville Branch Bank, in common with the other branches, was to have its own profits, but all the branches were "mutually responsible for the redemption of bills issued." One of the wise provisions of the charter was that the banks were not to suspend specie payment, although this became necessary during one year of the panic which soon came on in the United States. Extreme care was exercised by the state bank officials, and the management of its affairs was at all times beyond reproach. An honorable reputation was built up for the bank in this way, and at that time Indiana bonds sold at a premium even in London. No bank in the country was ever more carefully conducted or more wholly successful than the State Bank of Indiana.

All the branches were under the direct control of the central governing body at Indianapolis, and the state president was required to make a complete and careful examination into the condition of each branch every six months. This supervision resulted in all branches being kept with the utmost rectitude of operations, and only one case of fraud was ever discovered in any of the branches. The capital stock of each branch was subscribed half by the state and half by the stock holders, but since the cities of the state were then so small there was but little private capital available for investment in bank stocks. However, this difficulty was solved by the charter which provided that to every stockholder who paid \$18.75 on a share of \$50.00 a loan would be made by the state for the balance so that the stock would be fully paid up. The entire annual dividend on each share was then applied on the debt of the stockholder until it was wiped out. The state paid for its half of the stock and advances to stockholders by selling its coupon bonds in London at five per cent., secured by the state's bank stock and liens on borrowers' stock.

The Evansville Branch Bank was established in 1834 with a combined state and individual capital of \$80,000. On November 11 of that year occurred the first meeting of the board of directors, which was comprised of Robert Stockwell, John Shanklin, Marcus Sherwood, William Lewis, William Owens, Robert Barnes, Chester Elliott, James Cawson, Darius North and John Mitchell. John Mitchell was elected president and John Douglas cashier of the bank, Mr. Mitchell continuing in the presidency until his death, when Samuel Orr was chosen for the office. So successful was the bank that its capital stock was increased to \$150,000 in 1843, the state stock amounting to \$73,000. In 1847, George W. Rathbone was elected cashier and held that office until the bank went out of existence as the Branch of the State Bank on March 4, 1857.

That the state was justified in its banking undertaking was proved by the fact that the average of its regular annual dividends for twenty years were over ten per centum, and there was in addition an undivided surplus of one hundred per centum at the expiration of the charter in 1856. The profit of the state from this banking system came to nearly three million dollars for the entire period of its existence, most of which amount was used as a school fund.

Prosperity attended the efforts of the state and nation for the first few years after the organization of the State Bank, but again overconfidence, bred in prosperity, brought disaster to the banks of the country. This was the financial panic of 1837, which began in the east, where nearly all banks were forced to close. The panic spread swiftly westward until Indiana was tasting the bitterness of financial depression. The State Bank, seeing the hand-writing on the wall, suspended specie payment for over a year, although it was on a sound basis at the time. The panic continued until, in 1839, the legislature sought to gain relief by authorizing the issuance of scrip, and thereby only augmented the evil conditions of finance. These were the days of Red-dog, Blue-pup, Wildcat and Shin plaster currency. Notwithstanding the fearful mixing of politics and finances and the chartering of a new bank, to be called the Bank of State, all of which in the eyes of many threatened the absolute ruin of the commonwealth; yet through the level heads of a few financiers the State Bank, under the special control of Hon. Hugh McCulloch continued upon its career of high honor.

The charter of the State Bank lapsed in 1858. Before this time there had arisen a great demand for a free bank act, authorized by the constitution of 1851, and as it was evident the legislature was going to authorize a new bank, the old bank allowed its charter to lapse, preferring to retire from the field rather than try to weather the storms of competition.

In 1855 a law was enacted establishing the Bank of the State of Indiana, and by a provision of this law the state could not be a stockholder in the bank. Twenty branches, capitalized at \$100,000 each, were authorized, and the bank began operations in 1857 under the control of the managers of the old State Bank with Hugh McCulloch as president. Hardly had this new institution learned to stand on its feet when it was hit by the panic of 1857. It was one of the three banks in the country that did not suspend specie payment, for to have done so would have made the charter forfeit and for five weeks there was an enormous drain on the cash reserve caused by Indiana notes being sent for redemption in great numbers. But the panic was short lived, and the Bank of State survived it to enter upon a period of great prosperity which endured until the Civil war. The outbreak of that conflict created a demand for gold, but at the advice of McCulloch, the branches arranged with depositors to pay out gold on gold deposits and bank notes on deposits made in notes. In 1862, the bank issued legal tender notes which it refused to redeem with gold. A test

case was tried in the Supreme Court to learn whether or not this forfeited the charter, and it was decided in favor of the bank.

The Bank of State was exceedingly successful in spite of all the troublous times through which it passed, but with the passing of the national banking act, which taxed the notes of state and private banks ten per centum, practically every bank in the state was compelled either to wind up its business or obtain a national charter.

In 1850, the Canal Bank was established with John M. Stockwell as president. This bank was operated under a perpetual charter issued to the Evansville Insurance Company, the combined capital of the bank and insurance company being \$250,000. In 1857, at the expiration of its charter, the old branch Bank was succeeded by the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana which was capitalized at \$100,000, and increase of \$20,000 over its predecessor.

In 1863, the First National Bank of Evansville, the sixth bank in the United States to make application for a charter under the new national bank law, was organized with a capital stock of \$250,000, a capital which was subsequently doubled. H. Q. Wheeler was the first president of the institution as a national bank, W. T. Page was the first cashier, and the first board of directors is worthy of note because it was comprised of some of the most prominent men of the city: Gillison Maghee, Robert Barnes, Charles Viele, John S. Hopkins, John Ingle, Jr., M. J. Bray, S. M. Archer, H. Q. Wheeler and William Brown.

With the passing years and the increasing prosperity of the city, additional banking capital became necessary and available. New banks were from time to time organized, backed and officered by able men. Samuel Orr, John A. Reitz and Phil C. Decker were respectively president, vice-president and cashier of the German National Bank, capital \$250,000, which began operations in this city in 1873 on the transferred charter of the East Chester National Bank of Mt. Vernon, New York. In the same year, the Citizens National Bank came into existence as the successor of a private bank known as W. J. Lowry & Co. Its original capital was \$175,000 and the first officers were R. C. Slaughter, president, and S. P. Gillet, cashier, while the board of directors included several of the substantial business men of Evansville.

A bank which flourished here for about twenty years was the Merchants National Bank. Organized in 1865 with a capital of \$350,000 with C. R. Bement and John D. Roach as president and cashier, it continued successfully until about 1885 when the three principal stockholders decided to relinquish the national charter and operate it as a private bank. This was done, but after about a year as a private bank, it went honorably out of existence.

No fairer indication of the prosperity of the city and county can be found than the number and condition of the many financial houses of the city which are doing business today. There are twelve national and state banks in the city of Evansville with a total capitalization of nearly three million dollars. The American Trust & Savings Bank, at the corner of Main and Sixth streets, has resources approximating

three million dollars. Its officers are: M. S. Sonntag, president; W. J. Lewis, vice-president; W. H. Karsch, secretary and treasurer; and Charles B. Dawes, assistant secretary and treasurer.

The Central Trust & Savings Company at 125 South Fourth street has Wilbur Erskine as its president and Herman Engel as secretary.

The Citizens National Bank at the corner of Fourth and Main streets is one of the leaders in Indiana financial circles. Its splendid building is one of the finest in the state and is one of the land marks of the city. William W. Gray is president, Dr. C. P. Bacon, S. T. Heston and H. E. Bacon are vice-presidents, Frank P. Fuchs is cashier, and W. W. Bicking and F. J. Bernhardt are assistant cashiers. The Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, in the same building, has the same president and vice-presidents as has the national bank, while A. C. Froelich is secretary and treasurer and Kenneth S. Wright is assistant secretary and treasurer. The resources of the national bank are over \$10,000,000 and those of the trust and savings bank are about a million and a quarter dollars.

The City National Bank, the oldest national bank in southern Indiana, has beautiful banking quarters in its building at the corner of Third and Main streets. Its capital stock is \$350,000, and F. J. Reitz is president, C. B. Enlow vice-president, and B. S. Allnutt, cashier.

The Evansville Morris Plan Company, one of a great system of banks operated on the well-known Morris plan, is located at the corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets. Its officers are: Byron F. Persons, president; Owen C. Carr, secretary and treasurer.

The Farmers Trust Company at No. 700 Main street has resources of about a half million dollars and has the following official personnel: Charles W. Johann, president; M. T. Butcher and John E. Edmond, vice-presidents; W. T. Creek, secretary-treasurer; and V. L. McWilliams, assistant secretary-treasurer.

The Farmers & Citizens Bank, a state bank at No. 101 West Broadway, Howell, has for its president, Frank C. Baugh; for vice-president, William E. Brandis; for cashier, C. T. Baugh; and for assistant cashier, C. R. Conrad. Its resources are about one half million dollars.

The Lamasco Bank at No. 620 Fulton avenue is likewise a state bank, and has resources of more than a million dollars. Its officers are: Edward Kiechle, president; Frank Elmendorf, vice-president; Charles J. Scholz, vice-president; T. J. Morton, cashier; and E. J. Schroeder and C. F. Hoover, assistant cashiers.

The Mercantile-Commercial Bank at No. 200 South Second street is a state bank having resources of about \$2,500,000. C. H. Battin is president; Horace M. Lukens, D. E. Cadick, Daniel Wertz and Carl Lauenstein are vice-presidents; Earl Eichin is cashier; and W. H. Jurgensmeier is assistant cashier.

The North Side Bank, another state bank, has a capital of \$100,000 and resources of about one and one half million dollars. It is situated at No. 1300 Main street and its officers are: Newton Kelsay, president; E. F. Goeke and T. E. Rechlin, vice-presidents; C. H. Ayer, cashier; and E. L. Moser, assistant cashier.

The Old State National Bank has erected an imposing and handsome building at Nos. 416-420 Main street. William H. McCurdy is president; F. R. Wilson and J. O. Davis are vice-presidents; J. O. Davis is cashier, H. J. Reimer and A. F. Bader, assistant cashiers.

The Peoples Savings Bank at 222 Main street, is one of the five exclusive savings banks of the state of Indiana, and its resources of nearly seven millions of dollars are about twice those of any other similar institution in the state. Its officers are: Charles F. Hartmetz, president; James T. Walker, and Frank Schwegman, vice-presidents; Frank Schwegman, cashier; Louis H. Legler, secretary; Michael Schaeffer, assistant cashier.

The West Side Bank at No. 1100 West Franklin street, with resources of over \$3,500,000 has filled a long-felt want in the west side of the city. It was organized by Benjamin Bosse, and with characteristic vigor and ability he quickly brought the institution to a leading position in the local financial life.

For some years prior to 1919, the Auditor of State had supervision of all the state banks, private banks, trust companies, savings banks and mortgage guarantee companies doing business in the state. It was his duty to cause them to be examined at least twice a year, or oftener if necessary. If, in the examination of any bank or trust company, it developed that the same was in an insolvent or failing condition, it became the duty of the Auditor of State to make application to the circuit or superior court in the county in which the institution was located for a receiver, this receiver being required to make concurrent reports to the court and to the Auditor of State as long as his receivership continued.

No regularly chartered state bank was under the supervision of the Auditor of State until it received its certificate of authority to commence business from the Secretary of State. Regularly chartered trust companies incorporated in the office of the Secretary of State, and received a certificate from the Auditor of State to commence business when a certification had been made that the capital stock had been paid in. Regularly chartered private banks received a certificate of authority from the Auditor of State upon certification that the entire capital stock had been paid in.

It was the duty of the Auditor to make at least five called reports of condition each year of each state bank and trust company under his supervision, and at least two called reports of condition each year from private banks, as well as annual reports from savings banks. The Charter Board was composed of the Governor, Secretary of State and a Bank Commissioner.

In 1919, the General Assembly passed an act creating the Department of Banking, effective at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1920, and all the powers theretofore conferred upon the Auditor of State relating to the supervision of banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, and loan and credit companies were, by this act, transferred to an official designated as the Bank Commissioner.

The building and loan department of the Department of Banking

has three very clear and distinct purposes: First, to give all reasonable and legitimate encouragement possible to the associations of the state for the furtherance of their business; Second, to require all associations to render strict obedience to the laws of the state under which they operate; Third, to see that associations have no unsound policies or practices.

The latest available statistics from the Department of Banking show that there are ten building and loan associations in Vanderburgh county, the names of which, together with the dates of organization, assets, stock in force and capitalization are here given:

Central Trust and Savings Company—organized in March, 1892; assets, \$149,394.51; stock in force, \$396,500; capital, \$1,000,000.

Farmers Building and Loan Association—organized in May, 1920; assets, \$15,745.62; stock in force, \$13,325; capital, \$200,000.

Fidelity Savings and Loan Association—organized in February, 1914; assets, \$430,200.31; stock in force, \$1,179,878; capital, \$2,000,000.

Howell Building and Loan Association—organized in August, 1912; assets, \$160,404.40; stock in force, \$382,000; capital, \$500,000.

Lamasco Building and Loan Association—organized in December, 1914; assets, \$198,475.92; stock in force, \$308,400; capital, \$250,000.

North Side Savings and Loan Association—organized in April, 1914; assets, \$342,601.95; stock in force, \$688,900; capital, \$1,000,000.

Permanent Loan and Savings Association—organized in April, 1885; assets, \$366,563.63; stock in force, \$820,050; capital, \$1,500,000.

Security Savings and Loan Association—organized in January, 1913; assets \$339,557.76; stock in force, \$760,171; capital, \$1,000,000.

Union Building and Loan Association—organized in March, 1912; assets, \$298,850.53; stock in force, \$499,600; capital \$1,000,000.

West Side Building, Loan and Savings Association—organized in October, 1904; assets, \$198,186.95; stock in force, \$653,400; capital, \$1,400,000.

THE PRESS

Evansville has ever been fortunate in the quality and calibre of the newspapers published here. It is perhaps safe to say that no other single agency exerts so wide an influence in the shaping of public opinion. The town's first newspaper made its appearance in 1821 as the *Gazette*, elsewhere fully described, promoted chiefly by Elisha Harrison with William Monroe, a printer, as partner. The paper was abandoned in 1825. Thereafter, for ten years, no newspaper was published in the community, but in March, 1834, William Town, an easterner, opened a printing office in the old Mansel house on Main street, and commenced the publication of the *Evansville Journal*, a name which it bears to this day, the paper having been continuously published since its inception, making it one of the oldest newspapers in the entire state. In 1839, upon the death of Town, it passed over to W. H. and J. J. Chandler, who added to its name, calling the paper the *Evansville Journal and Vanderburgh Advertiser*, although the later part of the name was soon dropped, and William H. Chandler became its sole proprietor. Beginning in 1846 Chandler published the *Journal* three times a week, and in 1848 converted it into a daily, doing the major portion of the work incident to its publication himself. He was a man of exceptional ability, and upon his appointment as postmaster in 1848 sold his newspaper to Gen. Add H. Sanders. The *Journal* has come under the ownership of many men during its existence. Col. John W. Foster was a part owner from 1866 to 1872, but the name most prominently identified with it is that of McNeely, members of the family having held an active interest in it since the 'Fifties. In the spring of 1923, the *Journal*, which was housed in an excellent and well-equipped plant of its own on Fifth street between Main and Sycamore, was sold to the Evansville Courier Company, and the two papers are now issued from the *Courier* office, the *Courier* as a morning daily, the *Journal* as an afternoon paper.

After several unsuccessful attempts were made to establish a Democratic newspaper at Evansville, the *Evansville Daily and Weekly Courier* made its bow to the city on January 7, 1865. A fund had been subscribed for the express purpose of establishing such a Democratic newspaper here, and the printing plant was held by five trustees for the benefit of the subscribers to this fund. They were John A. Reitz, Judge William F. Parrett, Hon. Thomas E. Garvin, Hon. Charles Denby and Richard Raleigh, Esq. Four practical printers were retained to issue the paper, Alfred S. Kierolf, one of the four, having been the editor. During the first few years of its life, the *Courier* went through many financial hardships and changes of owner and editor. George W. Shanklin bought it, but in 1865 sold it to C. and F. Lauenstein, owners of the *Evansville Demokrat*, who increased its

value materially during the short time of their ownership. In 1873 it was sold to S. D. Terry & Company, and in March of the following year was bought by John G. and George W. Shanklin. In 1876 J. S. Reilly assumed control of the financial and business management of the *Courier*, although the two Shanklin remained in charge of the editorial department for many years, making it one of the leading Democratic dailies of the middle west. For some years subsequent to 1885 the *Courier* company published an afternoon daily called the *Public*. In later years the *Courier* company became the property of Benjamin Bosse, whose estate now owns and publishes the *Courier* and the *Journal* under the able management of its editor. William H. Robertson and Edward J. Fehn, treasurer and general manager.

In 1906, the *Evansville Press*, an afternoon daily, made its appearance in the city. Under an able management which pursued far-sighted policies of encouraging every movement which had for its object the material or moral improvement of the city and county, the *Press* found prompt welcome at the hands of the citizenry. With the passing years it has become increasingly important as an agent for public betterment, its editorial policies are sound, and its material prosperity gratifying to its owners. The plant of the *Press* at Nos. 208-14 Vine street has become inadequate to the proper handling of its business, and at the present time a large addition is being erected to the building. F. R. Peters is president of the company, C. F. Mosher is secretary and treasurer.

The *Evansville Spectator*, a weekly newspaper, was launched in 1923, and is finding favor with the people through the medium of some novel features incorporated in its columns.

There have been a great number of newspapers in the history of the city, many of them ephemeral sheets which could not attain to sufficient material prosperity to continue. The *South-Western Sentinel* was published in 1839 and 1840 by Jacob Page Chapman as an organ of the Democratic party, but suspended operations after the election of the latter year. Another paper which also survived but two years, 1848-50, was the *Vanderburgh Democrat*, and during its brief career the *Evansville Advertiser*, the first Democratic daily in the city, was commenced with Col. C. W. Hutchen as editor. The paper was soon sold, the name changed to the *Republican*, again sold, and ceased publication in 1851. The *Times* was published during the campaign of 1852, and in 1853 Capt. John B. Hall bought the plant of the *Independent Pocket* and published a paper called the *Evansville Daily Enquirer*, of which Col. Charles Denby was the first political editor. Of him it has been written that he was forcible and scholarly as a writer, and his productions commanded the respect of his most violent political adversaries. The *Enquirer* changed hands several times, but upon the outbreak of the Civil war and the enlistment for service of its owner, Capt. Nathan Willard, its life was brought to a close. The *Evansville Times*, the organ of the Democratic party here during the campaign of 1864, had its beginning when a fund of \$4,000 was subscribed by the party for the purchase of the plant of the *Volksblatt*, a

German Republican paper. Robert S. Sproule was engaged as editor, and the staff was excellent, but the venture was a failure. In the winter of 1864-65, George W. Shanklin bought the printing office of this paper, and until April conducted the *Evansville Dispatch*, which was also a failure.

For a long period of years, Evansville boasted of the finest German newspaper in the lower Ohio valley, the *Evansville Demokrat*, which was founded in 1864 by Peter Maier. In 1867, it became the property of Lauenstein brothers, whose vigorous management made it a financial success over a considerable period. Of later years, however, with the absorption of the German element into the general body of the public, the need for a German newspaper became increasingly less apparent, until the course of wisdom dictated a suspension of its publication. There has been recently established a new German language newspaper here, published by Carl Dreich.

The *Evening Herald* was the first afternoon daily published in Evansville, it having been established in October, 1873 by W. T. King, but its life was of the shortest. In October, 1877, it was succeeded as an afternoon paper by the *Tribune*, published at first by Frank J. Ryan and Jacob Covert. For a time it prospered, but after about three years financial difficulties almost forced it to suspend. Fresh capital was invested in the paper by Percy P. Jones, who soon was sole owner, the former proprietors withdrawing and commencing the publication of the *News*, a rival evening sheet, which so seriously competed for public favor with the *Tribune*, that the owner of the latter bought out the *News*. In 1886, the *Tribune* passed into the hands of Frank M. Gilbert, who had been publishing the *Saturday Evening Argus*, a weekly paper, and for many years Mr. Gilbert and the *Tribune* took a commanding place in the community life. The *Evansville Bulletin* was established in 1880, first as a weekly, later as a daily, and supported the Republican party. In the previous year, a German newspaper, the *Indiana Post*, was established and was conducted successfully for a number of years. Several newspapers of a specialized nature have at various times in the past made their appearance, including the *Saturday Call*, the *Advance*, published by the Y. M. C. A., the *Indiana A. O. U. W. Recorder*, a fraternal organ, the *Labor Advance*, and the *Pilot*, a journal devoted to the interest of colored people.

With the gradual weeding out of many newspapers during the years, the city is now fortunate in the possession of its three great daily papers. Few fields of endeavor are so highly competitive as that of journalism, and that a newspaper has survived through a considerable period is proof positive that it does an appreciated public service, that its policies are true to the principles of honor, and that it is not sensational or "yellow." The newspapers of Evansville are clean, and as such are able to do, as they do, enormous good for the public.

MILITARY

The record of Vanderburgh county in the wars which have engaged the attention of the United States is filled with heroic deeds on the field of battle and noble sacrifices on the part of those who were compelled to remain at home. The War of 1812 found the few inhabitants of the county eager for military service, and a number of them volunteered with Gen. William Henry Harrison. With his forces they made the arduous journey northward through Indiana to fight the historic battle of Tippecanoe. Others journeyed southward, and engaged the British troops at New Orleans with General Jackson.

Mexican War. By the year 1846, the county was well established, and had a sufficient population to warrant its participation in the Mexican war as a definite unit. Sentiment ran high at Evansville and throughout the rural districts, and two companies were quickly recruited. One hundred men under Captain William Walker left Evansville on June 7, 1846 for New Albany, Indiana, where they received transportation to the battle zone. At the battle of Buena Vista this company, and also Company K, Second Indiana Infantry, under Captain Tucker, another Evansville unit, fought with greatest bravery. Captain Walker met a hero's death on the field. At the conclusion of the struggle, the Vanderburgh troops were returned to their homes, a credit to their state and country.

Civil War. The war for the preservation of the Union, in which over three million men were engaged on both sides, endured from April 12, 1861 to April 9, 1865, and in this gigantic conflict Vanderburgh county men played no small part. Lying on the border line between the north and the south, Evansville was in a dangerously exposed position, and being so close to the south, with which for decades the warmest sympathy and closest relations had been maintained, there were those among the citizens who viewed with displeasure the open breach between the two sections of the country. However, when it was realized that the flag of the Union was in danger, most of these disaffected men rallied to the northern arms, and did their part that the nation might live.

On April 16, 1861, there appeared in the *Evansville Journal* a number of articles which showed the spirit of the city: "We publish a large amount of news today that will thrill the community like an electric shock. The glorious old flag of the Union is in danger, and the loyal masses are rising, like the billows of the ocean, to defend it. The same spirit is rife in Evansville. Although there may be work to do right at home, our citizens will be on hand if needed. They yield to none in practical love for the Union.

"Men are, or soon will be, divided into Unionists or Disunionists. Recent events have drawn the line of demarcation plainly. We must

be for the Union or against it. There is no middle ground. They that are not for the Union are against it.

"It cannot be denied that we have many secession-sympathizers amongst us, and when we hear of the enthusiastic and almost unanimous expressions of devotion to the Government in other places we feel shame in recording the fact. But the truth may as well be known, so all can make their calculations accordingly. To what extent this feeling prevails we cannot at present know, but a few days will tell the tale."

With the first call for volunteers, it became apparent that the civilian population would have to bend every effort toward supplying the soldiers with those articles of clothing and equipment necessary to keep troops in health and high spirit. On April 19th, Mayor Baker received a dispatch from Quartermaster General Thomas A. Morris at Indianapolis requesting that Evansville might send all the blankets and comforts she could spare to Indianapolis immediately for the use of the volunteers. Notices were got out by four o'clock, the dispatch not having arrived until noon, and a room provided for the reception of the articles. They soon commenced rolling in with astonishing rapidity, and by nine o'clock at night five hundred had been received, a number which was increased by a hundred the next morning. Twelve dry goods boxes of stuff were sent off to Indianapolis.

On the same day, the mechanics of Evansville held a meeting, and resolved to manufacture, man and equip two or more cannon for the defense of the city. The following men were appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens: John W. Thompson, John J. Hays, Peter V. Applegate, Walter Smith, Charles Schroeder, George Seeman and John L. Reynolds, and another meeting was held on the following evening at the Franklin Engine House to discuss the plans further.

By this time the Crescent City Guards were well advanced in their recruiting, Captain Noah S. Thompson, commanding, and this unit also felt the need of equipment. The *Journal*, which was enthusiastically supporting every measure conceived for aiding the Union cause, carried in its issue of April 20th, the following appeal under the head "Clothe Your Volunteers:" "In other places where volunteer companies are raised they are furnished with uniforms by the citizens. Dr. Thompson's company ought to be furnished by our citizens. Who will start the subscription? No time is to be lost. The brave volunteers who offer to go to defend the American flag ought to be supplied with comfortable clothing." Apparently this appeal was heeded, and two days later it was reported that the women of Evansville were buying Sharpe rifles for the men to carry.

American flags were in great demand. They went up in all parts of the city. One, twenty-nine feet long, was bought and paid for by the teachers and pupils of the Lower School House and flung to the breeze on the building.

As is usual in war times, the unsettled conditions of the municipal government brought about a certain amount of lawlessness. Many of the men of the city were already engaged in military duties, and

others were working night and day on various plans for the support of the troops. To curb the operations of such offenders against law and decency, a home guard unit, composed of older and reputable citizens, was organized to patrol the city. A short time later, on the 22d of April the Frontier Guard was organized to perform such duties in the third and fourth wards and across the canal as the "present crisis requires" and was pledged to place itself at the disposal of the city authorities. The officers of the Frontier Guard were: Captain John A. Haney, First Lieutenant William H. Klusman, Second Lieutenant James McKeever, Third Lieutenant Ben Niehaus.

The common council on April 23d adopted a resolution to remain friendly in so far as possible with Henderson, Owensboro and other nearby towns in Kentucky, an act which did much to settle the unrest along the river and permit Evansville to give its undivided attention to the larger war measures.

That there was considerable trouble from disaffected members of the citizenry is evidenced by the fact that soon another home guard unit, called the Night Police of Elliott's Enlargement and Vicinity, was organized on the 24th under Captain George Clinger, First Lieutenant Philip Hoffman and Second Lieutenant Daniel Miller.

The men who had volunteered for regular military service were many of them camped at the Fair Grounds, and on the 27th of April, a number of women met to make arrangements for furnishing them with flannel shirts and other articles.

The county commissioners had by this time voted \$15,000 for the defense of the county and city in the expectation that the city would give \$5,000. The city authorities delayed voting the money until public indignation ran high. A public meeting was held on the 27th at the Fourth street market to urge the administration to delay no longer, and under this pressure the money was promptly voted. The mayor was authorized by the council to buy all the powder and lead in the city, and plans for the city's defense went forward. The Branch bank gave \$1,000 toward the same cause, the Gas company gave \$100, as did Mrs. Octavia Lewis, and other smaller gifts of money were made. The city asked Governor Morton for supplies for the defense of its exposed position, and while the newspapers of cities "up-state" were inclined to think Evansville was too apprehensive of danger, the need for preparedness was indubitably there.

For the first month of war, Ohio river traffic had been undisturbed, but since the river was a highway for carrying supplies of war from the north to the south, Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase ordered that all boats be searched for contraband of war by customs officials. The river front promptly became the local seat of war.

In order that Evansville's position and actions might better be understood throughout the state, much of which seemed to be laboring under the opinion that this city was a nest of secessionists, the editor of the *Journal* printed a fair estimate of the situation here:

"Our patriotism finds vent in practical undertakings. Situated in the extreme south of the state, with our interests and business relations

almost exclusively in the south, the attack on Fort Sumter, nevertheless, convinced our people that the time for action had arrived; that sacrifices had to be made; and if they expected to maintain their free institutions, they must rally to the defense of their flag. Fully aware of their exposed situation, and placing no confidence in the ability of the Union men of Kentucky to prevent the traitors in that state from dragging it into the revolution, and investigation disclosed the still more alarming fact that our people were totally unarmed and unprepared for a sudden attack. With this condition of things staring them in the face, they had but little time for patriotic display, and they promptly adopted the wiser course of organizing and getting ready for the conflict. Although hundreds of our mechanics have been thrown out of employment, with large families dependent upon them, and our business men have seen their business ruined—still no murmur of complaint do we hear. On the contrary, the cause seems to become dearer to them in proportion to the sacrifices they make in its behalf. Upon no part of the people of the state has the storm burst with such fury as upon laboring and business men of Evansville."

Captain Thompson's Company, the "Crescent City Guards," was presented with a large flag by the women of the city, and a large number of these women organized themselves to furnish uniforms for the men. They appointed a committee, composed of Mrs. A. G. Hubbell, Mrs. R. C. Jones and Mrs. R. M. Crosby, to raise money with which to buy uniform cloth in Cincinnati. The cloth procured, they measured the men and made the uniforms. In many other ways were the good people of the county contributing to the comforts of the soldiers, as is witnessed by two letters published in the *Journal* on May 25 and June 3 respectively.

"Camp Wallace, May 23, 1861.

"Editor Journal,—Sir:—Allow us, through the columns of the *Journal*, (ever a welcome visitor in our camp) to return our most sincere thanks to the generous and accomplished Mrs. Mary Eaton, of your city, for her most timely present—a large basket of the very best bread, warm from the oven. Timely, because we were about sitting down to our dinner minus bread, owing to some neglect or mistake of our commissary.

Co. H. 11th Indiana Regiment."

"Camp Wallace, May 30, 1861.

"Editor Journal—Allow me, in behalf of the sick soldiers, to express their most hearty thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Evansville, who have visited and furnished them with the many comforts and delicacies that have been so timely and bountifully provided; such acts of kindness cannot be too highly appreciated and will never be forgotten.

Thomas W. Fry,

Surgeon, 11th Regiment Indiana Volunteers"

But that all was not quite peaceful along the Ohio, was shown by a notification from the Surveyor of Customs office at Evansville of

about the same time, June 6, 1861, in which, through the columns of the *Journal*, the city was warned in the following manner: "Sir: Permit me, in a friendly manner, to notify the citizens of Evansville, that the law will, hereafter, be rigidly enforced against all persons who may be guilty of selling or supplying the enemies of our government with arms, munitions of war, provisions of every kind, or other supplies which can give them aid and comfort.

"I have reliable information that some of our citizens have heretofore been entirely *too careless and imprudent*, in making sales of different articles, especially of arms; some of which have gone directly into the hands of our enemies.

A. L. Robinson,
Surveyor of Customs."

On June 24th a large crowd assembled on First street in front of Mozart Hall to witness the presentation of a flag to the Turner Rifle Company, composed largely of Germans, by lady admirers. The flag was presented by Miss Pfafflin, and that evening a ball was given by the Turners.

On July 17th, a picnic dinner at Camp Wallace was given. The camp ground, occupied by the 12th Indiana Regiment, was crowded with citizens of Evansville, who came with overflowing baskets, and at noon they set out an elaborate dinner for the "boys." After dinner a speech was made by John Ingle, Esq., one of the leaders in all civilian war work, a much admired citizen, and one who did much toward the successful prosecution of the Union war aims. The dinner and exercises were projected by Mrs. Keen, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Dr. Sawyer.

On August 22, 1861, a relief meeting of the citizens of Evansville was held at Mozart Hall for the purpose of devising a plan of relieving the destitute families of volunteers. The results of the meeting were worthy of those who engaged in it, and indicative of the great truth that the heart of this city beat for the Union. It was a working meeting; no long speeches, no buncomb harrangues, but earnest work. The following gentlemen, from the different wards, were appointed as committees to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the destitute:

First Ward—Charles Babcock, Dr. Hallock, J. S. Hopkins.

Second Ward—G. W. McBride, A. Cumberts, John Wymond.

Third Ward—C. Decker, J. A. Birkinbush, Samuel Orr.

Fourth Ward—William Heilman, E. Q. Smith, John Gerhard.

Fifth Ward—A. Reis, Clem Reitz, John Spear.

Sixth Ward—R. Kehr, V. Bisch, Chris. Miller.

Seventh Ward—Arch. Sullivan, Dr. Grumm, H. Jones.

Eighth Ward—J. A. Haney, E. Fenehler, J. H. Roelker.

Ninth Ward—P. Hornbrook, J. F. Glover, M. Mentzer.

Suburbs—Maj. Robinson, L. Olmsted, G. Wolflin.

The plea of President Lincoln that the citizens of the Union organize by states for the purpose of taking care of destitute families of soldiers and sailors, hospital relief, supplying soldiers with necessities and comforts in the field, came at about this time, and resulted in the formation of the Indiana Sanitary Commission. This commission assumed complete control of all civilian war work, and was efficiently organized in all its departments. Each county in the state was organized with local officers as units of the state commission. In Vanderburgh county, men and women were assigned as workers in the various departments to make clothing, hospital supplies, collect subscriptions for destitute relief work, and kindred works, and the identity of Vanderburgh county was submerged into that of the State Sanitary Commission for the rest of the war. It cannot now be certainly determined in what quantities supplies of all kinds and money were raised by the people here, for the supplies were forwarded to Indianapolis in the main for distribution as the commission saw fit, but there is no doubt that during the four long years through which the clouds of war hovered low over the people, the civilian war workers of Evansville and Vanderburgh county did an enormous amount of relief work, and brought cheer and fresh hope into many homes and hearts.

The purely military achievements of Vanderburgh county men have been described in much detail in previous publications, and here it will be merely necessary to give the names of the army units in which men of the county served. The records of the achievements of these various organizations have been preserved elsewhere, and are easy of access.

Men of Vanderburgh county were found in the following units of the Indiana military:

Company E, 14th I. V. I. was the official name of the Crescent City Guards, composed entirely of Evansville men under the command of Captain Noah S. Thompson, and was perhaps the best known unit from the city.

Eleventh Regiment. This regiment was recruited in Evansville and Vanderburgh county, although there were enlistments from nearby counties.

Companies C and F, 24th Indiana, were also recruited here.

First Battery Light Artillery, from this county.

25th Regiment, first under Col. W. H. Morgan and later under Col. James S. Wright, was composed entirely of Vanderburgh county men.

28th Regiment (First Indiana Cavalry). Eight companies of this regiment were from Vanderburgh county. The regiment was under Colonel Conrad Baker, later Governor of Indiana.

32d Regiment. This was a German regiment, and one of its companies, originally called the Turner Company of Evansville, was from this city. The regiment was organized at Indianapolis, and did heroic service throughout the war.

35th Regiment, recruited at Madison, Indiana, had about twenty men on its roster from Vanderburgh county.

6th Battery Light Artillery was from Evansville. Captain Fred Behr was killed at Shiloh and Michael Mueller succeeded to the command.

42d Regiment. Company A was entirely from Vanderburgh county. The colonel of the regiment was James G. Jones, the lieutenant-colonel, Charles Denby, later colonel of the 80th Regiment. When he was transferred to the latter regiment, James M. Shanklin took his place with the 42d.

60th Regiment. This unit was partially organized here, and then ordered to Indianapolis before the completion of the recruiting. A few of its officers, including Dr. Madison J. Bray as regimental surgeon, and many of the men came from Vanderburgh.

8th Battery Light Artillery had a number of officers and men from Evansville and the county.

65th Regiment. All but one company of this unit was mustered into the service at Evansville. Col. John W. Foster was its commanding officer, and the record of the regiment fills one of the glorious pages in the annals of Indiana's war history.

78th Regiment (4th Cavalry). Company F was composed largely of Vanderburgh county men.

91st Regiment, known as "Col. Butterfield's Regiment," had seven of its companies raised in this county. The majority of the Vanderburgh men enlisted in Company G, but there were scattered enlistments in many of the other companies.

120th Regiment had a very few men from this county and one captain, John M. Shimmerman, who commanded Company D.

125th Regiment (10th Cavalry) was recruited in 1863 at Vincennes. Lieutenant-colonel Thomas G. Williamson, a few other officers and some men came from Vanderburgh county.

136th Regiment (100 day men) was composed principally of Vanderburgh county men, many of them well-known citizens, and was under the command of Col. John W. Foster.

Grand Army of the Republic. The Civil war stands unique among the wars of all times as being the only conflict by which both the victor and the conquered were benefitted, and that its memory has been kept so green has been largely due to the effort of that high and noble organization, the Grand Army of the Republic. Founded in 1866 by Major Benjamin F. Stephenson at Decatur, Illinois, the Grand Army was organized to keep alive in the breasts of its members, and the citizenry at large, those principles of patriotism and liberty for which the war was waged. Farragut Post No. 27, Department of Indiana, was organized at Evansville as one of the earliest of the Grand Army posts to come into existence. It has done inestimable service to the community. It has fostered patriotic impulses in the hearts of the people, and through its many activities has done much toward the unification of the country.

World War. It is impossible to state with certainty the exact number of men who joined the armed forces of the United States during



FIRST VOLUNTEERS FOR WORLD WAR DRILLING IN FRONT
OF COURT HOUSE

the World war, for, while there were certain definite units composed of Evansville and Vanderburgh county boys, there were a great number of miscellaneous enlistments in the army, navy and marine corps. Voluntary enlistments made in other than local military units were not systematically recorded as were enlistments under the selective draft.

However, in a book entitled "Sons of Men," compiled by Heiman Blatt, formerly of the Evansville public schools, a list of approximately four thousand service men and women from Evansville and the county is given, and it may be assumed that this list is very nearly, if not quite, correct.

Gold Star List. Those men of Vanderburgh county and Evansville who gave their lives in the cause are here recorded: Lloyd C. Ackerman, Ernest Scott Atkinson, John S. Barnes, Orville Brack, Thomas A. Brown, Everett Burdette, Paul Chamier, Dan Cheaney, Clyde Samuel Collins, Elwood Digby Colton, John Arthur Crofts, Oscar Dannenberg, Herman Daum, John Debold, Orville Demick, Isadore Drucker, Wesley Edwards, Russell Fenn, Lester Fisher, Charles Flack, James T. Foley, Walter Henry Folz, Albert Craig Funkhouser, Paul Taylor Funkhouser, Russell Goad, Leo Goelzhauser, William L. Gowers, James Bethel Gresham, Alfred K. Gymer, Elmer S. Harper, Fred Hassler, William J. Hayden, Cleveland Hicks, George A. Hunt, William Allen Jones, Albert T. Kemmerling, George H. Kirker, George Koonce, Walter L. Krusenklau, Warren E. Labry, Thomas Edwin Land, William Joseph Lappe, Emmanuel O. Leberer, Wilbur W. Linder, Austin Lee Loer, Roy L. Loewenthal, Benjamin Jacob Lueken, Odus E. McFadden, Judson McGrew, Roy McSwane, Wilbert D. Macer, John C. Martin, Edward E. Mosby, Frederick G. Myler, Ernest James Osborne, Verner Bretz Parker, Eugene Pate, Ralph C. Patterson, Albert J. Paul, Albert Jackson Perkins, Ora L. Perry, Mason Potts, Frank Powell, Grover C. Reid, Thomas Robson, George John Saner, Frank Schaeffer, Crawford Schofield, Edwar Schwear, Chester E. Schulz, Lee D. Sly, William Orville Steinbrook, Charles F. Stoermer, Charles E. Straker, John Boswell Torian, August Carl Turpen, Douglas Viele, Carl Frederick Vogel, Charles Waddle, John Webster, William A. Wells, Emmet White, Donald Williamson, Elijah W. Worsham.

The above list is compiled from the aforementioned "Sons of Men."

James Bethel Gresham, of Evansville, was the first American soldier to give his life, and sensible to the honor which this sacrifice sheds upon the city, Evansville has bestowed "Gresham House," a beautiful home at the edge of Garvin park, upon his mother, in memory of and in recognition of her heroic son.

Similar in purposes and aims to the Grand Army of the Republic, the American Legion, an organization of ex-service men in the United States has come into existence. At Evansville, Funkhouser Post, Department of Indiana, American Legion, had its inception on January 5, 1919 at a mass meeting in the Memorial Coliseum. At that time Marshal Foch Post, No. 1, World War Veterans of America, was formed, but failing to get a national charter, this organization affili-

ated with the American Legion on June 13, 1919, with Noble J. Johnson as its first commander. Morris Levi had been the commander of the Post as the War Veterans.

Red Cross. With the beginning of the World war, the American Red Cross took immediate steps to do that relief work which would become necessary under the exigencies of war. New chapters of the organization sprang into existence throughout the country almost over night, campaigns for members were made everywhere, and almost the entire civil population was banded together in workable units for the production of garments, hospital supplies, etc.

The incipient organization in Evansville was definitely put into working order in October, 1917 when the following officers were elected and served to the end of the Red Cross work: Chairman, Hon. John J. Nolan; vice-chairman, Harry Loewenthal; secretary, Mrs. E. M. Bush; treasurer, Henry Reis; assistant treasurer and business manager, Mrs. Sol Hammer. Executive committee: Mesdames E. M. Bush, George S. Clifford, Sol Hammer, M. W. Foster, M. S. Sonntag, A. S. Butterfield, Harry Loewenthal, Henry Lewis, Edwin Walker, John McCallan, Charles Cook, J. J. Chandler, J. J. Nolan, Henry B. Walker, S. L. Orr, R. K. Dunkerson and L. C. Shipherd.

The chapter was divided into departments under the following committees: surgical dressings, hospital, knitting, Marine hospital, canteen kitchen, entertainment, flowers and Christmas cards, fruits, pits and shells, publicity, personnel, hygiene and home nursing, nursing survey, Christmas box, mothers' committee, gold star, service club.

The amount of work done by the Red Cross chapter at Evansville was enormous, and the following statistics, reproduced from "Sons of Men," show the accomplishments of the city in this direction:

Surgical Dressings made and shipped, totaling-----	304,979
Hospital Supplies and Garments made and shipped, totaling---	51,333
Housewives made and given away-----	7,000
Garments, Reclamation Department distributed among the soldiers, wives, mothers and children -----	755
Used Clothes Drive, Garments collected and shipped-----	15,530
Knitting Department, Garments Knitted -----	15,872
Junior Red Cross Members-----	13,779
Articles made -----	1,050
Scrap Books -----	3,000
Fruit Pits and Shells collected, pounds -----	45,000
Linen Shower for Hospitals, citizens collected and gave-----	4,035
Marine Hospital, Garments given -----	301
Canteen Kitchen—	
Men served -----	103,851
Gallons of coffee served -----	2,651
Sandwiches served -----	57,934

War Loans. Under the management of chairman John J. Nolan and sales manager Henry C. Murphy, the patriotic citizens of Van-

derburgh county exceeded their quota in each of the four Liberty Loans and in the Victory Loan, in the last mentioned of which it led the Eight Federal Reserve Bank District in the per cent. of citizens purchasing bonds. The amount of bonds sold, together with the quota for each loan was:

	Quota	Subscribed
First loan -----	\$1,802,860	\$2,064,400
Second loan -----	2,555,000	3,801,950
Third loan -----	2,944,800	3,792,550
Fourth loan -----	6,338,000	6,458,800
Fifth loan -----	4,612,250	4,612,250
Totals -----	\$18,152,910	\$20,729,950

Besides the money loaned in the regular war loans, \$1,300,000 of War Savings Stamps, in round figures, were sold in Evansville.

PAPER BY JOHN W. FOSTER

Copy of paper furnished by Hon. John W. Foster, together with letter enclosing the same. This was furnished upon the suggestion and at the request of J. E. Iglehart, who procured Mayor Bosse to write a letter. The Mayor when requested to write the letter, smiled and said "What's the use, he won't do it." Mr. Iglehart answered him "You write the letter and leave it to me, and I'll enclose it in a letter written by me myself." Mayor Bosse was greatly pleased, as well as surprised, when by return mail, I received from Mr. Foster notification of his acceptance of the invitation, a promise, which he faithfully kept, only a short time before he died. He was then in bad health.

1323 Eighteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.
April 26-17.

Dear Mr. Iglehart,

I have at last after much unexpected delay finished the promised Centennial paper, and send it herewith.

You will notice I have made no caption, as I understand it is to be a part of a book, and have to ask you to make such caption as you may think appropriate.

I also return the book which you kindly sent me.

Hoping what I have written may be in some measure what you want and meet your expectation, I am

Very truly,
John W. Foster.

I have been honored by Mayor Bosse with an invitation to attend the exercises being prepared for the celebration of the Centennial of the founding of the City of Evansville, and also to contribute an article to the forthcoming book which is to be an historical review of the growth of our City, of which we are all so justly proud. I regret that the state of my health will prevent me from being present and participate in the Centennial exercises, but I cheerfully contribute a chapter

to the History of Evansville, which will constitute reminiscences of my old home during the "forties" and "fifties" of the last century and some references to the Civil War.

THE LEVEE AND WHARF

The first substantial evidence that the people of Evansville were cherishing an ambition to make their town a city of commercial importance was the construction of a levee and wharfage facilities on its frontage along the Ohio River. Doubtless the bluff banks of the River, which raised the lots in the original plot of the town above the periodic floods, which covered a large part of the adjoining country, had much influence in fixing its location, but these bluff banks also proved a serious impediment to the growth of the river commerce. It was a time of much activity in the steamboat trade when New Orleans was the great entre pot of the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Boats were navigating the Wabash and White Rivers, as well as Green, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, and bringing their products to Evansville to be thence transhipped on the larger steamers to New Orleans, and the latter on their returned voyages unloading merchandise and foreign products for distribution to the vast and rich territory dependent upon Evansville along the rivers named.

This work which was accomplished in 1848 was quite an undertaking for so small a community. Before it was begun only two roads had been cut through the bluff banks to the river landing, one at Main Street and the other lower down. It was a source of great interest to us youngsters to see the work going on, which cut down the bluffs and made a graded levee to the waters edge covered with gravel and stone gutters. This work left the buildings then erected standing on an embankment which had to be cut down and a new story constructed under the buildings. The work proved a great benefit to the commerce, and there are old inhabitants of Evansville still living who will recall the great activity at the levee, with its entire length almost covered with the products brought out from the adjoining rivers—corn, flour and pork—and the long line of steamboats unloading and loading their cargoes.

TELEGRAPH AND RAILROADS

It was a time of great prosperity for Evansville, but a new element in commerce was gradually being created, which was destined to almost completely destroy this flourishing trade. A year or two after the levee was constructed steps were being taken to build a railroad. But this was preceded by another important instrument of commerce, the telegraph. Under the encouragement of some local subscriptions for its support, a single wire was brought down the river valley from Louisville, and Evansville was placed in communication with the outer world by that then wonderful instrument, the telegraph. To the great envy of us boys our playmate, John Bingham, was chosen the telegraph messenger, a high honor in our estimation.

The erection of the telegraph was followed by the initial steps towards the construction of our first railroad, known as the Evansville

& Crawfordsville, in 1849. At that time the only means of public travel and transportation was by the steamboats on the Ohio River and by a stage line to Vincennes, with the arrival of one coach a day. Other travel had to be made by private conveyance or horseback over roads poorly made and in bad condition. The first railroad constructed in Indiana was from Madison to Indianapolis. Members of the legislature and others having business with Indianapolis often made the journey from Evansville up the Ohio to Madison and thence by the new railroad, rather than endure the hardships and inconveniences of the overland journey. When I first made the trip from Evansville to Bloomington to enter the Indiana University, I traveled in a one-horse buggy, with my trunk strapped on behind, and the journey required four days.

The funds for beginning the construction of the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad was raised by local subscription of stock by individuals and Vanderburgh County, and it was operated under the direction of local officials, the first president being Judge Samuel Hall of Princeton, who was soon succeeded by John Ingle, a lawyer of Evansville, under whose direction the road was carried through to Terre Haute and beyond.

When the road was constructed as far as Pigeon Creek, a distance of two miles or more, it was thought to be an achievement of sufficient importance to glorify, and a Fourth of July celebration was held on the banks of the Creek, and trains of platform cars were run from the town end of the track to carry the citizens to the celebration grounds. As an additional attraction the orator of the day chosen was Rev. William H. McCarer, the pastor of the "Church on the Hill," now the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, who had recently arrived from the East, and for many years thereafter was a faithful clergyman of the city.

I, myself, claim a little mite of the credit for the construction of this first great enterprise of Evansville. My father secured me an appointment on the staff of the first engineer of the road, Mr. Bewley, a somewhat erratic Englishman; and I traveled with him afoot through the fields and over the hills of Vanderburgh and Gibson Counties locating the line, having the duty of using the chain or carrying the theodolite, until I left the service to prepare myself for admission to college.

THE SCHOOLS

At this time, (1850) the public graded school system had not been established. The old brick schoolhouse on a part of the Public Square, built by subscription of the citizens about thirty years before, was still standing but not in use. This building was erected for "father" Chute, a graduate of Dartmouth College who taught in this building for twenty years, but at that time had retired. One of the most prominent schools was that of Mr. J. W. Knight (who later served in the graded public schools) but he taught only the "three Rs" and a singing method of geographical study which I had already mastered. For a little while I attended the German school held in the basement of the

Catholic Church which so long stood on Second Street of which Father Deydier was for many years the respected and honored pastor. I received my chief inspiration for study from Prof. Myron W. Safford, of Vermont, whose wife was a sister of the U. S. Vice-President Morton, who established a private school in the building erected by the Presbyterian church "on the Hill." He encouraged my desire to go to college and prepared me for all the required studies except Greek and Latin, for which he had no classes. I studied Latin under the tutorship of a young law student just from the East, reading law in the office of Conrad Baker, then the leading lawyer of the town—Thomas E. Garvin, who became one of our most prominent citizens and lived amongst us to a good old age. Greek I had to leave till I entered college, conditioned to bring it up during the year. At that time there was only one student in college from Evansville, and he was prepared by his mother who years before had come from New England as a teacher and married one of the leading merchants of the town. This young man, James M. Shanklin, I shall have occasion to refer to again.

The city public schools were not established until 1853, and their creation and success were due largely to Horatio Q. Wheeler, who came from Maine in "the forties," was a law partner of John Ingle, and proved one of the most useful of our citizens. It was owing greatly to his indomitable energy and careful training that the Evansville public schools became the chief pride of its people.

THE CANAL

The fever for internal improvements which prevailed throughout the West about 1825 and for some years thereafter affected Indiana very greatly. Large schemes for the construction of roads and canals were entered upon, chief among which was the Wabash & Erie canal, which was to connect the waters of the Great Lakes and the Ohio River. In 1824 Congress made a donation of public lands to the State of Indiana to aid in the project and the State emitted a large issue of State Bonds for the purpose, which in the end led to a serious injury of the financial credit of the State. Evansville was to be the southern terminus, and its citizens counted largely upon the influence of the canal in making the town a great commercial emporium. The canal was slow in its construction, the work beginning at Lake Erie and advancing to the South, and did not approach Evansville till near 1850.

But its citizens were not inactive in preparing for the advent of this great work. A stock company was formed to build canal boats on a large scale. My oldest brother George prepared a large warehouse and office, to receive the immense quantity of produce anticipated from the north; Iglehart Brothers erected a large flour mill on the opposite corner of Locust Street and the canal; and other business houses were established along its banks ready for the coming trade. But the grand enterprise from which so much had been expected proved a failure. The canal had been badly constructed by the contractors, and it was difficult to maintain water enough for navigation.

Little traffic was created. I recall an excursion I made to Petersburg on a canal boat with a political delegation to attend a congressional convention in 1854, but there was no packet trade established, and soon after that date it ceased to be used as a canal. The railroad was manifestly the coming means of travel and commerce.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT

Evansville ceased to be a town in 1847 and was organized as a city under a special charter which remained in force for many years, notwithstanding the provisions of the State Constitution of 1850. The record of the city government for many years thereafter shows that it was managed by the most prominent citizens and that they were ready to serve without pay in the city council and minor offices. Among them are found the names of James G. Jones, the first mayor, and Conrad Baker, the two leading lawyers, prominent merchants, manufacturers and capitalists, as Samuel Orr, John S. Hopkins, M. W. Foster, Willard Carpenter, (the founder of the library) John Hewson, James F. Blythe, Philip Decker, Thomas Scantlin, John J. Chandler, (for many years city clerk, a man of marked ability) and many others who might be mentioned. It will be well for the future prosperity and reputation of Evansville if its prominent and substantial citizens shall emulate the example of these worthy men and give their attention and services to the proper government of the city.

The most useful citizen which Evansville has ever produced was William Baker, a brother of Governor Conrad Baker, who was four times elected mayor and died in his work in the tenth year of his service.

CHARLES DENBY

One day in 1853 a young man landed at Evansville from an upriver steamboat, walked up the levee carrying his carpetbag, and took up his residence, a friendless stranger. He was just out of college, and became a law student in the office of Conrad Baker. This young man, Charles Denby, within three years had so ingratiated himself into the confidence of the people that he was sent to the legislature at Indianapolis; he there married an accomplished young woman, the daughter of U. S. Senator Fitch; and returned to Evansville, where for years he was recognized as one of the leading lawyers at the bar. When the Civil War broke out, though a native of Virginia, he accepted a commission in the Union army and served with distinction. He was sent as diplomatic minister to China and for thirteen years remained in that important post. Afterwards he acted as one of the Philippine Commissioners, and full of honors returned to our City to finish his labors, one of the many citizens of Evansville who have made it respected at home and abroad.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

The merchants of the early years of the city were ambitious to have its commercial facilities known and to extend the area of its trade, and for some years before the Civil War a well organized Board of Trade

was maintained. In 1857 my father, M. W. Foster, was its president, and at his request I undertook to compile a report, showing the character and volume of its mercantile trade, its manufacturing industries and its other varied interests. Again, ten years later, in 1867, I discharged the same task for the Board of Trade, reviewing the effects upon its trade of the Civil War, the changes wrought by it in the business of the city, and the bright prospect which seemed to open up an era of commercial prosperity, which happily has been in large measure realized.

THE MEXICAN WAR

It remains for me to notice one other feature of Evansville life, the part borne by it in the wars in which our country has been engaged. Although it was a small town when the war with Mexico was declared, it promptly raised a company, which under Captain Walker marched to New Albany where Indiana's contingent was organized into regiments and moved to the seat of war. This company took part in the battle of Buena Vista, where its commander, Captain Walker, and a number of its men lost their lives. The most distinguished "hero" from Indiana in that war was General Joe Lane. He was a citizen of Vanderburgh County, living on a farm a few miles above Evansville in Knight Township. He had won considerable celebrity in politics, being repeatedly elected to the legislature, first in the House and afterwards in the State Senate. President Polk appointed him a brigadier general, and in the war he conducted himself so gallantly that when he returned home from the war, his fellow citizens of Vanderburgh County gave him a reception. A platform was erected on the vacant space now known as Sunset Park, and I as a participant well remember the enthusiastic demonstration and welcome of the great crowd there assembled.

Our hero was destined to still further celebrity. President Polk as a regard for his war services, appointed him governor of the territory of Oregon, and it is cited as an evidence of the imperfect state of travel of the times that it required six and a half months for him to make the journey from Evansville to Oregon. When this territory became a State General Lane was chosen one of its Senators, in which position he served for several years. In 1860 he was nominated for Vice President with Breckenridge on the pro-slavery democratic national ticket in opposition to the Douglas and Lincoln tickets. He may well be entered on the list of Evansville celebrities.

THE CIVIL WAR

When Fort Sumter was fired upon in April, 1861, the people of Evansville responded as heartily as any other portion of the North to President Lincoln's call to defend the flag and preserve the Union. Indignation mass meetings were held and recruiting offices were opened, and from time to time regiment after regiment was rapidly organized and sent to the front. Among these largely composed of men of Vanderburgh County were the 24th Indiana infantry, commanded by Col. Hovey, the 25th commanded by Col. James C. Veatch; the 28th

(or First Cavalry) Col. Conrad Baker; and the 42nd, Col. James G. Jones, Charles Denby, Lt. Col., and James M. Shanklin, Major.

The first of these regiments to be organized, sworn in, and equipped at Evansville was the 25th Indiana, which had its encampment at the Fair Grounds. As I was the Major of that regiment it may be permissible to give a brief account of its services in the early part of the War. Its departure for the field on August 22, 1861, was marked by a notable farewell ovation on the part of the citizens of Evansville. Its first four months of service were passed in Missouri, where it took part in the Fremont fruitless campaign against Price. In January, 1862, the regiment was transferred to Tennessee, and in February participated in the siege and capture of Fort Donelson, being warmly engaged in battle on the 13th and 15th with severe loss in killed and wounded, and it was the first to enter the enemy's entrenchments. This being the first decided victory the Union army had won, it threw the North into a great state of rejoicing, and by none was it more welcomed than by the citizens of Evansville, so near the scene of the battle. At once steamers were chartered, loaded with hospital supplies and delicacies, a large delegation of volunteer surgeons, the relief committees of Evansville, the Governor of the State, Oliver P. Morton, and his staff, and others, and were the first bearers of outside relief to the victorious soldiers. On their return voyage hundreds of wounded and sick soldiers were brought back on the steamers to Evansville, where they were cared for in improvised hospitals.

The regiment participated the next April in the battle of Shiloh, being in the thickest of the fight all day of that terrible Sunday and again in the next day's final victory. The regiment which left Evansville 1040 strong eight months before, after the battle of Shiloh had been reduced by battle and disease until it could muster for service only 387 men. The scene described above as to the part taken by Evansville after the capture of Fort Donelson, was repeated when the news reached our city of the bloody battle of Shiloh, so near and accessible by steamer, and a fleet of boats carried relief of men and supplies bountifully given by our patriotic people.

Not long after this battle, I was granted leave of absence to come to Evansville, bringing the dead body of my wife's brother, a lieutenant in the regiment. I had hardly reached home when Adam Johnson's raid on Newburg in July threw our city and all that section of the State into a fever of excitement and panic. The Governor ordered out the home guards and its commanding general established his headquarters at Evansville. I being the only person within early reach who had any experience in warfare, Governor Morton secured by telegraph an order from General Grant detaching me from my regiment, and I was directed by the joint action of Governor Morton and General Boyle, commanding in Kentucky, to establish myself at Henderson and assume command of Western Kentucky, with the duty of driving out the guerillas which infested that region and kept the Indiana border in a state of fear. Having my post at Henderson, I was frequently called to Evansville on military duty, among which was the command of a

military funeral for my former playmate, James M. Shanklin, who while Major of the 42nd Indiana was captured and taken to Libby prison. He was soon exchanged, but just after his arrival at home was stricken with a disease contracted in prison. He was a young man of marked talent and promise.

During my command in Kentucky, I was appointed Colonel of the 65th Indiana, a regiment composed largely of men from Evansville and adjoining counties, and which with the 91st, also raised in this locality, was sent to my command. In August 1863, I was ordered with my regiment to join General Burnside's expedition then being organized to relieve the Union men of East Tennessee. The 65th Indiana, having been mounted in Kentucky, to more effectively chase out the guerillas, was assigned tovalry brigade of which I was put in command. It constituted the advance of Burnside's army, and had the honor of capturing Knoxville and receiving a great ovation from its inhabitants. The remainder of the year was spent in active campaign in East Tennessee.

In the Spring of 1864, when Sherman was preparing for his campaign upon Atlanta, the President called upon the Western States for the formation of a large force of volunteers, for 100 days' service to take the place of the trained soldiers then guarding the railroads and lines of communication, and by this method to enable Sherman to greatly increase his aggressive army. Evansville very promptly formed a regiment of One Hundred Days' men; the 136th Indiana, and I was asked by the Governor to command them. This regiment represented the very best elements of our citizenship, as it was composed largely of our business men, who were not able to enlist for the long term, but could leave home for the short period, and were thus enabled to render an important service to their country. With this contingent to the war Evansville closed an honorable and generous contribution towards the preservation of the Union. The fall of Atlanta, the March to the Sea, and the Surrender at Appomattox followed each other in quick succession, and our city and country entered upon a new era of prosperity and happiness.

MEN PROMINENT IN EVANSVILLE'S HISTORY

Among all the men who have lived and died in Evansville, none ever held a higher place than Judge Asa Iglehart. He was the eldest son and fifth child of Levi and Anne Taylor Iglehart, born in Ohio county, Kentucky, December 8th, 1817. He was descended from German ancestors, of whom the first emigrant settled in America about two hundred years ago. His father, the fifth son of John Iglehart, was born in Prince George's county, Maryland, in 1786, grew to manhood there with very meager educational advantages for the proper development of a mind naturally bright and intellectual. His mother was a woman of highly nervous temperament, a devout Christian and remarkably zealous in the discharge of Christian duty. Originally Episcopalians, they united with the Methodist church after they came west as that church was the only one accessible to them in the wilderness and became active in religious work, which was continued with-

out abatement during life. In 1815 the family, then comprising four children, crossed over the mountains in emigrant wagons, crossed the Ohio river at Maysville, and settled in Ohio county, Kentucky. Two considerations prompted the removal of Levi Iglehart from Kentucky with his family, after a residence of seven years in the state: First, the difficulty of perfecting a title to his land, and second, his abhorrence of slavery. In 1823 he settled in the wilds of Warrick county, Indiana, where wolves were more numerous than domestic animals, and bridle paths through the forests served the purposes of highways; where few books were to be procured, and newspapers were rare indeed. In this wilderness, with such surroundings, Asa Iglehart grew to manhood, subject to the privations and the hard work that foster self-denial and independence. He enjoyed the good fortune of being the son of ambitious, intelligent parents—ambitious for the advancement and success of their children, intelligent in providing the means of intellectual improvement to the utmost extent of their resources. Weekly papers were subscribed for and all available books were procured. From these, and the stimulus afforded by the regular visits by the Heaven-ordained circuit preacher, a liberal education was obtained at home—more extended, more practical, more useful than possibly could be secured in the log-cabin schools of the day. Asa Iglehart never attended college as a student, but his learning was great. In later life, few college graduates in the state excelled him in breadth of erudition and substantial literary acquirements. After his marriage he taught school and had part of his farm work done by a hired boy or man, and read law at night. It is not recorded that he entertained the ambition to enter the profession of law prior to his marriage, at the age of twenty-four. Speaking on that subject himself, in an autobiography, he says that soon after marriage he was possessed by a “seemingly irresistible passion for learning the law, commenced the study on the farm and pursued it with enthusiasm little short of romance.” His admission to membership in the bar of the state at the age of nearly thirty-two marked an era in his career. Henceforward he devoted himself with the zeal of an enthusiast to the study and practice of that honorable profession, varied for a few years by his administration of the law as a judge, and by the publication of a valuable treatise on practice, as well as some other digests and expositions. It is by no means improbable that his wife was the inspiration of his purpose to engage in the law. She was, before marriage, Miss Ann Cowle, member of an English family living over the line in Vanderburgh county, a lady of literary taste and social culture; of strong common-sense and general intelligence much above the local surroundings. Her religious tendencies were quite as marked as her mental characteristics and she was in every way fitted to be the helpmeet for such a man, and the mother of his children. His parents had been at all times desirous of the advancement of their children, and solicitous for their welfare. His father had become a well-informed man, possessed of general intelligence and the qualities of leadership in his community. He was also active in good works, a leader in affairs of the church. His

mother, with laudable ambition and pardonable pride, had set a high mark for her sons and encouraged them to attain it. The family was so constituted that the members found the most congenial and helpful society at home with one another. Whatever may have inspired the impulse and nursed it into a resolute purpose, whether it was the precept of his mother, the promptings of his wife, or his own volition, his first text-book in law was bought after his marriage. He pored over Blackstone during the noon hour of recreation, while working on the farm; during hours of evening by the firelight; and even sometimes carried the book with him to the field, reading and pondering until he had absorbed the elements and principles of the common law and become familiar with the foundations of jurisprudence. He studied every book with the same thoroughness. His application was patient and persistent; his mastery of the subject complete. There was no superficiality in his reading; no temporizing in his practice. His foundations were laid broad and deep. With intellectual powers of a high order; industry that never faltered; singleness of purpose and devotion to his profession, he achieved eminence. In 1849 he removed to Evansville and became associated with Ingle and Wheeler in legal practice. It required little time to establish himself as one of the strong lawyers of that eminent bar. In 1854 he was appointed judge of the common pleas court, to fill a vacancy, and subsequently was elected to the same position for a full term. His judicial career was conspicuously able and absolutely above reproach. After resuming the practice, he became distinguished for the grasp of his intellect and the acumen which he displayed in the argument of abstruse propositions. Brushing aside all technicalities as unworthy of consideration by a great lawyer, he plunged into the merits of a case and sought to discern the legal principles involved. He entertained a lofty view of the aim and purpose of the law; the duty and responsibility of a lawyer. As the heavens are above the earth, so was he above all shams and tricks in practice. According to his view, the highest duty of a lawyer is to interpret and apply the law for the conservation of justice. Though capable as a special pleader, he was a lawyer of the widest range, strong in general practice. He did not employ sophistry, or seek to darken counsel by rhetorical periods. He held the principle of right and the principles of law above the temporary interest of any individual, and was content to accept for a client the rights and equities ascertained by such a standard. He sought nothing more, and was satisfied with nothing less. As early as 1878 he was grouped by the New York Graphic with the twenty-five leading lawyers of Indiana. He was one of the founders of the State Bar Association. This organization has contributed to the elevation of the profession by the improvement of its methods in practice, and its members in ethical culture. Judge Iglehart, with the earnestness of his ardent nature, took a leading part in the proceedings and during his lifetime was a perpetual inspiration to higher excellence and nobler achievements in the practice of law. He was also an active promoter of the National Bar Association, organized on a high plane for the mutual benefit of its members. He was a

frequent contributor to the columns of law journals. His expositions were clear, supported by the cogent reasoning of a logician. "Iglehart's Treatise" for justices in Indiana was a revision of "McDonald's Treatise" and in general use. "Iglehart's Pleading and Practice in Indiana," was a pioneer work in the state. Other works on practice have followed it, but the portion of his work on pleading is an adaptation of pleading as it exists at the common law to the law in Indiana under the code; is an able and concise elementary discussion which has not been, and probably will not be, superseded, and is valuable especially to students of law in Indiana. With all his legal ability and devotion to the law, Judge Iglehart always acknowledged the superior claims of a higher power. He was a Christian from his youth up; active in the duties of the church, loyal in his allegiance, and consecrated to the service of the Master. He was a trustee and a steward of Trinity church for many years, and in a broader sense a steward in the Lord's vineyard; dispensing charity as a trustee among the worthy poor; helping such as were in distress; inspiring more hopeful views of life, and aiding in the attainment of better conditions. Naturally a man of his temperament and views took a prominent part in the proper education of the young. He was a member of the Evansville board of education, and for twenty years a trustee of Asbury and DePauw university. His connection with the university began when it was weak. With a heartiness and sincerity characteristic of the man, he entered its council chamber with other great and good men and labored unselfishly to promote its growth and power in the state. He was wise in counsel, devoted in his service, liberal in contributions. He rarely missed a session of the board of trustees. His sound judgment, in the solution of complicated legal questions concerning the management of the new corporation, was of inestimable value. He witnessed the growth of the institution from a condition of weakness and comparatively obscurity to one of financial strength and extended reputation. At the time of his death, February, 1887, Depauw University held a high place among institutions for higher education in the West. Many years before his death the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by DePauw University. He was a man of strong intellect, kind of heart, generous of disposition. As a lawyer he went to the bottom of things. In largeness of ability, integrity of purpose, sincerity of action, appear the grandeur of his character and the nobility of his life. A contemporary and fellow-townsmen, himself able in the law and conspicuous in public service, says of Judge Iglehart:

"He was a lawyer, pure and proper—imbued with respect for his profession, abiding by its etiquette and illustrating its high intellectuality. His appropriate place was the court-room and his greatest pleasure the argument of an abstruse question of law. * * * My mind often reverts to the law and to lawyers. Among them all there was no stronger or clearer mind; no greater equity pleader; no professor of profounder legal learning."

The evidences of his learning and his greatness are preserved in

the records of the highest courts of the state. His memory is revered by members of the bar with whom he was associated. He was a successful man in financial affairs and the accumulation of property. His family life was characterized by love and sympathy, confidence and helpfulness, a depth of tenderness unknown by any save those who entered the charmed circle. In his luxurious home the most generous hospitality was dispensed with the native simplicity of a pioneer. It was a home, beautiful in its confidences and endearments, charming in refinement and domesticities. From it radiated influences that tend to invest life with happiness and wholesomeness, dispelling every sombre view and cheerless contemplation. Two sons and a daughter of this notable man grew to maturity: The late Rev. Ferd C. Iglehart, D. D., who was well and favorably known as an author, religious editor, preacher, lecturer and orator, and was regarded as one of the leading men of his denomination in the country. J. E. Iglehart is a lawyer engaged in general practice at Evansville.

While for more than fifty years in the general practice of the law, he is also District Attorney of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, the supervisor of its litigation at the southern end of its line in Indiana, a position held by him since the consolidation of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company (of which he was general counsel) with the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, and to which he succeeded by virtue of his relation to the old company. His father, Judge Iglehart, was seventy years ago associated with John Ingle, the builder of the old Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, the first railroad built in Evansville, and was the legal counsel of that company, a relation held by him and his son in continuous succession for more than seventy years. The daughter is Mrs. Annie Taylor, of Evansville.

JOHN W. FOSTER

Gen. John W. Foster, the diplomat, was born in Pike county, Indiana, March 2, 1836. His father emigrated from England in boyhood, with his parents, and settled in Pike county in 1819. The same year he entered in the Vincennes land district an eighty-acre tract of land, which he cleared and cultivated, building thereon a cabin home. Later on he became a prominent merchant and filled the office of probate judge. Then he removed to Evansville, where he was active in commercial and public affairs up to the time of his death in 1863. His mother was the daughter of Col. John Johnson, a pioneer and leading citizen of the territory and state of Indiana. He was at one time private secretary to Gen. William Henry Harrison, participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, was a member of the first constitutional convention, under which Indiana was admitted into the Union, and represented Pike county several times in the state senate. Young Foster had advantages in youth above those enjoyed by the average Indiana boy of his age. He was graduated from the State university in 1855, and afterwards attended Harvard law school. When qualified he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Evansville. He

entered the military service in August, 1861, as major of the Twenty-fifth regiment Indiana volunteers, and in April following was promoted lieutenant colonel of the same regiment. He served in that capacity until August, 1862, when he was appointed colonel of the Sixty-fifth regiment. He continued in the field as commander of the Sixty-fifth until March, 1864, when he retired from the service to take charge of the settlement of his father's estate, of which he had been appointed executor. Having spent two months at home and arranged his business matters satisfactorily, he raised the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth regiment, which enlisted for one hundred days, received a commission as its colonel and again went to the front, where he remained until his regiment was mustered out of service. After the war he became editor of the Evansville Journal and made it a strong, vigorous, influential newspaper. This was the medium of his introduction into active participation in political management. He was appointed postmaster of Evansville in 1869, and in 1872 was appointed chairman of the Republican state central committee. His direction of the campaign was intelligent, business-like and successful. In 1873 he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Grant, and served the government so admirably that President Hayes re-appointed him in 1877. Three years later he was transferred to St. Petersburg and held the Russian mission until November, 1881, when he resigned and returned to the United States to look after his personal business. He established his residence in Washington for the practice of international law. After little more than a year he was appointed Minister to Spain, by President Arthur—in February, 1883—and served until the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, March, 1885, when his resignation was tendered. During his official residence in Madrid he negotiated an important commercial treaty with Spain, which failed of confirmation by the senate. Soon after the change of administration General Foster returned to Spain, at the urgent request of President Cleveland, and opened negotiations for a modified treaty. As the mission was not successful he returned to Washington in a few months and resumed his international practice. He continued in this employment until November, 1890, when at the request of President Harrison and Secretary Blaine he became the special agent of the state department for the negotiation of reciprocity treaties with foreign governments, contemplated by the tariff act of November 1, 1890. In this he was eminently successful. By request of Secretary Blaine he visited Cuba in January, 1891, to investigate the commercial relations between that island and the United States. In March following, he went to Madrid and negotiated a commercial arrangement with the Spanish government for Cuba and Porto Rico, very similar in its terms to the unratified treaty which he negotiated in 1884, and it became operative in September, 1891. In June he negotiated a reciprocity convention with San Domingo, in August with Germany, and during the year with various countries, among which were Brazil, and British West Indies, Austria-Hungary and the Central American Republics. In April, 1892, General Foster was appointed special agent of the United

States, under the treaty of February 29, 1892, for the settlement by arbitration of the differences between our government and Great Britain respecting the fur seals resorting to Pribilof Islands in Bering Sea. He prepared the case and counter case of the United States, consisting of several printed volumes, submitted to the tribunal of arbitration. On the 29th of June, 1892, he was nominated by President Harrison as Secretary of State of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. James G. Blaine, and the nomination was confirmed by the senate on the same day, without the usual reference to a committee. The principal acts during his incumbency of the state department was the adjustment of the Chilian embroglio by the payment of an indemnity by Chili on account of the attack on the United States cruiser Baltimore; the Chilian Claims treaty, the adjustment of the Canadian canal tolls discrimination, and the treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. He resigned the office of Secretary of State February 23, 1893, to enable him to resume his duties as agent of our government before the tribunal of arbitration for the settlement of the fur-seal dispute with Great Britain, which tribunal convened in Paris, France, February 23d, and remained in session until August 15, 1893. After the adjournment of that tribunal, General Foster, accompanied by his wife, made a tour around the world, in the course of which he was received by the Khedive of Egypt, the British Viceroy and Governors of India, Singapore and Hong Kong, the native rulers of the Malay Peninsula, the Viceroy and Imperial officials of China, and by the Emperor and Provincial Governors of Japan. On his return to America he again resumed the practice of international law at Washington City, which was continued without interruption until January, 1895, when he accepted the appointment from the Emperor of China to represent that government in negotiating terms of peace with Japan. In pursuance of that mission he went to Peking and accompanied the Minister of War, Li Hung Chang, to Japan, where the negotiations were conducted to a satisfactory conclusion. General Foster held more foreign appointments and had more varied diplomatic experience than any other American since the organization of our government. In his perfect mental equipoise, exact sense of justice, wide knowledge of the world, acquaintance with international law, familiarity with modern languages, courtly and polished manners, and thorough training in diplomacy, he possessed an amplitude of equipment not found in any other living American statesman. He was intellectually acute, shrewd, quiet, strong and forceful. He enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the ablest representatives of foreign governments resident in Washington, and the friendship of all his fellow countrymen who knew him. His official acts and his private life will bear the closest scrutiny. His legal business in behalf of other nations was remarkably profitable. It is reported that a fee of one hundred thousand dollars was paid him by the Emperor of China, for services in connection with Japan. In 1859, Mr. Foster married Mary Parke McFerson, the daughter of Eliza J. McFerson, for many years principal of the Female seminaries

at Bloomington, Indiana, and Glendale, Ohio. Mrs. McFerson belonged to the celebrated Read family; one of her brothers was judge of the supreme court of Ohio; another, Dr. Daniel Read, was professor in the Ohio and Indiana universities and president of the Wisconsin and Missouri universities; Dr. Ezra Read was a leading physician of Indiana; four brothers served in the Union army and navy during the civil war and two lost their lives in that service. Mrs. Foster was highly educated, being a Greek and Latin scholar. She also spoke the modern languages fluently. She has always accompanied her husband on his missions abroad and has participated in his labors and honors. Mr. and Mrs. Foster had two daughters, married, one to a clergyman and the other to a lawyer, both residents of New York state. A beautiful mission chapel, grown to a regularly organized Presbyterian church, at Evansville, Indiana, was built as a memorial to two daughters who died in their girlhood.

SAMUEL ORR

Among the former citizens of Evansville none is more revered in memory than the late Samuel Orr. As merchant, manufacturer and banker he was intimately connected with the commercial activity and life of the city. Mr. Orr was a native of Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The year of his birth was 1810, the place Newtownards, County Down. His subsequent career is sufficient evidence that he received careful instruction in his boyhood as to the principles which should govern his actions, and a reputation for integrity and uprightness established early was maintained till the end of his life. In 1833, he, with his wife, whose maiden name was Martha Lowry, emigrated to this country and landed at Baltimore, at that time the chief objective point of emigrants seeking new homes in America. They proceeded westward in wagons then the only conveyance in use for trade and traffic, and stopp'd at Pittsburgh, which even at that early date gave promise of the great importance it has since attained as center of the iron industries of the country. For two years he remained in Pittsburgh as employe in the grocery store of Mr. Fairman, but was in 1835 induced by the Messrs. Laughlin, fellow countrymen of his, to come farther westward and establish for them in Evansville, Indiana, the business of pork packing and wholesale grocery and iron trade. A man of his ability and independence could not long be satisfied to manage the business of other men, and so it followed that he very soon became a partner, and later the owner of the business which he inaugurated. After twenty years his business was divided into two branches, his son, James L. Orr, and Matthew Dalzell being admitted to partnership in the department of groceries, in which they continued until the beginning of the rebellion. After the close of the war his son and James Davidson were received as partners in the iron trade, the remaining branch of the business. The firm name was then changed to Samuel Orr & Co. The business increased and prospered under the guiding hand of the head of the firm, until the house became one of the largest, best known and most responsible in the West. The methods

of the founder, as well as his associates and successors, have always been clean and honorable. While building up a private business, vast in extent and profitable in returns, he neglected none of the duties of citizenship. He originated some of the most important enterprises connected with the growth of Evansville and was active in their management. No man had more at heart the interests of the municipality and the community, none was more progressive and liberal. The conservation of public interests impelled him to give much of his time and of his means and counsel to advance such enterprises rather than consideration of private gain. In the whole course of his business career, beginning in 1835 and ending in 1882, every negotiation and every achievement was characterized by unbending integrity. In purpose, in method, and in results, his business life may be taken as a model for young men who engage in mercantile pursuits, and especially such as may be called upon to serve in a fiduciary capacity. Mr. Orr was elected a director of the branch at Evansville of the State Bank of Indiana, November 2, 1846, and on May 10, 1855, was elected president of the branch bank, as the successor of John Mitchell, deceased, and retained his official connection as president until the expiration of the corporate franchise of the bank and until the final dividend from the assets in December, 1858; and in 1856, upon the organization of the branch at Evansville of the Bank of the State of Indiana, as the successor of the State Bank of Indiana, Mr. Orr was elected a director and continued as such until 1865, when the act of congress, authorizing the existence of national banks and imposing the ten per cent. tax on the circulation of state banks, forced the Bank of the State of Indiana into liquidation. Immediately afterwards, together with his old associates, he joined in the organization of the Evansville National Bank, was one of the directors, a member of the executive committee and assisted in the active management of the bank until his death in 1882. In 1873 the German National Bank of Evansville was incorporated, and upon the organization he was elected president and continued this relation to the bank until his death. He was one of the influential supporters of the first movement inaugurated to build a railroad to Evansville, and was one of the incorporators of the Evansville and Illinois, now known as the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad company. His word was accepted with absolute confidence and reliance. Truth and honor were so clearly disclosed in his daily transactions that no man doubted the one or assailed the other. As one "who loved his fellowmen" he was preeminent. For a quarter of a century he dispensed a wide and generous charity to all about him in innumerable cases known only to his Maker. In many humble homes widows and orphans who had for years enjoyed his benefactions, mourned the loss of a loving friend. And into his large heart he took the children and all suffering ones. Much they missed his sunny smile, his fond caress and the welcome gift that always marked his coming. In spirit he stooped to the lowliest and bound to his loving nature all classes up to the highest. His death fell with peculiar force upon the Walnut Street Presbyterian church, of which he had been an elder for twenty-

five years. Not content with giving liberally to its support, he labored with hand and heart, in season and out of season, for its spiritual and temporal welfare. Largely through his instrumentality the church was relieved of debt only two weeks before his death. For many years he was a trustee of Wabash college, to which he left a bequest in aid of its library, and it was in accordance with the fitness of things that Dr. Tuttle, the venerable president of the college, officiated at his funeral on the 10th of February, 1882. His tribute was that of a good man to a good man whom he loved. A few sentences from Dr. Tuttle's sermon may be quoted here: "He was a husband. And one who had leaned on him these many years finds her strong staff broken. He was a father. These children suddenly find the fatherly heart has ceased to beat, and the fatherly hand closed. He was a friend. Hundreds outside his home called him their friend. They loved him. His presence was as sunlight to them. How much it meant when they said: 'He is our friend.' He was a philanthropist. Such were his varied relations to the suffering that he might have said: 'When the ear heard me, then it blessed me, because I delivered the poor and fatherless, and him that had none to help him.'" The wife of his youth, who had been a loved companion for half a century, followed him to the tomb in a few months. A daughter and a son survive. Mrs. Samuel Bayard, wife of a prominent citizen of Evansville, whose biography is published in this volume, and James L. Orr, who succeeded to the business. One of the appropriate memorials erected by their children to commemorate the life and work of Samuel Orr and his good wife is the beautiful parsonage of the church in which they worshiped.

JOHN A. REITZ

John A. Reitz was born December 17, 1815, at Dorlar, Prussia, where his father, Francis Joseph Reitz, owned large estates. His childhood received careful training at home. When only twelve years of age he was sent to Esloh, one of the important educational centers of Prussia, where he pursued his studies four years under a capable tutor. The five years next succeeding were spent in work at home. On attaining his majority, inspired by a spirit of adventure and a desire to enjoy the blessings and opportunities afforded by a free popular government, he turned his face westward and set sail for the United States. He was the first immigrant to leave his native village for America, and it required courage to break home ties and start alone on a voyage of nearly four thousand miles. The sturdy German races have long been noted for courage and determination, and he possessed the characteristics of his race. His ancestors were long lived. It is related that his grandmother lived to the age of one hundred and sixteen years, and, on the death of her husband at the age of eighty-one, managed successfully for nearly thirty years the business of manufacturing salt, inaugurated by him. After a long voyage the young man landed at Baltimore, but in a short time crossed the Alleghanies and located in Louisville. Soon afterwards he was induced by a practical potter to establish a pottery in Evansville, where clays adapted to that

industry had been discovered. The business proved to be unprofitable, for want of demand for the ware, and was abandoned after a few kilns had been burned. After spending a year in Louisville, he settled permanently at Evansville, in 1838, taking employment in a saw and planing mill owned by Judge Stephens, which was soon afterwards destroyed by fire. For several years after that he was employed in a saw mill, and then with his half-brother built a mill in that city. At the end of ten years his brother retired and the mill burned. It was rebuilt immediately, and in 1873 was again rebuilt and enlarged until it became one of the substantial and profitable manufactories of Evansville. Subsequently his sons were taken into partnership and the firm became John A. Reitz & Sons. This firm is probably the largest manufacturer of hardwood lumber in the country. In 1857 he formed a partnership with John A. Haney, to operate a foundry, which was continued with great success for a period of twenty-four years, and then sold to other parties. He assisted in organizing the Crescent City bank in 1856, and became one of its directors, subsequently filling the offices of vice-president and president. This institution was one of the solid banking organizations of the state and continued to transact business until the national bank law was enacted. It was then succeeded by the Merchants' National bank, of which Mr. Reitz was a director. Later on he transferred his interest to the German National bank, in which he held the position of director for several years, then was elected vice-president and afterwards president, holding the presidency at the time of his death, May 12, 1891. He was not only a successful manufacturer and banker, but was associated with other enterprises and organizations that promised remuneration to their founders and benefit to the city. Realizing the value of transportation as a factor in the building up of a commercial centre, he became an active promoter of railroads, was one of the incorporators of the Evansville, Carmi and Paducah road and president of the company. It is now known as the St. Louis division of the Louisville and Nashville system. He was for years also a director of the Nashville division of the same system, from Evansville to Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Reitz was charitable as well as public-spirited. He was liberal in the expenditure of his means to benefit the poor and the unfortunate. As a memorial to his daughter Louise, who died some years ago in California, he built a commodious home for the aged poor on a site selected for its beauty and pleasant surroundings. This home he presented to the Little Sisters of the Poor, in order to insure the proper care of the inmates. The number cared for is about one hundred. He was a devout Roman Catholic in his religion and a member of the church of the Holy Trinity. No member was more generous in contributing to the erection of its building and the maintenance of its worship. He built at his own expense the church of the Sacred Heart, and presented it to the bishop as a place of worship for the Irish Catholics. His liberality was characterized by a catholicity not confined to the church of his own belief. Protestant churches received liberal contributions from his abundance. Every public enterprise that tended to advance the interest of Evans-

ville or better the condition of mankind found in him an active supporter. His charity was as broad as humanity. There is no sectarianism in the home which he founded. The deserving poor, whose weight of years incapacitates them from earning a livelihood in the ordinary pursuits, are welcomed to its privileges, without regard to their creed or nationality. He contributed liberally to build and maintain Evans Hall, dedicated solely to the cause of temperance. Whatever he undertook was prosperous, not through luck, but on account of prudence and foresight which determined the character of his undertakings. His real estate investments were immensely profitable. His sympathy for the unfortunate prompted the greatest liberality in their behalf, and sometimes prevented that careful investigation of the merits of an appeal which he would have given to a business proposition; hence he was frequently imposed upon by unscrupulous and designing men who took advantage of his generosity. When the town of Lamasco was incorporated in 1846 he became its chief executive officer and managed its affairs with ability until it was consolidated with Evansville. He was largely instrumental while president of the board of trustees in advancing the interests of the Evansville and Crawfordsville (now the Evansville and Terre Haute) and the Straight Line railroads. He embarked in some very large real estate enterprises with the late Willard Carpenter, which proved to be very profitable. In 1862 Mr. Reitz was elected to the state legislature, as a joint representative from the counties of Vanderburgh and Posey, and served during the memorable session of 1863. He was also a member of the city council. He was very active in all public enterprises that had for their object the advancement of his city. While he always acted with the Democratic party, he did not allow his devotion to party politics to so control his actions that he could not support all measures which were for the general good of the community. He was not a partisan in any sense of the word. He never acted hastily in anything he undertook, but when he had reached a decision could not be swerved from his course. The relation between himself and his employes have always been cordial and sympathetic. Though a large number of men have been employed, the business, extending over a period of nearly fifty years, has never been interrupted by a strike. Mutual confidence between employer and employe is firmly established. This condition has always existed, not only when John A. Reitz conducted the business, but under the present management as well. The result of this humane treatment is that the men who have grown old in his service (and there are some who have been employed forty-one years) are not discharged by reason of their advancing years; but their names hold the same place on the payrolls at the same wages they received in their strength and vigor. Such a policy is creditable to the conscience and the sagacity of the successful man who inaugurates it. It makes friends of employes, and the increased interest which they take in their employer's business no doubt insures better returns than if he exacted hard conditions. It is evidence of a high type of humanity and tends to mitigate the antagonism between capital and labor. Mr. Reitz was

married in 1839 to Miss Gertrude Frisse, who came from a locality in Prussia not far from the place of his nativity. Ten children were born to them, all of whom are living but two—the daughter who died in California in 1886 and a son who was drowned in Colorado in 1892. The subject of this sketch was a man of strong convictions and character. He was deliberate in forming his judgment and unyielding in his firmness when it was formed. He was ready to stand alone if necessary in defense of what he conceived to be right. He was a man of such wide experience in business and such excellent judgment that he was consulted freely regarding the management of large financial institutions and important enterprises. He was conservative and honest. It was the policy of his business life to owe no man. He kept free from debt and was able to devote all his thought and energy to the prosecution of his work without annoyance or embarrassment incident to debt. He never entered into a contract to pay without having the cash to meet the payment at once. The freedom from obligations due in the future contributed much to his success and infinitely more to his happiness. He was a man of fine physique, fond of outdoor exercise and manual labor. His family life made his best traits conspicuous. He was devoted to his wife and children, with affection that sought to provide for their comfort and happiness. Business affairs were not permitted to enter the precincts of home. His supremest enjoyment was around the hearthstone, as the central figure in a circle cemented by love and confidence. In that home circle, where the happiness of each was the desire of all, he found rest and recreation. His wife was helpful by her sympathy and advice. She was a charitable woman, contributing her full share to the support of the church and worthy benevolent objects in the community. She supplemented and made complete the home life of a happy family.

THOMAS E. GARVIN (A Contemporary Sketch)

Hon. Thomas Edgar Garvin has been a resident of Evansville for half a century. Of Scotch-Irish extraction, he was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1825. His parents were John and Providence Garvin, names that almost might identify them as Puritans. At the age of fourteen he entered Mount St. Mary's college at Emmettsburg, Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1844 on completion of the regular course of study. Impressed with the greater opportunities and superior advantages of a residence in the West, while yet a boy, he came to Indiana and located in Evansville, when nineteen years of age. He became not simply a spectator of the remarkable progress of his section of the state but thoroughly identified with it. He was not only a witness of the growth of Evansville from a straggling frontier town to the second city of the state, to population, commercial and industrial prosperity, but contributed largely to that growth and prosperity. He chose the profession of law early and entered upon a study of its text-books in the office of Conrad Baker, then a most capable lawyer, afterwards elected lieutenant-governor and governor of the state. Without an inheritance of wealth or the

necessary means to pay expenses while pursuing his studies, he engaged to teach in the public schools. It is a historical fact that very many great men have made teaching a means to other ends. The emoluments of a Hoosier schoolmaster have enabled many a man to lay the foundation for success in law; and the benefit derived is not limited by the salary paid for such employment. The preparation required for teaching, the discipline incident to self-control, the study of mental phenomena, the methodical presentation of the facts and principles of science, so that they may be grasped and comprehended by the youth—all contribute to the development of the teacher's faculties and enlarge his capacity for usefulness and achievement in other fields. Mr. Garvin is doubtless a better lawyer on account of his early experiences as a school-teacher. It is an epoch that contributes to the pleasures of memory and to the higher qualifications for success in any calling. He was admitted to practice in 1846, after examination by two circuit judges, James Lockhard and John Law. It was before the era of the new constitution. Some other qualification was required for a lawyer besides good moral character. He at once formed a partnership with Governor Baker, which was continued with pleasure and profit for a period of fourteen years. The firm of Baker and Garvin enjoyed a wide popularity and a lucrative practice. No firm in southern Indiana had employment in more important cases and none were more capable of protecting the interest of clients. In 1862 he was elected as a Democrat to represent Vanderburgh county in the legislature, and was a member during one of the most exciting and interesting sessions in the history of the state, serving his party with commendable zeal, his constituents with entire fidelity, according to his views of duty and obligation. He was one of the charter stockholders in the First National bank of Evansville, and has for many years been which had graduated him thirty years before, conferred upon him the director of the same institution. In 1876 Mount St. Mary's college, which had graduated him thirty years before conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. It was an honor worthily bestowed because of his ability as a lawyer, his love of literature and his character as a man. For the past ten years his chief legal employment has been in matters pertaining to real estate, and he has established a high reputation as a title lawyer. His certificate as to the correctness of an abstract is accepted as an absolute guarantee of title. He was one of the original board of trustees of the Willard library and has continuously manifested a lively interest in its affairs. As an officer he has been active in extending its benefits in the community. During his professional engagements and business pursuits he has found time for the gratification of a literary taste. His researches along the lines of natural history especially have been extended and thorough. He was married November 11, 1849, at Penn Yan, New York, to Miss Cornelia Morris, a worthy descendant of the Morristown, New Jersey, family of that name noted in the annals of the revolution. Judge Garvin is a remarkable man. Having attained the mature age of three-score and ten years he is hale and strong, with the promise of many

years of useful activity. His physical strength is equaled by his intellectual vigor, and neither of these excels the keenness of his commercial acumen. His memory is marvelously retentive and serviceable, holding in store available for immediate use a vast fund of information, statistical and otherwise, for which other men would be obliged to search the records. His knowledge is full and accurate as to the transfers of property and the financial condition, resources and solvency of nearly all the individuals, firms and corporations of the county. In strength and quality of intellect, knowledge of the classics, breadth of acquired information, comprehensive acquaintance with literature and knowledge of jurisprudence, he is not only fully equipped for the practice of law, but also admirably qualified for the duties of a college president. He is an omnivorous reader of historical and scientific works, as well as current literature and newspapers. He is also a concise, forceful, entertaining writer. He was a commissioner for the state of Indiana at the Centennial exposition in 1876, and one of the national commissioners to the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. He performed much of the necessary work in connection with the creditable exhibits from his state. He is modest, rather inclined to disparage himself than to speak his own praise or mention his own achievements. Mr. Garvin is the oldest lawyer in continuous practice at the Evansville bar. In his person the old and the new are united. He has not forgotten the deferential politeness of the old school, with its high sense of professional honor and punctilious methods; though he is well up in the more strictly business methods and commercial practice that prevails at the present time. He has long been regarded a safe counselor as well as an able advocate. His ability and conscientiousness in the law have secured and held the respect of the profession. His general information, progressive ideas and character for integrity make him a useful citizen and a successful political leader. His modest bearing and genuine worth have won a retinue of devoted friends and determined his status as one of the first men in the community.

SAMUEL BAYARD (A Contemporary Sketch)

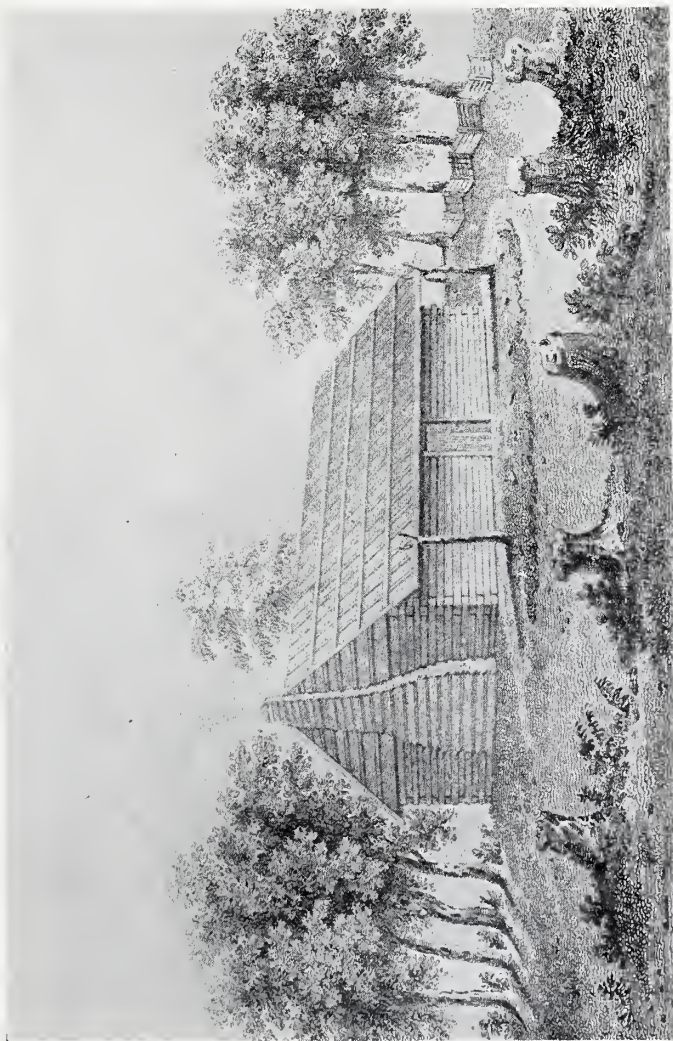
Samuel Bayard, president of the Old National Bank of Evansville, was born at Vincennes, Indiana. His parents were John F. Bayard, a native of France, who immigrated to Indiana at an early day, and Mary Ann Boneau, a native of Vincennes, the oldest town within the borders of the state, whose first white settlers were French. His education was the best that could be obtained in the public and private schools of that educational town. His first employment for wages was in the capacity of deputy in the office of clerk of the circuit court, a position which he filled acceptably for three years. He resigned to accept a clerkship in the Evansville branch of the State Bank of Indiana in 1851. He soon developed a genius for banking and a remarkable aptitude for the details of the business. Two months after his first connection with the institution he was promoted to the more responsible position of teller, and discharged the duties connected with that office until the affairs of the bank were closed in 1857, by a

change of the banking system of the state. It was succeeded by the branch at Evansville of the Bank of the State of Indiana. Upon the organization of this bank Mr. Bayard was appointed cashier, and occupied the position continuously until the law of congress enacted during the war ushered in the era of national banking, when the state institution was succeeded by the Evansville National Bank, of which he was chosen cashier. After two years' service he was elected vice-president, in 1867, and in that position really had the executive management of the bank. In 1876 he was elected president, and has held the presidency of that bank and its successor, the "Old National," which he organized, down to the present time. The bank has long been one of the soundest and most successful fiscal institutions in the state, a condition due in a very large degree to the judicious and able management of its chief executive officer. Its capital and surplus exceed a million dollars. Mr. Bayard's activity was not exhausted by a single enterprise or expended in one bank. His knowledge of finance was broad enough to warrant his official connection with other institutions and banks in which he made investments. In 1864 he assisted in organizing the firm of W. J. Lowry & Co., for the banking business, and retained an interest in the firm, which had very high standing and credit for many years. He aided materially in organizing the German National Bank of Evansville, was one of its stockholders and a member of its board of directors. His advice was invaluable during the preliminary stages of organization until it was firmly established. He was elected a director of the Evansville, Carmi and Paducah railroad company in 1870, a corporation which was afterwards consolidated with the St. Louis and Southwestern and became part of the Louisville and Nashville system. While serving on the directory he was a member of the executive committee, which was really a board of control charged with the management of the company's business. He was a stockholder, one of six holding a controlling interest in the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad, and served on its board of directors. He was one of a number of enterprising citizens that formed the Evansville Library Association, and contributed liberally of his means to the support of a circulating library. He was active in promoting the interests of the association, was its first treasurer, and afterwards president. He was entrusted with the important commission of selecting the first collection of books for the library, and went to Cincinnati in person to make the purchases. A man of his energy and activity could not be a "dead-head" in any enterprise with which his name was connected. He is a working member of decided influence in all the corporations selected for his investments and organized by his assistance. His advice is sought and his judgment regarded by his colleagues. His long experience and successful management of financial corporations, his carefulness as to all details; his prudence and conservatism lend unusual weight to his counsel in all monetary affairs. His capacity for work appears to be unlimited, as the hours devoted daily to his enterprises are scarcely shorter now than they were forty years ago when he was employed to work for others. For twenty-five years he

has been a stockholder of the Evansville gas company, now the Evansville gas and electric light company, of which he is treasurer and the largest stockholder. The qualities of mind and personal characteristics that have contributed to his remarkable success are a taste for financial affairs, which amounts to instinct or genius, capacity for organizing and keeping track of details. These are supplemented by any agreeable manner and high commercial integrity. He is eminently practical, rather than fond of display. He is regarded by able critics, familiar with his methods and his successes, as one of the foremost financiers of this country, a man fitted for the exalted position of secretary of the treasury of the United States. His activities have been exerted in business rather than politics, though he takes an interest in public affairs and espouses the principles of the Republican party. The Old National bank, of which he is president, and which he reorganized as the successor of the Evansville National bank, has a history running back more than half a century. It is the outgrowth of a little bank organized as one of the beneficent forces in the business of that section of the state and country. By the consummate skill exhibited in the management of financial institutions with which he has been officially connected he has naturally acquired a large fortune. His judgment may safely be trusted in matters of investment. He is called by men who know him "a born banker," and "ideal banker," one who can say "no" to his best friend asking for support of a scheme not fully approved by his practical judgment. When not occupied with his personal business and that of the several corporations with which he is connected Mr. Bayard finds delightful recreation among his books. He has perhaps the largest private library in the state, containing a large number of rare and valuable books, whose systematic collection has occupied many years. Additions are made to the library from time to time of such volumes as are suggested by his reading and study. He was married March 6, 1867, to Miss Mattie J. Orr, daughter of the late Samuel Orr, a prominent and influential citizen of Evansville. She is a lady of the highest character, regarded for the estimable qualities of her mind and heart. She is active in charitable work and a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Bayard is an attendant upon its services, and therefore a member of the congregation, but not a communicant of the church. He entertains a high regard for christianity and the organized agencies for its maintenance and propagation.

JOHN INGLE

One of the names most illustrious in the annals of Evansville is John Ingle. It has been borne with honor by representatives of a family there for more than three score and ten years, passing down through three generations. John Ingle (the first) arrived at Evansville direct from England, the first of August, 1818, only two years after Indiana had taken the vows of statehood. He had led a pastoral life beyond the sea during the thirty years of his existence, having been born at Somersham, Huntingdon county, in 1788. He had been thrifty in his farming and surrounded himself with the comforts of



INGLE'S LOG HOUSE

life, which were swept away by the fortunes of war with the great Napoleon. With faith in the United States of America, and love for her free institutions, he came to begin life anew in a land where all have an equal chance of contesting for the prizes of life. He soon bought a farm in Vanderburgh county and settled down to the quiet, peaceful life of a farmer, establishing a country seat which for many years has been locally celebrated as Inglefield. The latchstring of his humble cabin hung out for the wayfaring, and the genuine hospitality of the pioneer was dispensed within. It was the home of the itinerant and the abode of peace. Forty-five years he kept the country post-office, after his appointment under President Monroe, without molestation by the spoilsman or demand for his resignation on account of offensive partisanship. At the ripe age of eighty-six he was gathered to his fathers, leaving to his heirs the priceless heritage of a good name and to the community the impress of an upright life, guided by a firm purpose. He brought with him from the mother country a son, a lad only six and a half years old, born at the place of his own birth, January 12, 1812, who before coming over the ocean had not enjoyed the advantages of a modern kindergarten, but had spent a year in a "Dame School" of England. This lad was John Ingle, Jr., eldest son of John Ingle. He attended the public schools and read the carefully selected books in his father's little library, by firelight, while the wolves howled a requiem in the woods adjoining the cabin. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade and made his way south as a journey-man, working at Vicksburg and New Orleans; thence shipped to Philadelphia as a steerage passenger. While seeking work of the Quakers he attracted attention, in his suit of Kentucky jeans and hog-skin cap. Having secured employment he worked ten hours a day at manual labor and read law the rest of the time in the office of the great lawyer, Thomas Armstrong, with George R. Graham, subsequently editor of Graham's Magazine, and Charles J. Peterson, founder of Peterson's Magazine, as fellow students. In the debating society which he joined while reading law, presided over by his preceptor, he became noted for his skill in defense of the unpopular side of questions discussed. In March, 1838, after three years of preparation, he was admitted to practice and opened an office in Evansville, in partnership with Hon. James Lockhart, which was dissolved at the end of one year. Subsequently he was associated in partnership with Charles L. Battell. He soon took a leading position at the bar and became a partner of H. E. Wheeler in 1846, Asa Iglehart being admitted to the firm three years later. In 1850 Mr. Ingle abandoned the practice of law for large commercial enterprises. He became connected with the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad when it was only a weak undertaking, breathed into it the spirit of his energy and ambition, and it became a living success. The country was comparatively new and the citizens poor; railroad building was in its infancy in the west and the wisest financiering was required to secure funds. Mr. Ingle possessed in an eminent degree the qualities essential to build, establish, equip and manage an enterprise of such magnitude, under such unpromising

conditions. His shrewdness as a financier secured the funds necessary to carry the construction forward to completion. His capacity as superintendent, and ability as president, of the company, elevated the road to the plan of dividend-paying property. He continued in the presidency of the company until 1873, when he resigned on account of failing health, and died two years later. With rare foresight and good judgment he organized the firm of John Ingle & Co., in 1866, for the purpose of mining and dealing in coal. It was the beginning of the mining industry in the state of Indiana, which in a few years grew to prodigious proportions. The business of this firm under the capable management of the third John Ingle, son of the man who organized it, as head of the firm has become extensive, and the limit has not been reached. The company owns several hundred acres of coal lands adjoining the city of Evansville, on which the Ingleside mine is situated—a mine that produces fifteen hundred thousand bushels of coal annually and pays the miners \$55,000 in wages. John Ingle, Jr., married at Madison, Indiana, in 1842, Miss Isabella C. Davidson, whose father, William Davidson, was a native of Scotland, and she became the mother of his seven children. To enumerate his virtues and refer by name to all the enterprises to which his name gave prestige and success would fill a pretentious volume, requiring a space which far exceeds the limits available for this sketch. He was the first president of the Evansville library association, organized in 1855, and served as president and director for twenty years. His patriotism during the war was active, earnest, intense. He was one of the men who held up the hands of the war governor; one of the few in whose counsel the governor implicitly trusted and on whom he relied in times of greatest peril to the state. During his residence of nearly sixty years in Evansville his life was interwoven with the corporate existence of the city and worn out in promoting the welfare of the people, by developing the resources of the country and improving the conditions of commerce. His career is a worthy example for the young. It emphasizes these attributes of character which *command* universal respect and secure the highest success. He had small opportunity in boyhood for acquiring education, and yet he was broadly educated. He applied himself assiduously to the study of men and conditions; to gaining a knowledge of things and their relations to one another. His industry was unremitting. He was faithful in every relation, true to himself, to society and to official obligations. It is a maxim that he is most successful in life who makes the best use of his opportunities. According to that standard, John Ingle, Jr., achieved the highest possible measure of success. He came to the rescue of a struggling enterprise, when the city was poor and the resources of the men who had begun the undertaking were exhausted; by his energy, persistence and fidelity he completed the railroad and managed its affairs with superior skill during all the years of his executive control. No other road in the country enjoyed such immunity from accident. He received the loyal support and sincere affection of his subordinates. He carried his conscience and religion into his administration and gave to employes

their Sunday for rest and the privileges of the church, while other railroads were operating as on other days. As a citizen he was always liberal and public-spirited, favoring and promoting every undertaking for the betterment of society. He was a man capable of accomplishing great achievements, and yet he was as faithful in the little things of life as in the larger responsibilities. He was steadfast to conviction a stranger to duplicity. As a lawyer he displayed great ability, industry and integrity. He was courteous to his associates, true to his clients, just to all. As a Christian he exemplified in his life the principles which he professed; he was an active, liberal member of the church, a zealous superintendent of the Sunday school. He was an aggressive Christian, as ready to lead an assault on the fortresses of wickedness as to stand for the defense of truth. In his home life the lovable qualities of his character were exhibited. It was there he displayed a gentleness and tenderness, a cheerfulness and buoyancy that made him the idol of the family circle. It was there he ruled by love. The cares of business were left in his office, and his energy was renewed by the inspiring confidences and genuine affection in a home characterized by the most gracious Christian hospitality. The charm of his life was its faith, purity and trustfulness. Following is a tribute to his memory, written by his early and constant friend, George R. Graham, editor of *Graham's Magazine*:

"Our friendship was of forty years standing, and although I was prepared to hear of his death at any time, the fact comes to me as a shock, for still I had hopes that his vigorous constitution would resist the assault of disease, and that I might yet see him in the flesh and receive once more the grasp of his hand. The testimonials to his worth were well deserved. His was a nature to attach men to him, and to justify the most perfect trust and the fondest regard. His friendships were as true as steel, and his constancy never swerved in sunshine or in storm. When such men are struck down by death, we realize the truth of the poet's line: "'Tis the survivor dies.' I feel that a great gap has been made in the circle of my affection by his departure, and throw a flower upon his grave fragrant with many sweet memories. My intimacy with him in his younger days, when he studied law in Philadelphia, was of the closest and tenderest kind, and the friendship then commenced never lost its holding. Of all the students in the office, Mr. Ingle was the best read in law; to a conscientious devotion to that study he owed his rise in the world, and to its teaching something of his life, which, adorned by the highest Christian graces, made his friendship honest, sincere and reliable. I placed the most secure trust in his honor, in his manliness and truthfulness of character, and I feel in his departure that life has less to live for and enjoy."

JOHN GILBERT (A Contemporary Sketch)

Captain John Gilbert, of Evansville, has for many years been one of the substantial and successful business men of the Ohio Valley. A native of Pennsylvania, he came West in 1836, at the age of eighteen years, and located in southern Illinois. For twenty-five years he was

a country merchant, bartering the articles kept in a general store for all the products of a new country and selling comparatively few goods for cash. It required skill and tact and patience and sagacity to carry on a business of exchange safely and profitably at such a time, under such conditions. The man who was able to build up and hold a trade, and reach the markets with produce taken as the price of merchandise, was qualified for business on a large scale. He began at a time when it was necessary to float the products of the western settlements down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers on flat boats, to the markets of the south, of which New Orleans was chief. He continued to carry on river commerce successfully, by steamboat, in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers during the period of the rebellion. At the present time he is president and managing owner of a daily packet line carrying the United States mail between Evansville, Indiana, Paducah, Kentucky, and Cairo, Illinois, a route two hundred miles in length. He is president of the John Gilbert dry goods company, one of the largest houses of its class in the Ohio valley. His financial and commercial instinct and ability are further evidenced by his career as a banker. For many years he has been the senior partner in the firm of John Gilber, Jr. & Co., a banking house at Golconda, Illinois, which has enjoyed the public confidence, and a very profitable business patronage. In 1874 he became a director of the Merchant's National Bank of Evansville, and subsequently was appointed its vice-president and manager, continuing in that relation until the expiration of the bank's charter, in 1885, when it went into liquidation. Under his judicious management the bank was so prosperous that the final dividends exceeded the expectations of its shareholders and were therefore very gratifying. When the affairs of the Merchant's had been satisfactorily closed he was elected a director of the old National Bank of Evansville, and at the same time was chosen vice-president. His official relations with this bank have continued unbroken to the present time. The young man of to-day imperfectly apprehends the broad and varied experiences of a business life in the west extending over a period of sixty years. Captain Gilbert is one of the remnant of old merchants that connect the ginseng and coonskin age of traffic with the cash and discount system of the present, by continuity in the mercantile pursuit, which has been constantly progressive. His experience covers the frontier country store, which bartered calico, bullets and molasses for eggs, furs and beeswax; and it has covered all the intermediate period to the great department store of the present. It began before the chartering and equipment of common carriers, when every successful merchant in the new west provided his own means of transportation on the natural waterways to the commercial cities and the sea. It has continued until the consumption occasioned by the establishment of manufactories and the opening up of varied industries has enlarged the home market, and the fast freight lines send their cars on side-tracks to every man's warehouse for his surplus. Captain Gilbert in his varied business experience and unbroken line of successes, is a conspicuous example of the best type of the pioneer merchant—one who has the capacity for ex-

pansion and growth equal to the development of the country and the progressive methods of business. He had the courage to manage a line of steamboats for commercial purposes, in time of war, in the enemy's country, when danger from land batteries multiplied the ordinary risk of river navigation. He advanced continuously in merchandising from the small country store to the head and control of the largest dry goods house in the state of Indiana. He has achieved prominence as a banker by familiarity with the principles of finance and the prudential management of fiscal institutions. His wide influence as a citizen is the natural outgrowth of confidence in his ability, integrity and sound judgment, a confidence that is well founded and has never been abused.

EVANSVILLE—LAMASCO

By Dr. Wm. A. Fritsch

American cities grow from the surrounding country, as in our present time Independence was taken in by Evansville and Howell now is a part of our city. In the morning of our centennial city, it was somewhat different, then Evansville had a twin brother Lamasco by name and the two united, thus eliminating the dividing line, which now is Division Street.

Law, McCall and Scott laid out Lamasco, which derived its name from them, taking the first two or three letters of the names, belonging to these pioneers. Judge John Law was a well known lawyer, he came to Vincennes from the East in 1819 and later moved to Lamasco, where he lived in a substantial frame house on the corner of Franklin Street and Second Avenue. John Law was congressman of the first Indiana district during the troublesome times of our civil war; he is also a pioneer historian of this section of the state, having written a pamphlet on the early times of Vincennes. These three men took a great interest in Lamasco and in 1838 they gave three lots on Illinois street south side, between 3d and 4th Avenue to the Trinity Lutheran church, with the understanding, that the congregation within a year build a church thereon. This church was built for 300 dollars by Gottlieb Bippus a successful carpenter from Holtzhausen, Germany, who had a house and work shop on E. 4th Avenue near Illinois Street. Around this church many new comers from the old country settled, among them a few may be named. With Gottlieb Bippus came his brother George, children of the old pioneer carpenter are still living on the corner of 4th avenue and Illinois St., near the home of their parents and grandchildren are building houses in Evansville and Lamasco at the present time; then there were the Umbachs, Beyers, Kochs, Hens, Bauers, Schneiders. Their first preacher being Rev. Grashof, then came Rev. Saupert, who for many years was pastor and teacher of the congregation until the present venerable Rev. Chas. A. Frank, was installed as pastor. The congregation is a flourishing one, now having a splendid brick church, a fine parsonage and also a good school where beside the English language, the mother tongue is also taught. Since the civil war this church has received many new mem-

bers, from the German settlement in Scott township there came to the city Congressman J. W. Boehne and Mayor Benjamin Bosse with relatives. On the corner of Fulton Ave. and Ohio street lived John A. Reitz, who came 1836 to Lamasco from Dorlar in Westphalia, Germany and in 1845 established with his brother Clemens the first saw mill on Pigeon Creek, 7th Avenue. Later on John A. bought out Clemens and after his death, the mill came in possession of his son Francis, who was born in Lamasco 1841 and is still owner of this property and President of the City National Bank.

On the corner of Fulton Avenue and Illinois street William Rahm senior built a store and dwelling; he came to Evansville-Lamasco March 1, 1849 from Huekeswagen, a manufacturing town in Rheinpreussen with his wife and their seven children. An active and able man, he established a store of general merchandise and was successful in business. He was the first importer of woolen goods and hardware in Evansville from the old country and the people in the city, the farmers in the country were glad to get the articles, to which they had been accustomed. The trustees of Lamasco at this time built on Franklin street in Law's park a two story brickhouse, which had a councilroom and school rooms; the boys studied in a room on the lower floor and the girls studied upstairs. Brownson and Mr. Avoy were the teachers; they kept order and educated the children, some of them are still living and they speak well of their teachers. William Rahm, later a state senator. Ed Law, son of Judge Law, Hulda Rahm, the well known teacher in our public schools, John Decker Bauer and many others went to school here. A man, good to Lamasco's immigrants was Willard Carpenter, who built Willard Library and when he was prospecting building the Straight Line R. R. to Indianapolis, the Lamasco people subscribed a good sum, toward it. The writer remembers, when he settled in Lamasco and built a house, Evansville once taxed her citizens for the subscription to the Straight Line R. R. but the Treasurer had to pay back part of the money, when it was proven that Lamasco had paid the promised obligation before joining Evansville.

When Evansville and Lamasco had prospered together and become one city, more churches were built by German-Americans near Lamasco city, where most of them were living. Zions church on lower 5th street with school house became the house of God for the Evangelic-Lutherans; Wm. Rahm and family, Christian Decker and sons, Hinspeter and son Louis, who came to Evansville by way of the Wash-Erie canal, Stahlschmidt and others listened to the venerable Christian Schrenck and other teachers of the present time. Another church built at this time was St. Johns Evangelic church on lower 3d Street. William Heilman, a manufacturer and congressman of the first Indiana district, N. Bennighof of the banker, Carl Wilde the dentist, John Laval the druggist, Carl and Fred Lauenstein, editors of the Democrat, Phillip Klein, Henry Schminke our present county commissioner were among them, to attend this church and listened to Rev. Christian Runck a very able pastor. On third street not far from St.

John's is also the Trinity catholic church; it was served in the first years by Father Kutassy from Austria-Hungaria, a good, tolerant old pastor. Out of the large congregation a few may be mentioned here: John A. Reitz and his many relatives belonged to it, Francis Reitz and our old honest county commissioner, Alexander Hoing and family, J. Hermann, Jos. Schaeffer and many others. The German Methodist Church is on the same square, it would be a pleasure to write the histories of these and other newer churches, for in an article like this it is impossible to do justice to all.

The old pioneers saw hard times; the cutting of trees, uprooting of the ground, standing water on the undrained farms, all this brought on much sickness; it seems, whenever the people destroy nature, vengeance is brought upon them. There prevailed in those times intermittent fevers, dumb ague and milk sickness, a dangerous and somewhat unknown disease. Among the physicians, who administered to the sick were some from the old country, one of the oldest doctors was Francis Muehlhausen, who came 1839 to America from Hessen-Darmstadt; soon after his arrival he moved to Lamasco and had his office on E. Fulton Avenue, between Ohio and Pennsylvania streets, where he was very busy in his practice. Dr. Louis Fritsch from Paderborn, Westphalia came to America in the forties and settled down in Evansville in 1849, a well educated physician he opened an office corner 7th and Division streets acquiring a good practice. Dr. Wulkopand Dekress came soon after, they with their American college, Drs. Walker, Casselberry, Bray, Byford had at that time already organized a medical association, and soon after a medical college was started. The question has often been raised, where did these new settlers all come from and why did they come here to Lamasco-Evansville. The reader will remember, that in the year 1814 the Harmonites under father George Rapp founded a flourishing colony on the Wabash river and called it New Harmony; writers and papers published glowing reports about this village and it became known all over the world. Others were not so satisfied and they wandered away, some of these settling in Vanderburgh Co. and Evansville. We became well acquainted with one of them John Christofer Stoesser, who afterward called himself Staser. He was a real estate agent spoke English and German and helped the immigrants and new comers, to get land and farms. Staser as he was known here had several children, boys and girls; one Staser is living near Newburg, Clinton Staser a lawyer in the state of Washington, one daughter widow of Lauer a former postmaster of Evansville now living 1004 Powell Avenue. Another man, who brought many Germans to this section of the state, was pastor Toelke; he preached in Evansville and was the founder of Bethlehem in Knox County, near Vincennes. When he returned to his native country he spoke in Elberfeld-Barmen and the Wapperta in praising language about this new country and he wrote a pamphlet "Die Morgenröthe des Westens" (Aurora of the West), which was much read at that time and brought many people to our shores. Some of these coming from New Orleans to Evansville, went to Bethlehem in Knox county to look around, as

did Wm. Rahm Sen. but not being satisfied returned to Evansville and made this their home and the home of their children. They loved this city; in good and hard times they worked for the best of Evansville, the birthplace of their children and the living rejoice in being able to help celebrate the 100th mile stone in the history of Evansville on the Ohio.

LATER EVANSVILLE

Prior to the year 1850, Evansville had a population of over 3,000 people, was the largest city in Southwestern Indiana and continued to give evidence as it had from its beginning that it was to become the metropolis of a large territory.

From the decade 1850-60, the city's history is interesting in that it shows the achievements of the community as a unified whole, rather than a collection of individuals. In that decade, preceding which the village of Lamasco was taken into the city, and Evansville received its city charter, the population made an unprecedented increase, the number of its inhabitants growing from 3,235 in 1850 to 11,484 ten years later. The next ten years saw an even greater increase, the population in 1870 having been 21,830. In 1880, the government census showed 29,280 population, and in 1890 the city had swelled its total to 50,756, an increase of nearly seventy per cent. in ten years. In 1900 the population stood at 59,007, in 1910 at 69,647, in 1920 at 85,255, and it is estimated that now (1923) there are approximately 95,000 people living in the city of Evansville. It will be noticed from the foregoing figures that the growth has been steady and rapid. Evansville has never been known as a boom town, and its growth has consequently been safe and healthy, business men having been always warranted in investing capital in Evansville enterprises.

Evansville was incorporated as a town in 1819, and remained such until it was granted a city charter by a special act of the Indiana Legislature in January, 1847. The council appointed James G. Jones its first mayor, and he assumed the duties of office April 12, 1847. He continued in office until 1853, when he was succeeded by John S. Hopkins who held the office of mayor for the next three years. John Hewson was then chief executive of the city for a like period, and he was succeeded by John S. Hopkins who held the office of mayor for the next three years. John Hewson was then chief executive of the city for a like period, and he was succeeded by William Baker, a brother of Gov. Conrad Baker, who was mayor of the city from 1859-68. He was followed in office by William H. Walker, but Mr. Walker died in 1870, the second year of his term, and Eccles G. Van Riper was appointed to the vacancy thus created. In the same year, 1870, a special election was held to fill the office of mayor, and William Baker was again chosen, serving until his death in 1872. Charles H. Butterfield was mayor from 1872-74, and John J. Kleiner from 1874 to 1880. Thomas C. Bridwell served next for six years, and he was followed by John Dannetell, whose term covered the years 1886-89. N. M. Goodlett held the mayoralty from 1889-92, and A. C. Hawkins from 1892-98. A special charter was granted March 3, 1893, a charter amended March 11, 1895, under which the city was then operated.

This charter had the effect of making the mayor responsible in a higher degree for the administration of the city's affairs, and made his appointees directly answerable to him for their acts. William M. Aiken was mayor during the year 1898, and Charles Covert, from 1899 to 1904, a period of five years. John W. Boehne, to whose administration the city owes much, came into the office in 1904 and served all but nine months of six years, the last nine months being administered by John J. Nolan who filled Mayor Boehne's unexpired term when that gentleman took his seat in the national House of Representatives from this district. Charles Heilman discharged the duties of mayor of the city from 1910 to 1916, and then came Benjamin Bosse, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere, and who, more than any other one man in the office of mayor, worked wonders for the city of Evansville. Endowed with terrific driving force, broad vision, a striking personality, and the ability to "put things over," the impress of his influence is large upon the community. The city is replete with public works of large scope which found their conception in the brain of Mayor Bosse. He served two full terms as mayor, from 1916 to 1922, was elected to a third term, almost against his will, but was taken by death on April 4, 1922, almost at the beginning of his last term. In his death the city sustained a great blow. He was succeeded by William H. Elmendorf, the present mayor, who has carried out the plans of his lamented predecessor with marked ability.

Under its succession of mayors, in the selection of which the city has been fortunate, the development of the city has been aided and stimulated by the many progressive acts of the various administrations. With the growth of the city public utility corporations made their appearance, even as early as 1852, when the Evansville Gas Works received its charter. This first concern of its kind was capitalized at \$50,000, and its first officers were Clarence J. Keats, president; and John J. Chandler, secretary. For over thirty years this company supplied the city with heat and light, extending its operations and equipment with the growth of the city. In 1884, the first electric light plant was chartered, and this was soon consolidated with the Gas Works under the name of the Evansville Gas and Electric Light Company. Its first officers were: F. J. Reitz, president; R. K. Dunkerson, vice-president; Samuel Bayard, treasurer; and Thomas E. Garvin, William Heilman and the above officers as the board of directors. This public utility has served the community well, keeping its plant modernized and of sufficient capacity always to care for the wants of the city. The street railway system has grown from a horse-car proposition to a highly efficient electric system which ramifies all parts of the city. That its excellent service and low fares have been consistently kept is due in large measure to the careful scrutiny of the affairs of the utility by the citizenry in general, on one occasion, at least, the system having been saved from the clutches of unscrupulous speculators by the timely and effective action of the public, aroused by its leaders.

The city government is divided into several departments. The executive department is the mayor, while the legislative department is the city council, composed of a member from each of the eight wards in the city and four members-at-large. The council has a president and vice-president, chosen from the council, and a clerk and deputy clerk. Other departments of the government are finance, sinking fund commission, law, public works, public safety, health, water works, buildings, a food inspector, milk inspector, city sealer, a department of parks, the school board, and the city plan commission.

A few facts gleaned from the latest report of the city administration, that for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1922, serve to show the duties of the various departments, and the work that is being done by each.

The finance department has, as its name signifies, charge of the monetary affairs of the entire city. The finances of the city are in a fairly healthy condition, a balance of \$134,000 showing at the end of the above year. The department disbursed during the year, including public improvement funds, about one and three-quarter million dollars.

The sinking fund commission retired \$15,000 of city bonds, and had in the fund at the end of the year \$64,824.34. New issues were made totaling \$440,000, and the total funded debt at this time is \$1,968,700.00.

The department of public works has charge of the construction and repair of streets, alleys, sidewalks and sewers, and takes care of street repairs, street cleaning, garbage disposal and public buildings. There is in process of construction at this time an addition to the city hall, which will relieve the great congestion felt in the present building. This addition would have been started during the past year if the old police station had not been occupied by the blind. Arrangements have been made to use the Twelfth Avenue school building in the west side of the city for these unfortunates. The problem of garbage disposal is one that now is a matter of great concern to this department. Formerly, that is from 1916, the garbage was collected by the Interstate Rendering Company at a price of \$15,000 per year, but the high cost of operation combined with the low market on hides and grease to make the business unprofitable, and it became necessary for the department to take over garbage collection. Attempts were made to let other contracts, but the bids were so high, the best having been for \$28,600 a year, that the department decided to take charge of the work itself. All bids were rejected, and the cost to the city under the new management, including new equipment and payments made to the Interstate Rendering Co. up to the time contract was forfeited in June, 1922, was approximately \$22,000.

The department of public safety has control of the two most important branches of municipal protection, fire and police. The fire department is governed by a chief and assistant chief. There are 124 firemen, 110 fire alarm stations and 13 motor-drawn vehicles. This apparatus is of the most modern type, and compares with any city twice the size of Evansville. Water pressure is excellent, being fifty

pounds for domestic use and 100 pounds for fire department purposes. The loss from fire has been exceedingly small. At the present time Evansville is a third-class city in point of insurance rates, but as soon as the new building code goes into effect it will be a second class city. This change in rate should take place before the end of 1923. The police department has been met with an ever increasing burden during the past few years—the burden of traffic handling. The increase in city street traffic that has come with the automobile has been enormous, and the problem of keeping the great streams of vehicles moving smoothly through streets which are now hardly adequate to the traffic, is one that has harrassed the police department for years. Several plans have been tried, but the problem is still not completely solved. The police force is well organized under a chief. There are 88 men in the various departments.

The legal department, a city attorney and city judge, represents the city in all court matters in which it is involved. There has been but one judgment rendered on the verdict of a jury against the city of Evansville during the past decade, a fact which speaks sufficiently for the ability of the legal department.

The water works department has in charge the supervision and operation of the city water works, one of the most important duties of the administration. The water works is owned and operated by the city. The source of supply is the Ohio river. The works is equipped with a high pressure system, and the water is purified by gravity type filtration. Engineers from all parts of the country have visited the filtration plant and have pronounced it one of the best in the country. 13,333 homes are supplied with city water, serving approximately 80,000 people. The storage capacity of the plant is two and a half million gallons. The consumption is about three million gallons a year, and there are about 150 miles of water mains laid in the city. Water rates are exceedingly low. Meterization of the service has just been completed under a contract awarded to the Gamon Meter Company. The Evansville Water Works is the only one in the middle west that is in class 1-A in the National Board of Fire Underwriters' rating.

The department of parks, one of the later developments in city government, is in control of the public parks and pools and play grounds. The park system of the city is one in which it justly takes pride. There are fourteen parks situated in all parts of the city, containing about 500 acres of land, and every school ground has a modern playground. There are six swimming pools, seven public tennis courts, a bathing beach on the Ohio river and a municipal golf course. Garvin park is a beautifully wooded plot of ninety acres, and is one of the landmarks of the state. It is equipped with playgrounds, tennis courts, a wading pool, a free swimming pool, and a lake, formed by throwing a dam across a natural ravine, is an ideal boating and skating place. A zoo has been started, which is of great educational value to the children of the city. At the entrance of this park is located Bosse Field, one of the finest athletic stadiums in the United States, built by the school board at a cost of \$75,000. The grand stand of this field has a seating

capacity of 8,000, and the field is the home of the Evansville Three I League baseball team. It is used by the schools for all athletic events. The river front for about a mile has been beautified by Sunset Park, containing about fifty acres. This park has a shelter house, and is a popular gathering place. Mesker Park, the gift of one of the citizens of the city, is equipped with shelter houses, ovens and playgrounds, making it an ideal picnic resort. The value of the playground feature can hardly be exaggerated. Authorities positively agree that juvenile crime in cities where supervised and directed play is in vogue has been reduced to a very noticeable degree. Seventy-five per cent. of the crime of the country is committed by youths under twenty years of age, but this condition is being changed by the playground movement. At the various playgrounds and pools of the city young men and women athletic instructors are employed during the summer months to direct and encourage the play. The work at the playgrounds consists of games and plays, story-telling for the younger children, volley-ball, baseball, quoits, croquet and other games. During the past summer (1922) the attendance at the playgrounds at Stanley Hall, Fulton, Centennial, Howard Roosa and Garvin Park was approximately 50,000, about half of which number was credited to the park. The attendance at the six pools, Bosse, West Side, Howell, B. T. Washington, Central high school and J. Artes, open from nine to thirteen weeks during the summer, was 106,484. Ten men and two women were employed at the pools.

The city plan commission, of which Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, one of the most widely-known women in Indiana on account of her housing reform work, has done some constructive work, but the nature of it is such that tangible results cannot be shown until all angles of civic authority, development and growth are analyzed and set out in plans, each phase in proper relation with every other phase.

A recapitulation of the comptrollers report for the year 1922 shows how much is now spent in the various departments of the municipal government.

	Appropriations	Expended	Balance
Department of Finance -----	\$248,944.48	\$242,637.34	\$ 6,307.14
Department of Law -----	3,800.00	3,455.96	354.04
Department of Public Works	403,656.12	245,823.57	157,832.55
Department of City Parks--	105,362.38	95,881.55	9,480.83
Department of Public Safety	441,846.64	421,630.72	20,215.92
Department of Health and Charities -----	54,530.28	43,444.62	11,085.66
	<hr/> \$1,258,139.90	<hr/> \$1,052,863.76	<hr/> \$205,276.14

The total assessed valuation of Evansville property is \$122,970,600 of which amount \$71,163,900 is real estate and \$51,806,700 is personal property. Real estate is assessed on 100% of the established market value, and the tax rate is \$2.22 per \$100.00.

The city is most fortunate in the matter of public libraries, it hav-

ing five principal libraries, Willard, Carnegie, City, East Side and Coliseum, the last located in the Memorial Coliseum, a beautiful building erected as a war memorial under Mayor Bosse. There are twelve branch libraries located in schools, nine in stores, laundries and hospitals. There is a total of 85,000 volumes in these libraries, and during the past year 528,222 loans were made, while 10,253 volumes were added in 1922. Formerly books for the student and the literary person were largely in the preponderance, but as more and more books of a practical nature, for the mechanic, the miner, the home maker, the salesman and the advertiser, have become available, the libraries have added them, and this more than anything else is the aim of the librarian—to supply the tools for right working, right living and right thinking.

Evansville is located in the center of a very productive agricultural district. From the fertile fields of the Ohio river valley comes a production of grains which is equalled in very few districts of central United States. To the north, where we have a more rolling land, we not only find an abundance of grains being produced, but large orchards of apples and peaches and numerous market gardens which produce garden vegetables during most of the year. In the outskirts of the city many large greenhouses are found which are engaged in the production of vegetables during the entire year. This district is not only a great grain producing district, but produces thousands of dollars' worth of live stock, each year. Besides being a dairy section, many of the farmers are engaged in the raising of swine, some in sheep, and in the past few years poultry has become one of the leading industries of the farming sections.

In addition to the agricultural wealth surrounding the city, which has an area of ten and one-half square miles, the natural resources in the vicinity of the city are many. Thirty-three million tons of coal are produced annually within a radius of fifty miles of the city, and there are 496,000 acres of undeveloped coal lands within this fifty mile area capable of producing \$2,250,000,000 tons of coal. There are 152 mines within this area, three of them being within the city limits. Fuel is consequently cheap and plentiful. Fluorspar, iron ore, limestone, molding sand, rock asphalt, sand and gravel and blue soapstone are all found in considerable quantities close to Evansville.

Considering these natural resources, agricultural wealth, beneficent climate and excellent rail and water transportation, it is natural that Evansville should have become a great manufacturing city. About three thousand articles are manufactured here, many of which are known the world over. The city is known everywhere on account of its furniture industry. Thirty-five factories are devoted to the making of furniture and stoves, having a combined output of \$25,000,000, their pay roll being one of the large factors in the industrial life of the city. Among the principal products manufactured here are auto bodies, awnings, beverages, bricks, brooms, buggies, chinaware, cigars, flour, furniture, headlights, mattresses, paint, plows, Railroad ties, sheet metal, stoves, tools, trucks, trunks and varnish. The largest cigar

factory under one roof in the world, the Fendrich plant, is in Evansville. Its product is sold throughout the country. The largest manufacturer of infants foods, the Mead Johnson company, is also located here, as is the largest individual furniture factory in the United States.

The distinctive characteristic of Evansville labor is that it is skilled and American, only 4% of its entire population being foreign born. There are 14,328 homes in Evansville, there being homes available for about 92% of the families, and about 70% of the people own their homes. Ownership of homes, high class skilled workers, abundant recreational features, steady employment and good wages are the reasons for Evansville being practically free from labor disturbances and disputes of a serious moment. 73.9% of the wage earners are male and 26.1% are female, engaged in lines as follows: manufacturing, 47.9 per cent; transportation, 09.0; trade 13.9; public service, 01.7; professional, 04.7; domestic, 10.0; clerical, 8.4; unclassified, 04.4.

The Chamber of Commerce of Evansville has done a great deal toward the commercial prosperity of the city. Originally organized many years ago as the Business Men's Association, this chamber has been instrumental in bringing here many of our leading industries. Information in regard to the city is furnished throughout the country, and the problems of the individual business men are analyzed for his help. Its membership is not limited to any group. Every manufacturer of note belongs; all leading retail stores are members and have their own bureau. The leading ministers of the city, including Jewish, Catholic and Protestant, all work for the Chamber of Commerce, and professional men and banking institutions are also affiliated with it. The development of the city in its century of existence is written in the achievements of organized business men.

BIOGRAPHICAL

Adam N. Adler, the proprietor of a flourishing grocery and meat market business at 230 East Delaware Street, Evansville, is one of the firmly established business men of the city. His connection with the grocery business started in his youth, and his long experience in this line has enabled him to build up a large and representative patronage in each of the communities in which his establishments have been located. Mr. Adler was born on a farm in Armstrong township, Vanderburgh county, February 21, 1874, and is a son of Nicholas and Margaret (Steckler) Adler. His father, who was born in Germany, November 23, 1836, came alone to the United States as a lad of fifteen years, and after spending some time at New Orleans, his landing-place, made his way to Indiana, where he applied his energies to farming. Eventually he became the owner of a valuable property in Armstrong township, and he is now retired from active labor and a resident of Vanderburgh county. Mrs. Adler, who was born in Germany, August 14, 1846, was one year old when brought to the United States, and died in March, 1888. Adam N. Adler attended public school in Armstrong township until reaching the age of twelve years, at which time he went with his parents to Haubstadt, Gibson county, where he attended the parochial school three years and the public high school two years. When he was about sixteen years of age he came to Evansville, and in January, 1890, he secured employment with the M. Lyon Clothing Company, at the corner of Third and Main Streets, in the capacity of clerk. After three months he resigned his position and entered the employ of Louis G. Kiefer, who conducted a grocery at the corner of Read and Virginia Streets, and in 1894 became identified as clerk with the grocery of Fred Weber, at First Avenue and Columbia. Mr. Adler remained in the employ of Mr. Weber until he embarked in the grocery business on his own account, October 21, 1899, at the corner of Fulton Avenue and Virginia, a location at which he remained for two years. He then moved to Fulton Avenue and Iowa, where he remained for ten years, and in October, 1911, came to his present location, at 230 East Delaware Street, where he soon built up a large and prosperous grocery business. In 1913, he added a meat market to his establishment, and now has one of the best patronized and most modern enterprises of its kind in the city. Mr. Adler has been represented in the grocery department of the Municipal Market ever since its inception in 1918. He belongs to the Retail Merchants Association and holds membership in the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of St. John, St. Henry's So-

ciety and the T. P. A. For thirty-four years he has been a member of St. Anthony's Catholic Church. February 21, 1900 Mr. Adler was united in marriage with Miss Lonie R. Emmert, of Haubstadt, Indiana, whose father was a carpenter of that city. Three children have come to this union: Neal, born February 17, 1901, who attended the parochial school of St. Anthony's parish, graduated from Porter's Business College in the class of 1916, and is now manager of his father's store; Leo A., born October 23, 1903, attended the parochial school, graduated after a two-year course from Lockyear's Business College, in 1918, and is now manager of his father's department at the Municipal Market; and Raymond N., born May 5, 1907, formerly a pupil in the parochial school, who is now attending the Catholic High School. The family home is located near his place of business on Delaware Street, and is a hospitable one, where good cheer abounds.

George F. Ahlering. The management of a large and important business in a thriving and growing city in itself pre-supposes the possession of something more than ordinary ability, and when linked with this is the capacity for the securing of successful results where before only failure had existed, it becomes a matter of certainty that the individual responsible is able and energetic. This statement applies in every particular to George F. Ahlering, president and manager of the Auto Tire and Rubber Company, of Evansville, formerly known as the Otto Tire Company. Mr. Ahlering was born at Evansville, October 2, 1887, and is a son of George B. and Anna N. (Yeager) Ahlering. His grandfather, Henry G. Ahlering, a native of Germany, immigrated to the United States in young manhood and first located at Cincinnati, leading out of which city he built the first turnpike road at a very early day. He then came to Evansville and established himself in the dry goods business at First and Water Streets, where he remained for many years. Later he was engaged in the lumber business and was thus occupied at the time of his death. George B. Ahlering was born November 1, 1854, at the present site of the fire house headquarters of Hose Company No. 1. He was engaged in the sawmill business, associated with Clements, Reitz & Sons, until his death at the age of sixty-six years. He and his worthy wife were the parents of the following children: George F.; Herbert L., who is deceased; Louis J., general storekeeper for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad at Danville, Illinois; Louise M., secretary and treasurer of the J. F. Sake & Company brokerage concern, Evansville; Leona, and Gertrude (Mrs. Paul H. Kuhn). George F. Ahlering attended St. Mary's parochial school and the public schools of Evansville, but it was necessary that he begin work early, as the family was large and the finances small. Accordingly, he took a position, at the age of fourteen years, as a messenger boy for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. Later he was promoted to the store room department and then to the accounting department, and thus, working his way up through the different departments,

learned the business thoroughly, and when he resigned, at the age of twenty-three years, was general accountant, quite a responsible position for so young a man. When he gave up railroading he joined the New York Life Insurance Company at Evansville, and remained therewith for ten years. While he was thus employed he became financially interested in the Auto Tire Company of Evansville, and became actively engaged in the enterprise. The business had been incorporated in 1920, with Mr. Ahlering in the vice-presidential position, but in June, 1922, was made president and general manager, and since that time the Auto Tire and Rubber Company has proven an unqualified success. This can be traced directly to the abilities of Mr. Ahlering, who has demonstrated the possession of judgment, acumen and foresight in the handling of difficult problems and the readjustment of methods and policies. In politics he is an independent voter. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, fourth degree, and the Evansville Country Club. November 24, 1914, Mr. Ahlering married Miss Elizabeth A. Kollker, of Evansville, daughter of Henry Kollker, who was an early tailor of Evansville, and to this union there have come three children: Mary Jane, born in 1916; Betty Louise, born in 1918; and George Henry, born in 1921.

John Andres. A leading and important enterprise of Evansville, and one which contributes to the prestige of this city as a point of manufacture, is the Standard Brick Manufacturing Company. Since 1903, the office of secretary-treasurer of this concern has rested in the hands of John Andres, who, in addition, is largely interested in civic affairs and has been active in various ways in the development of the city's welfare. Mr. Andres was born not far from Chicago, at Somonauk, DeKalb county, Illinois, January 13, 1870, and is a son of Rev. John and Magdalena (Schoepflin) Andres. His father, born August 31, 1840, in Switzerland, was a graduate of a theological seminary at Basle, Switzerland, and was sent by the Church of England to Argentine, South America, and Patagonia territory, in the same country, and was engaged in missionary work there for five years. Returning then to Switzerland, he married Magdalena Schoepflin, who was born May 22, 1839, in the province of Baden, Germany, and attended a college at Karlsruhe near Strassburg. Shortly after their marriage they emigrated to the United States, in 1866, and here Reverend Andres held various charges. He died in 1896, at Henderson, Kentucky, where for five years he had been pastor of the Zion Evangelical Church. Mrs. Andres survived her husband until May 2, 1902, when she passed away at Henderson. There were four children in the family: John, of this review; Gottlieb, employed by the Parson-Scoville Grocery Company; Rev. Benjamin, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bardstown, Kentucky; and Obed, a locomotive engineer with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The public school education of John Andres was acquired in different points in Ohio and Michigan, but the greater part of his schooling was obtained at Cleve-

land, Ohio, where his father had charge of the oldest Evangelical Church of the city for eight years. The family income was not large, and John, the second eldest of the brothers, entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, January 10, 1884, at Cleveland. He started as a messenger boy, but before leaving had worked his way up to operator and had worked every wire with the exception of the Associated Press wire. Mr. Andres then went to Henderson, Kentucky, with his father, and took a clerical position with the Hodge Tobacco Company, a concern with which he was identified for three years, after which he connected himself with the Planters State Bank at Henderson, where he remained for eight years. He embarked in the brick manufacturing business through the invitation of H. C. Kleymeyer, joining the Standard Brick Manufacturing Company as secretary and treasurer in 1903. These positions he has retained to the present, with offices in the Furniture Building. Mr. Andres has been a member of the water works board of Evansville for eight years, and, having previously been president, was again chosen to hold that office in 1923 and still retains it. In politics he is a republican, and is minority member of the water works board. He belongs also to the board of the Evansville Rescue Mission; is a director of the Indiana State Sunday School Association; was formerly treasurer of the Henderson (Kentucky) Young Men's Christian Association for seven years; was formerly on the Boys' Work Committee of the Y. M. C. A. for ten years; is past president of the Rotary Club; is serving his third term as treasurer of the Manufacturers' Association; and has been an associate member of the Real Estate Board practically since its organization. During the past fourteen years Mr. Andres has been superintendent of St. Luke's Evangelical Church Sunday School, and for ten years was a member of the executive board of the Vanderburgh County Sunday School Association. November 24, 1897, Mr. Andres married Miss Caroline Kleymeyer, of Henderson, Kentucky, daughter of Henry and Louise (Bruning) Kleymeyer, and to this union there have come three daughters: Louise M., Adele W. and Marianna.

John B. Archbold. Among the honored citizens of Vanderburgh county, none are more worthy of being commemorated in its annals than John B. Archbold, of Evansville. For forty-five years he has lived within its borders, during which time he has been a prominent factor in its business and civic affairs, fairly earning a reputation for honorable dealing with his fellow-citizens to such a degree as to make his name a synonym for all that is honorable in business and correct in morals. The president of the John Archbold Coal Company was born in the North of England, in 1848, and received a common school education there. Likewise, in his native land he received his introduction to the mining business, but at the age of nineteen years he emigrated to the United States and took up his residence in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, where he remained several years. Next he went to Washington, Daviess county, Indiana, where he remained about two

years, subsequently worked in the mines of Warrick county, this state for a time, and still later spent a short period in Alabama. In 1878, Mr. Archbold came to Evansville, which has been his home ever since. For about nine years after his arrival he was variously employed in the coal business, a part of the time as superintendent, and finally he embarked in business alone, in 1887, when he founded his present business, located at the corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets. This business was incorporated as the John Archbold Coal Company, in 1901, and the present officials are: John Archbold, president; Edmund J. Archbold, mine superintendent; Elizabeth Burket Archbold, secretary; and Victor Herrenbruck, treasurer. Mr. Archbold may well be termed a representative man. His has been an honorable career and is an example of honest perseverance successfully winning fortune's smiles and a handsome competency. Prior to his coming to Evansville he had been a member of the Knights of Pythias, having been a charter member of St. George's Lodge of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. He still belongs to that fraternity and to the Masonic order and holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce. He is an ardent Republican in his political views, and his religious connection is with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1868 Mr. Archbold married Miss Harriet Burket Longridge, of Sunderland, England, and they had four children: Elizabeth Burket, secretary of the John Archbold Coal Company; George F., who died January 8, 1922, who left one daughter, Elizabeth, educated at the Evansville High School and now bookkeeper for the John Archbold Coal Company; and Frederick, who died in infancy. Mrs. Archbold died in 1872, and Mr. Archbold married Miss Mary E. Sauer, of Evansville, by whom he has two children: Edmund J. and Blanche. Edmund J. Archbold attended the graded and high schools of Evansville and when still a lad entered the coal business, having been associated with his father for some years. He married Bertha Britzius, daughter of Charles Britzius, of Newberg, Indiana, and they have one daughter, Mary Margaret, who is now attending high school. Blanche Archbold married A. J. Ritter, of Evansville, and they have one son, John Archbold, a student in the public school.

Victor David Herrenbruck, treasurer of the John Archbold Coal Company, was born at Evansville, January 15, 1879, a son of Fred W. and Barbara Herrenbruck, the former a native of Posey county, Indiana, and the latter also born in this state. Mrs. Herrenbruck died when her son was an infant, and the father, who was engaged in the shoe business as a member of the firm of Rahm & Herrenbruck, at 210 Main Street, passed away in 1884. There were three children in the family: Fred, who died at the age of ten years; Mamie, now the wife of E. G. Kerth, of Anna, Illinois; and Victor D. Victor D. Herrenbruck secured a high school education and after pursuing a course at Lockyear's Business College became a newspaper reporter, a business which he followed for one year. He then became a bookkeeper for the Bedford, Weikel & Nugent

Company, and in 1901 became associated with the John Archbold Coal Company. Mr. Herrenbruck is independent in his political views, and as a fraternalist belongs to the B. P. O. Elks. His religious connection is with the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church.

Maurice C. Arnold, D. D. S. In the ranks of the dental profession at Evansville, one of the younger practitioners who is making rapid progress in his chosen calling is Dr. Maurice C. Arnold, who has gained notable distinction in this field of activity. Doctor Arnold was born in Cannelton, Indiana, October 28, 1896, and attended the public schools of his native community, graduating from the Cannelton High School as a member of the class of 1915. He then enrolled as a student in the dental department of the University of Louisville (Kentucky), and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1919, in June of which year he located at Evansville and began practice. Doctor Arnold, during the course of his dental studies, had his education temporarily interrupted by the World War. Enlisting in 1917, he was sent to Camp Taylor, where he was assigned to the M. E. R. C. Corps. He received his honorable discharge in December, 1918, and at that time resumed his studies. Doctor Arnold belongs to several professional bodies, as well as to civic and social organizations, and in every way is an active participant in the life of his adopted city. He maintains offices at 303-4 Peoples Savings Bank Building.

Paul E. Ashby. Nowhere is the value of thorough preparation in professional life more evident than in the domain of the law, for in the legal field the university is practically a necessity if the young man reasonably hopes to get beyond the small courts and the region of pettifoggery. The maxim of one's being sure before going ahead is one which need not alone be posted in business houses. Hurry, feverish haste without forethought, is fatal to the lawyer as well as to the merchant. Still a young man, Paul E. Ashby prepared himself with patience and thoroughness before he entered into the activities of his profession, with the result that in the short period of his actual practice he has made noticeable strides toward success. A native of Webster county, Kentucky, where he was born August 22, 1892, he is a son of Henry L. and Mattie R. (Elliott) Ashby. Henry L. Ashby was born September 1, 1855, in Hopkins county, Kentucky, and after growing to manhood first adopted the vocation of farming, which he subsequently gave up in favor of merchandising. He was an active member of the Methodist church, a staunch republican in his political views and as a fraternalist was affiliated with the Odd Fellows. Two of the Ashby's, one of them Benjamin, fought in the Union army during the Civil war, and took part in a number of fiercely-contested engagements, among them Shiloh and Fort Donelson. Louis Hancock, paternal great-grandfather of Paul E. Ashby, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and also participated in many engagements of that war. Mrs. Ashby, who now resides at Evansville with her son,

has always been active in promoting the welfare of the communities in which she has lived. Her father, Elias D. Elliott, fought as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war. He later became a minister of the Methodist church and for many years was prominent in church affairs. The early educational training of Paul E. Ashby was acquired in the country school of his home community in Webster county, Kentucky, following which he attended the high school at Sebree, Kentucky, and was graduated therefrom in April, 1910. He at once entered the University of Kentucky, where he took first the academic course and then spent eighteen months in the agricultural college, and in February, 1919, enrolled as a student of the law college, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, June 14, 1922. In September, 1922, he was admitted to the Kentucky Bar, and in the following month to the Bar of Indiana. Since October, 1922, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Evansville, where he has a large clientele and maintains well-appointed offices at No. 510 Old State Bank Building. Mr. Ashby is a member of the national honorary law fraternity, Phi Alpha Delta, a college fraternity, and belongs to Diamond Lodge, No. 79, I. O. O. F., of Onton, Kentucky. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican. January 4, 1913, Mr. Ashby married Bessie W., daughter of W. W. and Julia (Hardin) King, of Louisville, Kentucky, and they have two children: Pauline, born May 8, 1914; and Henrietta, born November 11, 1918.

Clarence S. Baker, M. D. In a day when specializing is carried on in all lines of activity, it is not surprising to find many specialists in the profession of medicine, one of the most progressive callings in which man may engage. Evansville can boast of numerous men who have gained the reputation of authorities in highly specialized avenues of their calling, and in this category is placed Dr. Clarence S. Baker, Roentgenologist and anaesthetist of the Walker Hospital. Doctor Baker was born at Boonville, Indiana, August 15, 1882, and received his early education in the public schools of Warrick county, this state. As a member of the class of 1900, he graduated from Richland High School, in Spencer county, Indiana, and then attended the Indiana State Normal School and taught school for two years. Finally he enrolled as a student at Louisville Medical College, from which he was graduated with his degree in 1906, and at that time began the practice of his calling in Spencer county, Indiana. In 1916, he answered a call to Evansville, where he has since been identified with Walker Hospital, in the capacity of Roentgenologist and anaesthetist. Doctor Baker has made a close and comprehensive study of the subjects which enter into his specialties and is justly regarded as one of the best-informed men in his line to be found in the state. He is a member of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. As a fraternalist he holds membership in the Masons and the Knights of

Pythias. In 1909, Doctor Baker married Miss Celeste Sharpe, of Rockport, Spencer county, Indiana, and to this union there have been born two sons: Clarence E., born April 23, 1910, who graduated from the Stanley Hall public school as a member of the class of 1923; and Robert A., born June 2, 1911, who is a student in the seventh grade of the same school. The family occupies a pleasant residence at No. 609 Linwood Avenue.

Irvin C. Barclay, M. D. The fearless, questioning attitude of the twentieth century nowhere is more apparent than in the profession of medicine. The tendency of the present-day physician to avoid, beyond all things, hasty conclusions or too ready dependence on formulae, is rapidly destroying ancient delusions, thereby placing the health of the nation in the hands of reasoners and independent thinkers. In this class undoubtedly belongs Dr. Irvin C. Barclay, who, although still one of the younger members of his profession, is accounted a physician of modern tendencies at Evansville, where he is identified with the Walker Hospital. Doctor Barclay was born at Macomb, Illinois, April 7, 1890, and acquired his early educational training in the public schools there. After his graduation from the Macomb High School, he entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, and graduated in June, 1912. He further prepared himself for his profession at the medical school of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, from which he graduated in June, 1916. He was later an interne at the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, for two years. He then became resident physician at the Union Protestant Infirmary at Baltimore. Doctor Barclay came to Evansville in December, 1918, and at once attached himself to the staff of the Walker Hospital, with which he has since been identified. His opportunities along professional lines have been numerous and his use of these has made him well known and highly esteemed in his calling. Doctor Barclay belongs to the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. At Knox College he was admitted to membership in the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and when at Johns Hopkins University he was elected a member of the Phi Chi medical fraternity and the honorary medical fraternity of Alpha Omega Alpha. His religious connection is with the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. He maintains his office at the Walker Hospital, 712 South Fourth Street. December 22, 1915, Doctor Barclay married Miss Nelle Elizabeth Walker, of Galesburg, Illinois, a graduate of Knox College, who died April 23, 1923, leaving one son, Robert Walker Barclay.

Henry Barker. That the homely qualities of perseverance, industry and integrity have lost none of their power to advance their possessor in position and in the esteem of his associates and fellow-citizens is shown in the career of Henry Barker, recorder of Vanderburgh county and a man who has made a place for himself in public life as well as in business circles. Mr. Barker was born March 5, 1873, at Evansville, and is a son of William Henry Har-

rison and Julia Ann (Arnold) Barker. His father was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in his youth joined an Ohio regiment of volunteers for service in the Union army during the Civil war. At its close he resumed his vocation as a brass moulder, was married, and about 1870, came to Evansville, where he completed his life as a brass moulder and finisher, and died about 1886. He married Julia Ann Arnold, who came from New England, being a native of Massachusetts, and she still survives at the age of eighty-two years, a resident of Evansville. There are four children in the family: Henry, Edward I., Leonard C., and Mrs. Grace E. Pickett, all of Evansville. Henry Barker was only thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and as it was necessary that he assist in the family support, he did not get much opportunity to secure an education. However, he attended the Carpenter street school regularly, and after he had left school and started to work, he showed commendable ambition by devoting a large part of his spare time to reading, study and self improvement. His first employment was with the Kohinoor Laundry Company, and after eighteen years of faithful service he became manager, secretary and treasurer thereof. He was next with the White Swan Laundry Company, after leaving which he became a knight of the grip and traveled extensively for the Indiana Refining Company of Evansville. In 1917, Mr. Barker appeared as a candidate for the office of county recorder and in the election which followed defeated Jacob Boyer for the office. He came up for re-election, and was opposed by Jacob Bippus, but made a successful campaign and was returned to the office. He has discharged its duties capably, and during the entire time of his incumbency the matters of the office have been conducted in an orderly and business-like manner. Mr. Barker has made his own way and whatever he has accomplished should be placed to his own credit. He has an excellent record for integrity in business and honesty in office, while personally he attracts his associates naturally and holds them indefinitely. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. October 5, 1912, Mr. Barker was united in marriage with Miss Emma Hoge, of Evansville.

William E. Barnes, M. D. Occupying a prominent place among the physicians of Vanderburgh county is Dr. William E. Barnes, who has been engaged continuously in practice at Evansville since 1917, with the exception of about one year spent in the military service. He is a man of many interests related to his profession, in which he has made rapid advancement, and has won public esteem by the capable manner in which he has discharged his various responsibilities. Doctor Barnes was born in 1892, at Evansville, and is a son of W. E. and Matilda (Wastjer) Barnes, the former a native of Lockport, New York, and now a well-known resident of Evansville. Mrs. Barnes was born at Evansville and is a daughter of Fred Wastjer, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who came to Evansville at an early day, became a successful merchant, and some years

prior to his death served as coroner of Vanderburgh county. He was active in politics and a well-known figure of his day in public life. The public schools of Evansville furnished Dr. William E. Barnes with his early education, and after his graduation from the high school, as a member of the class of 1910, he spent the rest of that year and the year 1911 at Wabash College. Following this he entered the school of medicine at Indiana State University, from which he was graduated in 1916, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and after this served internships at the Methodist and City Hospitals, Indianapolis. In 1917, he began the practice of medicine at Evansville and continued to be thus engaged until 1918, when he enlisted in the Medical Corps of the United States Army and received a commission as first lieutenant. His services were confined to the training camps of this country, and he received his honorable discharge at Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1919. At once he returned to Evansville, where he has been engaged in a constantly-growing practice at his well-appointed offices situated at 702 East Columbia Street. Doctor Barnes has a large and appreciative clientele, attracted by his ability, sympathy and the confidence that he is capable of instilling into the minds of his patients. He is a member of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, the Ohio Valley Medical Association and the American Medical Association, and keeps fully abreast of all the advancements being made in his profession. He has served as president and as secretary of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, is a member of the staffs of St. Mary's Hospital and the Babies' Milk Fund Association, is physician of Pigeon township, and was formerly vice-president of the Evansville Board of Health. While at college he was admitted to membership in the Alpha Omega Alpha scholarship fraternity and the Phi Beta Pi medical fraternity; is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is also enrolled as a member of the Press and Lancet Clubs, and his religious connection is with St. Paul's Episcopal Church. November 10, 1919, Doctor Barnes was united in marriage with Ninon, daughter of Dr. S. Clyde Smith, a well-known dental practitioner of Evansville, and to this union there has come one son: Bruce Smith, who was born September 24, 1920.

Simon Bartholome, Sr. During a period of forty years, from the time of his arrival in 1877, until his retirement, in 1917, Simon Bartholome, Sr. was one of the prominent business men of Evansville, widely known because of his connection with several of the city's leading industries. While he has not been active in business affairs during the past six years, he still maintains an interest therein, as he does in the welfare of the city of his adoption. Mr. Bartholome was born September 7, 1844, at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, and is a son of Joseph and Anna Mary Bartholome, natives of Bade, Germany, and pioneer residents of

Lawrenceburg. Joseph Bartholome was engaged in the hotel business during the greater part of his life, and died August 17, 1894, his worthy wife having passed away September 20, 1892. Of their children, six still survive: Edward, a resident of Cincinnati; Frank, of Indianapolis; Margaret and Augusta, who live at Lawrenceburg; Ida, of Marion, Ohio; and Simon, of this review. Simon Bartholome attended the parochial school of Lawrenceburg, as well as the Lawrenceburg High School, and was not quite seventeen years of age when, in August, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army as a musician in a regimental band. He received his honorable discharge from the service in March, 1863, and returned to Lawrenceburg, where he made his home and was variously occupied with business interests until 1877. In that year he came to Evansville and entered the grocery business at the corner of Fulton Avenue and Columbia Street, where he remained two years. He next entered the lumber business with Ritman & Schultze, but after six months severed this connection and took charge of the Fulton Avenue Brewery, with which he continued to be identified until his retirement from business affairs in 1917. Mr. Bartholome not only made this one of the leading enterprises of its kind, but was also one of the organizers of the Evansville Brewery Association, in which were included the Fulton Avenue Brewery, the Hartmetz Brewery and the Evansville Brewery. In his political views Mr. Bartholome is a Republican. He is a member of the T. P. A. and the Grand Army of the Republic, and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church. January 23, 1866, Mr. Bartholome married Miss Mary M. Albright, who was born in France, and who died January 31, 1906. They became the parents of six children, as follows: Lillian, born December 16, 1866, who married Ben Rietman, whose death occurred October 1, 1900; Joseph F., born January 27, 1870, who is connected with the Hoffman Construction Company; Anna, born March 15, 1875, who married Leo Rietz, June 13, 1896; Simon, Jr., born November 2, 1877, proprietor of the Home Bottling Company, who married Ruth Sherwood, April 24, 1907; Margaret I., born March 16, 1880; and Charles L., born September 20, 1883, an electrical engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad, located at Terre Haute, Indiana, who married Emma Klein, June 16, 1908. Mr. Bartholome has fourteen grandchildren, as follows: Henry Rietman, son of Ben and Lillian Rietman, who entered the World war with the first draft and was honorably discharged, married Teresa Helfrich, October 27, 1920, they having one daughter, Claraette Jean; Genevieve, the daughter of Joseph F. Bartholome, who married A. J. Hoffman, June 18, 1912, they having two children, Sarah Catherine and Genevieve Rose; Leo B. and Annatia Rietz, children of Leo B. and Anna Rietz; Alice, Mary Jane, Bernard and Jean Christine Bartholome, children of Simon, Jr. and Ruth Bartholome; and Mary Magdalene, Paul, Carl, Donald, James and Mary Ann, children of Charles Bartholome. February 6, 1907, Simon Bartholome, Sr., was united in marriage

with Tillie C. Beiling, who was born at Evansville, a daughter of Adam and Katherine (Hedrick) Beiling, the former of whom was in the meat market business at Evansville for a number of years. Mrs. Bartholome has one brother, Will E. Beiling, a former business man, who is now living in retirement.

George A. Beard. Not the least of the concomitants which make for the pleasure and benefit of mankind are those which are included in our national sports and recreations. The normal American is naturally an out-of-door man, and has ingrained in him a love for pastimes of an athletic and sporting nature. In every community there are found men who are naturally accorded leadership as sportsmen, and at Evansville, one who is widely known and greatly popular in this connection is George A. Beard, who is at the head of a number of sporting organizations, and who conducts a popular and flourishing sporting goods establishment at 214 Main Street. Mr. Beard was born December 10, 1867, at Grand View, Spencer county, Indiana, and is a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Perwine) Beard. His father was born April 3, 1847, and was about sixteen years of age when he enlisted in the Union army for service during the Civil war, fighting through to the finish as a private of the Forty-second Indiana Mounted Infantry. With an excellent record, the young soldier returned to Grand View, where he later established a wagon manufacturing business, and after following this line for some years took up the vocation of contracting and building, in which he was engaged until his death, being likewise active in the hardware and furniture business. His death occurred April 23, 1920. Mr. Beard was one of the well-known and highly esteemed men of his community, and on occasion was elected to public office, serving as both county auditor of Spencer county and as city councilman of Grand View. His worthy wife was born and reared in Dubois county, Indiana. George A. Beard acquired only a limited education in his youth, as he only attended the public school until he had reached the "Third Reader," and at the age of fifteen years left home and began to learn the tinner's trade at Grand View. In 1886, when nineteen years of age, he came to Evansville and secured employment with the City Railway Company, by which he was employed twelve years. He worked on the mechanical end at first, and was then promoted to the office, where he soon found his education insufficient for the demands of his duties. Accordingly he bought a set of books, and, with a roommate to assist him, he made rapid progress and thus prepared himself for the promotions that came rapidly. At the end of five or six years he had been promoted to treasurer, which position he held until 1898, and then resigned to associate himself with the firm of H. Koch & Sons, dealers in stoves, hardware and bicycles. He was identified with this concern for something more than three years, and in 1902 embarked upon his initial independent venture, establishing the Crescent Cycle Company, at 208 Main Street. The name of the concern was changed in 1907 to G. A. Beard & Com-

pany, sporting goods, and as such it has remained to the present time, although the address is now 214 Main Street. Mr. Beard carries a complete line of all standard sporting goods and his establishment is the rendezvous for the sport lovers of the city. He takes a leading part in athletics of all kinds, and is president of the Evansville Gun Club, secretary and treasurer of the Evansville Baseball Fans' Association, secretary and treasurer of the Wimbo Fishing Club and president of the Evansville Casting Club. In politics he is a Republican as to national questions, but in local matters takes and holds a liberal and independent stand. He is a trustee of St. John's Evangelical Church. Mr. Beard takes a lively and public-spirited interest in civic affairs, and at present is serving as a member of the board of park commissioners. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was treasurer of his lodge from 1912 to 1920, and is also a charter member of the Evansville Rotary Club. November 4, 1896, Mr. Beard was united in marriage with Emma C., daughter of Henry Koch, engaged in the stove and tinware business at Evansville, and to this union there has been born one son, Floyd G. After graduating from high school in 1916, Floyd G. Beard attended Culver Military Academy one summer, and Indiana University one year, and in 1918, enrolled in the Student Army Training Corps at the latter institution, being honorably discharged therefrom December 21, 1918. He is a member of the Theta Beta college fraternity, and his father's assistant in the store. From his father he has inherited a love of athletics, and is one of the popular young business men of Evansville.

Jesse W. Bedford. One of the prominent business enterprises of Evansville, the management of which has descended from fathers to sons, and throughout its existence has merited the confidence in which it has been held, is the Bedford-Nugent Company, dealers in gravel and sand. This company, founded by two of Evansville's most substantial business men of a former day, has been developed along lines of material progress, and its operations have assumed large proportions. The president of the company at this time is Jesse W. Bedford, a native son of Evansville, born January 6, 1875, whose father, William Bedford, was one of the founders of the present business, and a sketch of whose successful and interesting career will be found elsewhere in this work. Jesse W. Bedford attended the public and high schools of Evansville, following which he pursued a course at Mrs. Hornbrook's private school. He then enrolled as a student of the school of civil engineering, at Purdue University, from which he was graduated with his degree in 1895, and following this spent several years at various points in pursuit of his profession, including St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri; Hot Springs and Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Brooklyn, New York. Returning then to Evansville, Mr. Bedford was elected surveyor of Vanderburgh county, but after holding office for three months resigned, having the distinction of being the only county

official of Vanderburgh county who ever resigned from office. In 1902, Mr. Bedford became associated in business with his father in dealing in sand and gravel and in 1916 assisted in the work of incorporating the Bedford-Nugent Company, when the following officers were elected: William Bedford, president; Jessie W. Bedford, vice-president; James Nugent, treasurer; and James L. Nugent, secretary. In 1917, both William Bedford and James Nugent died, leaving their only sons in charge of the business, and at that time Jesse W. Bedford became president, and James L. Nugent secretary and treasurer of the concern. The business has continued to grow and prosper and is accounted one of Evansville's important commercial adjuncts. Mr. Bedford is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of several civic organizations, in addition to which he has business interests. In 1912 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Edith D. Walker, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and they occupy a pleasant residence at No. 1023 Blackford Avenue, in a restricted residential district of Evansville.

Bruce H. Beeler, M. D. The capable son of a brilliant and honored father, Dr. Bruce H. Beeler is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine, as a specialist, at Evansville, where he has a large and representative clientele. Doctor Beeler was born in Warrick county, Indiana, in 1888, and was ten years of age when brought to Evansville. His father, Dr. Jerome S. Beeler, was born in Warrick county, in 1849, and was given a thorough medical training, eventually graduating from the University of Cincinnati. He was one of the first physicians in the country to specialize in diseases of the rectum and practiced at Boonville, Indiana, until 1898, in which year he took up his residence at Evansville. This city was his home until his death, December 10, 1922. He had acquired a large and lucrative practice and had drawn to him the respect and confidence of his fellow-practitioners and the public in general. He was a valued member of the American Homeopathic Medical Association, and as a fraternalist was an Odd Fellow, a Knights Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Doctor Beeler married Miss Sarah Florence Barrett, of Pike county, Indiana, and she died in 1901, having been the mother of five children, of whom four are living: Mrs. Harold Van Orman, Mrs. Harry Davidson, Mrs. Bert Hart, and Dr. Bruce H. Beeler. Bruce H. Beeler attended the public schools of Evansville, and after spending two years in high school entered Phillips-Exeter Academy, of New Hampshire. He next attended the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1915, and following the securing of his degree commenced three years of work in eastern hospitals at Philadelphia and Wilmington, Delaware. At the latter place he was on the staff of the Delaware Hospital, and the youngest surgeon thereon, and also carried on a private practice, specializing in general surgery. In 1920 Doctor Beeler returned to Evansville and took over his father's practice, and since then has been

specializing in the treatment and cure of diseases of the rectum. Doctor Beeler saw service in the World war as a member of the United States Army Medical Corps, being attached to the Eighth French Army. He enlisted in 1917, went over seas in 1918, and returned to the United States early in 1919, being honorably discharged in February. Doctor Beeler is a member of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. At Wilmington, Delaware, Doctor Beeler married Miss Eleanor Graves, who died in August, 1919, leaving one son: Bruce H., Jr., who was born while his father was overseas in France. March 22, 1922, Doctor Beeler married Miss Dana Wolvin, of Pike county, Indiana, and they now reside in a pleasant home at 609 Kentucky Avenue.

Samuel Barker Bell. While he is practically a new-comer in the official life of Vanderburgh county, having entered upon his present duties January 1, 1923, Samuel Barker Bell, county auditor, has been well known at Evansville as a successful and honorable business man, and prior to that as a prosperous agriculturist. He was born at Decker, Indiana, February 16, 1878, and is a son of Dr. H. S. and Mary (Barker) Bell. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Barker, came from the Carolinas, making the journey to Indiana by covered wagon, and settling ten miles from Evansville, in Union township, where he was a pioneer resident. He continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his life, and was a man of sound judgment and progressive ideas, whose position in the confidence of the community is indicated by the fact that he was elected to serve six terms as a member of the board of county commissioners. Dr. H. S. Bell was born in Kentucky, near the city of Lexington, and while attending the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, met and married Mary Barker. In young manhood he taught school for a means of livelihood while gaining his medical training, and later became an army surgeon. Eventually he located at Paris, Illinois, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for years. He is now living retired at Grant Pass, Oregon. Mrs. Bell, who was a native of Union township, Vanderburgh county, died when thirty years of age, her son Samuel B. being then only twelve years old. There was another son in the family, Robert N., who is engaged in the drug business at Philadelphia. Samuel B. Bell attended the public schools of Paris, Illinois, and Kearney, Nebraska, and at the latter point graduated from high school when he was eighteen years of age. He next pursued a short course at Platt Institute, and on coming to Vanderburgh county commenced conducting the farm owned by his maternal grandfather. He continued to apply his activities to agricultural operations until 1919, and then embarked in the wholesale grain business, as the Samuel B. Bell Grain Company. His first entry into the field of politics was in 1922, when he became the Republican candidate for the office of county auditor. He was elected, and

assumed the duties of his office in January, 1923. He has shown himself thoroughly competent to fulfill his responsibilities and since he has occupied his present post the affairs of the office have run very smoothly and efficiently. Mr. Bell is a member of Lodge 416, F. & A. M., has passed through the various degrees of Masonry and is a Shriner, and also holds membership in B. P. O. Elks Lodge, No. 316. He maintains constructive views as to good citizenship and has supported all worthy movements for civic betterment. August 5, 1908, Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Mabel, daughter of Henry B. Smythe, of an old family of Vanderburgh county, and to this union there have been born two children: Henrietta and Betty.

Isaac H. Bennett. Two occupations, carpentry and farming, constituted the activities of the late Isaac H. Bennett, who will be remembered by the older generation at Evansville as a man of business integrity and good citizenship, who left to his family the heritage of an honored name. Mr. Bennett was born in Perry county, Indiana, March 29, 1841, and received his education in the public schools. While being reared on the home farm he learned the trade of carpenter, but in young manhood applied himself to agricultural operations and continued in that line of activity until December, 1893, when he located at Evansville. Here he took up carpentry and followed it until his death, January 1, 1897. Mr. Bennett served the Union as a soldier during the Civil war and in after years proved himself a loyal and public-spirited citizen. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In Perry county, Mr. Bennett married Miss Mary V. Reynolds, who was born in 1852, at Rome, Indiana, and she survives him as one of the highly respected women of her community. She resides at 250 South Kentucky Avenue, and is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which she takes a great interest. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett were the parents of two children: Blanche B. and Lola L., the latter of whom was educated in the public schools of Evansville and is the widow of Edward Selzer. Blanche B. Bennett was born in Perry county, September 23, 1877, and attended the public and normal schools of Rome and public school at Evansville. In 1897 she married Edward B. Goodge, and they became the parents of two children: Cuba Lucile, the wife of Fred Hall, of Mount Carmel, Illinois, with one daughter, Virginia Gale, born July 24, 1920; and Guy Bennett, twin of Cuba L., who married Opal Kerchivel, of Rockport, Indiana. Edward B. Goodge was born at Evansville, June 13, 1875, where he was reared and received his education. His father, George W. Goodge, was a brick contractor for many years at Evansville, but is now retired from business and resides in California. He and his wife were the parents of five children: Etta (Mrs. Eljin Archer, of California); William, also of California; Susie (Mrs. Edwin Fowler, of Chicago); Edward B., of Evansville and Samuel B., also of this city.

In 1919, Edward B. Goodge took over his father's enterprise of brick contracting.

David S. Bernstein, president of the Triangle Overall Company of Evansville, and a gentleman who has attained to unqualified success in the manufacturing world, was born June 2, 1871, in New York, the son of Joseph and Tillie Berstein, both natives of Germany. The father, who died in 1894 at the age of sixty years, was a merchant throughout his active life, and he and his wife, who is now living at the advanced age of eighty-six years in New York, became the parents of five children, three of whom are now living: David S., Herman of New York, and Esther, now Mrs. Esther Heiman. David S. Bernstein was given his education in the common and high schools of New York, was graduated from high school in 1888, and found his first employment sweeping floors in a clothing factory, where he worked six months for one dollar a week. Having decided to learn the clothing manufacturing business in all its details, he went to work for another clothing factory which had adopted a system of cutting garments. This trade, considered a difficult one to master, Mr. Bernstein quickly learned, working without compensation for six weeks under capable supervision after which he was placed on the pay roll at eight dollars a week. His unusual ability and absolute dependability brought him rapid and well-deserved advancement and he was employed as general superintendent of several large clothing factories, notably that of Weinberger & Uhlfelder. In 1894, upon a visit to Evansville, Mr. Bernstein became so impressed with the climate, the city and the opportunity here presented for entering into work clothing manufacturing, that he promptly decided to make his home here and engage in the business. The enterprise was forthwith commenced, operating under the name of D. S. Bernstein, and was from the first successful. In 1915, it was incorporated as the Triangle Overall Company, the name having been derived from a unique "five-in-one" pocket which he had in that year patented, this being the only pocket of its kind made in the United States and is especially valuable for use in overalls. At the beginning, Mr. Bernstein manufactured trousers, and was the first man to introduce high grade dress trousers in Evansville. The expansion of the business has been steady, and the output of the plant is now enormous, the garments made being sold as far west as North Dakota, as far south as Texas and as far east as Pittsburgh. Mr. Bernstein is president and general manager of the company, his son, Jesse M., is secretary, while Mrs. Bernstein is its vice-president. He was married April 10, 1894 to Nannie C. Paul, the daughter of Robert and Sarah (Ehrlich) Paul of Evansville. Mr. Bernstein is well-known in local fraternal circles, being a past Chancellor of Orion Lodge Knights of Pythias, a York Rite Mason, a Rotarian and is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce. That he takes a helpful part in the welfare work of the city is shown by his being a member of the Board of Washington Avenue Temple Charities, and for three years holding the presidency of the Child Welfare Work Board, a position which he resigned. He is now on the board

of the Hoosier State Automobile Club of this city, and is a director in the Mercantile-Commercial Bank. He is also ex-president of the Evansville Club and Chairman of the Health Committee of the Community Welfare. Politically, he is a staunch Republican and was at one time candidate for member-at-large of the county council.

Louis Bessel, who has been well and favorably known to the people of Evansville for a number of years as the proprietor of a modern and flourishing pharmacy, is a native son of the city, and was born July 2, 1870, his parents being Henry and Sophie (Ollrogge) Bessel, natives of Germany. Louis Bessel's father was a young man when he came to the United States, in 1864, and here built up a foundry business on the site of the present Hughes foundry plant. He devoted his entire life to that business and did not seek outside interests, but is remembered as a man of honor and integrity. He and his worthy wife were the parents of three children: Louis, Miss Emma and Mrs. John Holler, of whom Louis is the only survivor. Louis Bessel attended the public schools of Evansville, and following his graduation from high school went to Chicago, where he pursued a course in the Chicago School of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890. Returning to Evansville, in 1892 he entered the drug business with Henry Teepee, and when Mr. Teepee died, three years later, Mr. Bessel assumed entire charge of the enterprise, which he has conducted with increasing success to the present. Its location is 2001 Main Street, and Mr. Bessel carries a full stock of up-to-date goods, all the standard drugs and medicines, remedies and sundries, toilet articles, candies, cigars, etc. Mr. Bessel is a Republican, but has not sought public preferment. January 3, 1894, he married Bethia Jack, who was born and educated at Evansville. Her father, Alexander Jack, was born May 29, 1834, in Scotland, and followed foundry work all his life. He married Elizabeth Sneddon, who was born May 10, 1830, in Scotland, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom three are living: John, connected with the Evansville Supply Company, who married Alice Ennis and has a son Raymond; Robert, who is in the plumbing business with Crawford Brothers, married Agnes Reeves; and Bethia. Mr. and Mrs. Bessel have one daughter, Bethia, born October 31, 1894, who graduated from the Evansville High School in 1894, and married Adolph Goeke, who is a partner of Charles Stinson in business. Mr. and Mrs. Goeke, who live with Mr. and Mrs. Bessel, are the parents of one daughter, Marilyn June, born May 20, 1922.

Claude D. Beverly. It was not so long ago, as measured by the years, that the bicycle, after furnishing one of the greatest pastimes in the history of the country, suddenly passed out of sight as a popular concomitant of sport, and there were many who stated that it would never retrieve its lost ground. Of more recent years, however, it would seem that those who believed the sport of bicycling to be dead were in the wrong, for manufacturers and dealers everywhere are insistent that the pastime has been fully resuscitated, such statements being largely borne out by the numerous bicycles seen in use on the

public streets, as well as the interest being taken in sporting events in which the bicycle figures. One of those who is watching the progress of the times, and is profiting thereby, as the proprietor of a flourishing bicycle and repair business, is Claude D. Beverly, of 801 Fulton Avenue, Evansville, who has devoted nearly a quarter of a century to this line, and who is, therefore, thoroughly acquainted with all its phases and particulars. Mr. Beverly was born at Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Illinois, June 16, 1875, a son of William H. and Molly (Foster) Beverly, the former born at Elizabethtown, Illinois, and the latter at Smithland, Kentucky. His grandfather on his father's side served as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war, while on his mother's side of the family his grandfather and an uncle met their deaths at the battle of Shiloh. William H. Beverly, who was a steamboat captain during his active years, moved to Evansville in 1885, and here had his home during the remainder of his life. Claude D. Beverly was but ten years of age when brought to Evansville, and here his education was completed in the public schools. As a lad he showed himself of a mechanical turn, and became interested in the bicycle, the workings of which he soon mastered in all particulars. Eventually he decided to enter that field as a business, and in 1900 opened a small shop at 125-127 Locust Street. After about two years his quarters were found inadequate for his growing business, and he then moved to 702 Fulton Avenue, where he remained about sixteen years. Finally he moved to his present shop, at 801 Fulton Avenue, where he has a modern establishment, with a commodious show room and all equipment necessary for the repair of wheels. He acts as agent for several standard makes, and also handles a full line of modern accessories. Mr. Beverly has been the architect of his own fortunes and well deserves the success that has come to him. In politics Mr. Beverly maintains an independent stand and only takes a public-spirited citizen's interest in politics or civic affairs. He is a member of St. John's Church. June 28, 1899, Mr. Beverly was united in marriage with Ethel E. Blair, daughter of James Mack and Mary E. (McDaniel) Blair, of Dale, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Blair were the parents of five children: Ethel E., Hattie, Carrie, Alvin and Beatrice. Mr. and Mrs. Beverly are the parents of one son: Oscar Ercell, who is associated with his father in business. He was born at Evansville, Indiana, July 2, 1902.

Watt A. Biggs, D. D. S. Among the various branches of professional knowledge on which civilized humanity is more or less dependent for the maintenance of healthful conditions and for exception from physical distress is the science of dental surgery. Careless habits of living and indulgence in articles of food and drink which are detrimental to organs of the body and in those which are injurious to the teeth, have become so general that in all communities good dentists are indispensable factors. But, as in medicine and surgery, the science of dentistry is constantly developing new phases of usefulness, and in order to insure success the dentist of today must keep fully abreast of the latest achievements in his profession. He must add skill to thor-

ough research and combine close application to his task with the ability gained through experience. Such a practitioner of this art is Dr. Watt A. Biggs, who is connected with the staff of Walker Hospital, Evansville. Doctor Biggs was born February 27, 1894, at Sebree, Kentucky, where he received his early education in the public schools. He was graduated from Dixon High School with the class of 1912, and then entered the Louisville Dental College, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1916. At that time he commenced practice in his native state, continuing until April, 1918, when he was called into the country's service. He underwent intensive training at Camp Taylor, whence he went overseas, arriving in France June 29, 1918. He remained with his command in Europe until June, 1919, when he returned to the United States and received his honorable discharge at Camp Sherman. He then resumed his practice in Kentucky, but December 1, 1920, came to Evansville and attached himself to the staff of Walker Hospital, with which he has since been identified. Doctor Biggs is a member of the Masonic order, the Newcomers Club and the Service Club, and his religious connection is with the First Baptist Church. His offices are situated at 712 South Fourth Street, and his pleasant home at No. 100 Bayard Park Drive. November 18, 1919, Doctor Biggs married Miss Edith Doris, of Dixon, Kentucky, and they are the parents of one child: Betty Jo.

Gottlieb H. Bippus. It is not unusual to find, in a growing and constantly developing community, that the male members of a family will follow the same line of endeavor, the vocation becoming a sort of heritage and a distinguishing mark of the family name. An example of this is found in the Bippus family, three generations of whose members have been contractors at Evansville, where evidences abound of their skill and good workmanship. The representative of the present generation, Gottlieb H. Bippus is a worthy follower of his father and grandfather, the latter of whom was a pioneer of Evansville, where he built one of the first German churches, a picture of which is still in the possession of his grandson. Gottlieb H. Bippus was born at Evansville, December 22, 1872, and is a son of Jacob and Louise (Mathias) Bippus, the latter a native of Germany. Jacob Bippus was born at Evansville, February 8, 1846, and as a youth took up the business of his father, that of contracting, which he followed until the time of his retirement. He still survives, as does also Mrs. Bippus, whose birth date was April 30, 1857. They are the parents of the following children: Henry, who is deceased; Thomas P., of Evansville; Alexander, Will, Gottlieb H., Richard, Matt, Morris, Mame, now Mrs. Lem Wilson, of Posey county, Indiana; and Ora, now Mrs. Henry Brockman, of Evansville. Gottlieb H. Bippus attended the public schools of Evansville, following which he pursued a course at the Lockyear Business College and then entered the employ of the George L. Metzger Company. He remained with the latter only a short time before he joined his father, first as a carpenter, and later as a partner, and at the time of the elder man's retirement, in 1914, the son assumed full charge of the business, which he has conducted with a

full measure of success. Like his father and grandfather before him, he is a skilled mechanic, understanding every point in the way of construction, and likewise a man who takes a pride in his work and who can be satisfied only by the most substantial and finished workmanship by his employes. These facts have given him an enviable reputation, and, naturally, have increased his business materially. He is a director in the Mercantile-Commercial Bank, the North Side Realty and Investment Company, the Morris Plan Bank and the Union Building and Loan Association. He belongs to Bethel Evangelical Church and in politics is a Democrat. At present he is serving as treasurer of Locust Hill Cemetery. Mr. Bippus is a Knight Templar and 32nd degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, and also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the B. P. O. Elks, the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers Association and the Country Club. February 23, 1896, Mr. Bippus was united in marriage with Miss Emma Houghland, of Evansville, daughter of Oscar and Mary Houghland, and to this union there have been born two children: Nadine and James L.

James O. Blythe, D. D. S. Gifted with a love for his chosen profession, quick of intuition, and generous and sympathetic in his work, Dr. James O. Blythe has won the respect and esteem of the people of Evansville, where he has a gratifyingly large patronage as a dental practitioner. Doctor Blythe was born in Gibson county, Indiana, in 1888, and as a youth attended the public schools of his native locality. He next attended the high school at Owensville, from which he was graduated, and then, having decided upon the profession of dentistry as his life work, enrolled as a student at the Indiana Dental College. There he pursued a full course, and in 1912 was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. In August of the same year he took up his residence at Evansville, where he opened an office, and this city has continued to be his home and the scene of his professional advancement. His well-appointed office, which includes the latest instruments and conveniences known to the dental profession, is situated at No. 414 1-2 Main Street, and the Doctor's home is at No. 501 Oakley Street. He belongs to the various organizations of his profession, and is a close student thereof, being interested in its every advancement, which he adopts for use in his own practice. As a fraternalist he holds membership in the local lodge of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, in which he has numerous friends. In March, 1915, Doctor Blythe was united in marriage with Miss Anna Schneider, of Evansville, and to this union there have been born three children: James O. Jr., Robert and William.

Charles I. Blomer. One of the principal industries of Evansville, and one which has added to the city's prestige as an industrial center of business activity is the manufacture of furniture. In this field of endeavor, one of the concerns which is making rapid strides toward a leading position is that operating under the co-partnership name of C. Graulich & Company, a wholesale firm which makes a specialty of highgrade dining room furniture. The president of this company is

Charles I. Blomer, who for twenty years was well known in a number of the eastern states, although he traveled from his headquarters at Evansville. Mr. Blomer was born at Evansville, July 31, 1879, and is a son of Frank H. and Anna Mary Blomer. His father, born in Germany in 1857, was a lad when brought by his parents to the United States, the family settling at Evansville, where he secured his education and grew to manhood. As a youth he became identified with the lumber business, and after some years embarked on a venture of his own, which has been developed into the large and well-known firm of Blomer Lumber Company, Mr. Blomer's sons, Frank J. and Clem M., being associated with him in this enterprise. He has a high standing in business circles and is accounted one of the city's reliable and substantial citizens. Mrs. Blomer is deceased. Charles I. Blomer attended the Evansville schools, and after his graduation from the Evansville High School, in 1895, secured a position with the Thomson-Crook Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, his territory being from Indiana on the west and through the eastern states. For twenty years he continued as a knight of the grip, forming a wide acquaintance and becoming widely known as one of the best salesmen in his line on the road. After this long and faithful service he desired to become the proprietor of a business of his own, and accordingly, in December, 1920, settled down at his native city of Evansville, where he formed a partnership with C. Graulich, and organized the present firm of C. Graulich & Company, of which Mr. Blomer is president and Mr. Graulich secretary and treasurer. This is a wholesale concern only, manufacturing high grade furniture, its specialty being fine dining room furniture. The product is manufactured at the company's factory at Evansville, and finds a ready market all over the country, the trade name having been made a standard of quality. Mr. Blomer is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and as a fraternalist affiliates with the Knights of Columbus. His religious connection is with St. Benedict's Catholic Church. February 12, 1918, Mr. Blomer married Mary U., daughter of Theodore Kohl, of Evansville, and to this union have been born two sons, Charles and Clement.

William O. Bohannon, who is numbered among the strong and capable members of the Vanderburgh county bar, and the possessor of a gratifying practice at Evansville, is a native of this county, having been born on a farm in Scott township, February 23, 1881, a son of Jehu and Annie E. (Mossman) Bohannon. His father, a native of Warrick county, Indiana, has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all of his life, but is now more or less retired and still resides in Vanderburgh county, where he is enjoying the fruits of his early labors. Mrs. Bohannon died in 1917. There were three sons in the family: William O., Walter, deceased, who was engaged in agricultural operations on the best farm in Scott township, of which he was the owner; and Allen, manager of the Ohio Messenger and Telegraph Company, at Cincinnati, Ohio. William O. Bohannon attended the public schools of Vanderburgh county, and was but seventeen years of age

when he graduated from the high school at McCutchanville, Indiana. He furthered his education by one year of attendance at Oakland City College, this being followed by two years of night school work. He next pursued a course at the University of Indiana, where he was given the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1906, and one year later received his law degree. During 1906 and 1907 Mr. Bohannon served as instructor in English at Bloomington (Indiana) High School and in the latter year took up his permanent residence at Evansville. His first connection here was as a student in the offices of Spencer & Brill, and he then commenced practice in association with Edgar Durre, now judge of the Superior Court. Mr. Bohannon was next in partnership with Charles E. Harmon, as Harmon & Bohannon, this continuing until about 1914. He next procured a law office of his own and built up a large and lucrative practice, to which he devoted himself uninterruptedly until becoming temporary judge of the Circuit Court, substituting for Judge Gould. His offices are located at 108 South Fourth Street. Mr. Bohannon belongs to the various organizations of his calling and has the confidence and esteem of his fellow-practitioners. He is interested in fraternalism and holds membership in the B. P. O. Elks, Knights of Pythias, Tribe of Ben Hur and Lions. His religious connection is with the Evangelical church. June 4, 1920 Mr. Bohannon was united in marriage with Miss Lillian C. Amos.

Gilbert H. Bosse. In its special field of endeavor, the manufacture of high-grade office desks and tables, the Imperial Desk Company, of Evansville, occupies a high and prominent place. During the eleven years that it has been in existence, it has risen to the status of a necessary commercial adjunct, and much of the prestige which it now possesses has been secured through the capable management and effective energy of Gilbert H. Bosse, vice president, secretary and general manager, who has various other interests and is widely known in business circles of the city. Mr. Bosse was born April 10, 1890, on a farm in Scott township, Vanderburgh county, Indiana, and is a son of Frederick and Lydia (Graper) Bosse. The father passed his entire career in agricultural operations, and died at Ft. Branch, Gibson county, Indiana, June 9, 1896. Mrs. Bosse still survives and makes her home with her son, Gilbert H. Bosse, at Kentucky Avenue and Ravenswood Drive, where she is surrounded by hosts of warm friends and is greatly admired for her sterling qualities. Gilbert H. Bosse acquired his early education in the public schools of Gibson county, and later attended the Elberfeld, Indiana schools, where he completed his eighth grade. In 1904 he moved with his mother to Evansville, Indiana, where he soon obtained employment in a furniture factory, and was thus engaged for about two years. He then entered Lockyear's Business College, where he completed a commercial course in 1907, and then secured a position as bookkeeper with the P. H. Reddinger Manufacturing Company. Later he became associated with the World Furniture Company, which, in 1910, consolidated with the Globe & Bosse Furniture Company, becoming the Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Company. In 1912 Mr. Bosse severed his connection with

this concern and with Benjamin Bosse and Louis C. Greiner founded the Imperial Desk Company, which was duly organized, taking over the interests of the Henderson Desk Company, of Henderson, Kentucky, in which the Messrs. Bosse had both been stockholders. This business was established at Evansville, with Benjamin Bosse as president; Louis C. Greiner, vice president and treasurer; and Gilbert H. Bosse, secretary and general manager. On April 4, 1922 Benjamin Bosse passed away and on January 4, 1923, a new election of officers was held, and Louis C. Greiner became president; Gilbert H. Bosse, vice president, secretary and general manager; and H. C. Greiner, treasurer. The business is the manufacture of office desks and tables, of a high commercial grade, and its products extend to all points of the compass, a New York export office being maintained to handle the foreign orders. The main field, however, is the United States, principally in the larger industrial cities and the company maintains its standing purely as manufacturers. The annual amount of business approximates \$750,000, and 150 men are given employment in the plant, which has been gradually increased until it now has 140,000 square feet of floor space. The company has a number of exclusive designs in desks, with patented features of construction. In the manufacture of this office furniture, the company uses principally oak and mahogany imported from Africa, and also oak from the timber producing sections of Indiana, Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee. In addition to the positions which he holds with this concern, Mr. Bosse is president of the Bosse Coal Company; a director of the Indiana Mutual Casualty Company, an insurance company of Indianapolis; a director of the West Side Bank and secretary of the Grocers Quality Baking Company, of Evansville. He is also a director of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association, of which he was president in 1919-1920; a director of the Deaconess Hospital and a director of the Chamber of Commerce, in addition to which he has held several important positions in civic movements. He belongs to the Kiwanis Club and several purely social bodies, and his religious connection is with St. Lucas Evangelical Church. Politically he is a Democrat, though takes no active part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. Mr. Bosse was married September 18, 1920, to Miss Martha M. Woelker, of Evansville, a daughter of Fred L. and Elizabeth (Schauss) Woelker, and they have one son: Gilbert Frederick Benjamin, who was born March 14, 1923.

Harry E. Boyle. In naming the vocations which have an influence for advancement and progress upon communities, one that stands pre-eminently for advancement and progress upon communities, one that stands pre-eminently toward the forefront is that of the architect. The profession that fashions and directs the construction of the homes of industries and individuals is one that has its distinct influence upon a city, and in the hands of the devotees of this calling, therefore, lies the responsibility for a large part of their city's prowess and prestige. Evansville has been fortunate in the possession of a number

of men skilled in the profession of architecture, and among these one of the most prominent is Harry E. Boyle, president of the firm of Harry E. Boyle & Company. Mr. Boyle was born at Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana, August 19, 1881, and received his education in the public schools of his city, where he graduated from the high school in 1899, and at the Ohio Mechanics Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated after a course in architecture, in 1902. In the following year he commenced the practice of his calling at Indianapolis, where he remained until 1907, in the latter year coming to Evansville as supervising architect in the erection of the Furniture Exchange Building. In 1910 he opened an office in that building, suite 405 and 406, and since then has carried through numerous big projects, at Evansville, and in the surrounding country. In 1913 he incorporated his business under its present style, with the following officers: Harry E. Boyle, president and treasurer; William Boyle, vice president; Mrs. Jeannette Boyle, secretary; and Mary Boyle. Mr. Boyle is a licensed architect for the state of Illinois; a licensed professional engineer of the state of Indiana, and vice-president of the Indiana State Society of Architects. He has reached an exceptionally high position in his profession and has built up a large and representative clientele. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Central Turnverein, the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Bayard Park Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1900 Mr. Boyle was united in marriage with Miss Jeannette Hatzell, of Red Key, Jay county, Indiana, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Ruby Alice, a graduate of the Evansville High School, who resides with her parents.

Charles W. Bradley, M. D. It is scarcely possible, in these modern days, for a man to be a successful physician without being also a man of learning and of solid, scientific acquirements. Often the youth who feels the inspiration that ultimately leads him into the medical profession finds his progress one of difficulty from lack of encouragement, opportunity or capital, and when all these drawbacks are overcome, through personal effort, battles have been won that make firm the foundations of character. Among the capable medical men of Evansville, one who early had to depend upon his own efforts for the attainment of his ambitions is Dr. Charles W. Bradley. He was born at Boonville, Warrick county, Indiana, February 28, 1875, and there acquired his early education in the graded and high schools. Later he attended the Oakland City College, being graduated in 1899, and next the medical department of the University of Louisville. Eventually, he graduated from the Illinois Medical College as a member of the class of 1908. In the meantime, in order to secure his livelihood and to meet the expenses of his education, he engaged in teaching school from 1896 to 1908, spending eight years in the graded schools and four years in the high schools. He began practice in January, 1909, at Gentryville, Indiana, where he remained until 1916,

then coming to Evansville, which has since been his home and the scene of his success. He carries on a general practice, with offices in the Boehne Building, his successful treatment of complicated cases have created a gratifying demand for his services and laid the foundation of what has proven to be a career of exceptional breadth and usefulness. Doctor Bradley is a member of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, belongs to all branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Modern Woodmen of America, and holds membership in the Evansville Chamber of Commerce. His religious connection is with the Central Methodist Episcopal Church. In September, 1899, Doctor Bradley married Miss Mattie C. Robinson, of Warrick county, Indiana, and to this union there have come two children: Opal G., who graduated from the Evansville High School in 1920 and is now a junior at Evansville College; and Charles Clayton, a junior at the Evansville High School.

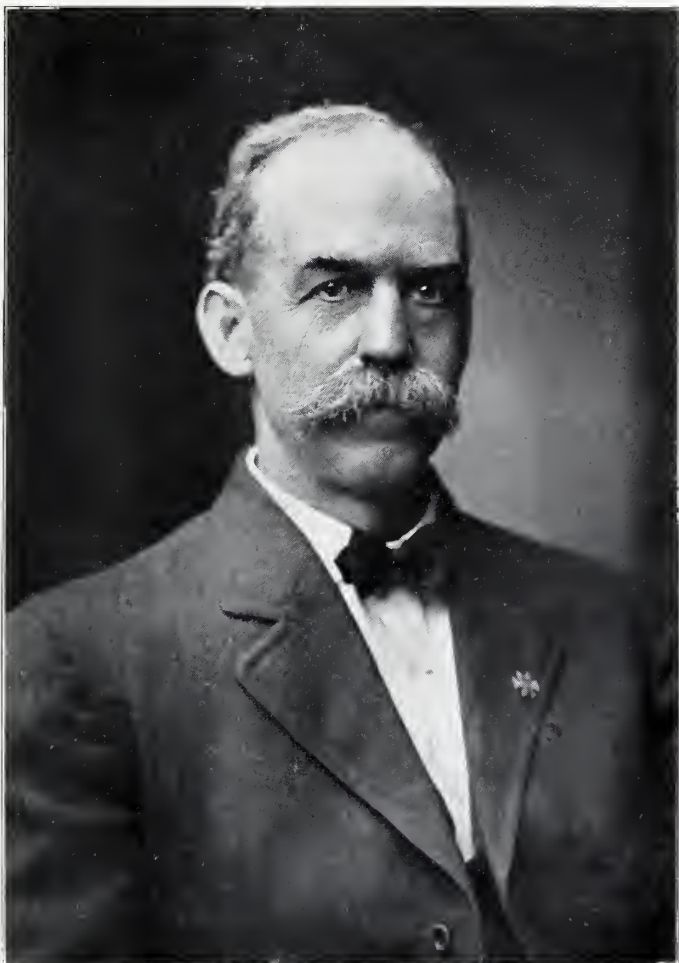
Sol A. Brentano, treasurer of the Midland Furniture Company, has led an active and interesting career, culminating in his attainment of a position as one of the prominent business men of Evansville. He was born in this city, November 30, 1879, and is a son of August and Mahala (Kahn) Brentano, the former a native of Austria and the latter of Evansville. For some time after his arrival at Evansville, in young manhood, August Brentano was identified with the wholesale clothing firm of Loewenthal & Company, and later became one of the leading and prominent business men of the city, a position which he maintained until his death in 1922, his wife having passed away the year previous. He was the organizer of the Southern Stove Works and of the United States Furniture Company, and was the first secretary of the Evansville Business Men's Association, which later became the Evansville Chamber of Commerce. He served in the capacity of city councilman for some years and as chairman of the first district, and for a long period was a member of the school board, a position in which he gave strong evidence of his friendship for the cause of education. His political views coincided with the principles of the Republican party. He and his worthy wife were the parents of six children: Clara, who is deceased; Freida, now Mrs. Sidney Schenhauser; Nestor, president of the Midland Furniture Company, who married Flora Loewenstein, who died in 1919; Florence, who is a resident of Newburg, Indiana; Sol A., and Theresa, who is the wife of J. H. Enrich, engaged in the brokerage business in New York City. Sol A. Brentano attended the public schools of Evansville, graduating from the high school in 1898, and later spent three years at the Rose Polytechnic Institute, from which he received the degree of Civil Engineer in 1903. He next took a bridge engineer's course from the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1905. During a period of seventeen years Mr. Brentano was engaged as a construction engineer and in this time traveled extensively in following his profession. He spent two years at Los Angeles,

California, then returning to Evansville, where he oversaw the construction of the buildings for the old State Bank, Stanley Hall and the Wheeler school. In 1918 Mr. Brentano became efficiency engineer for the Midland Furniture Company, which had been started in 1910 by John Stephans, and which was purchased from that gentleman by Nestor Brentano in 1915. In 1918, Sol A. Brentano became secretary and treasurer of the company, but since that time a reorganization has been effected, the present officials being: Nestor Brentano, president; Sidney Schenhauser, vice-president; Sol A. Brentano, treasurer; and Sam Brentano, secretary. The business of this concern is the manufacture of living room suites, in addition to several specialties put forth by the company, these including a "spinet desk" and a "chifforobe," the product having a wide sale all over the United States. Sol A. Brentano has charge of the factory, at Seventh and Ohio Streets, while Nestor Brentano superintends affairs at the offices of the company, in the Lions Building, corner of First and Main Streets, suite 203-4-5. The firm belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. While Mr. Brentano gives his principal attention to the Midland Furniture Company, he also has other interests, and is a stockholder in Raphael Brothers, the Southern Stove Works, the United States Furniture Company, the Brentano Investment Company, the Sunbeam Electric Company, the Furniture Building, and other enterprises. A Republican in politics, he has taken a keen interest in civic affairs, and as the first building inspector of Evansville drafted the first building ordinance of the city, with the assistance of Albion Fellows Bacon. October 23, 1907, at Los Angeles, Mr. Brentano was united in marriage with Miss Kathryn Doyle of Keokuk, Iowa, whose father was a large landholder in the Hawkeye state. To Mr. and Mrs. Brentano there have been born three children: Kathryn Loraine, who was born in 1908; Mahla Anne, born in 1911; and A. Doyle, born in 1913. Mr. Brentano's family are all members of the Church of the Assumption, and with them, he is a regular attendant, although not a member.

Charles Newton Brown, a resident of Evansville since 1903, is accounted a leader in manufacturing circles, being president and treasurer of the Lincoln Cotton Mills Company. Mr. Brown has been identified with this line of industry ever since his youth, and there are few who are better informed as to its many-sided interests. He was born at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, June 15, 1857, and is a son of Smith S. and Sarah (Darling) Brown. His mother, a native of Cumberland, Rhode Island, died about 1903, while his father a dry goods and musical supplies merchant of Woonsocket, passed away about 1908. There were three sons in the family: Charles Newton, of Evansville; and Herbert R. and Walter O., of Woonsocket. Charles Newton Brown attended the graded and high schools of his native place, and at the age of sixteen years secured a position as office boy and clerk for the Social Manufacturing Company, a Woonsocket cotton mill. He remained with that concern until 1884, when he went to one of their chain of mills as assistant superintendent at Woonsocket, and that continued to be his status until 1893. He then went to Kear-

ney, Nebraska, where he became treasurer of the Kearney Cotton Mill Company, and remained in that community until 1903, the year of his advent at Evansville. Here he assisted in the organization of the Lincoln Cotton Mills Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer, and subsequently bought out the other stockholders and became president and treasurer of the company, his son being secretary. The business has enjoyed a consistent and healthy growth, and has assumed a position among the leading industries of the city. Mr. Brown is held in high esteem by his business associates and from 1915 to 1918 served as president of the Manufacturers Association of Evansville. He belongs to the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce and is a Mason. In politics a Republican, while at Woonsocket he was the youngest member elected to the town council, was a member of the city water commission and during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison was postmaster of Woonsocket. In Nebraska he served as a member of the school board of Kearney. At the time that he left the East, the president of his old company advised him to remain out of politics if he desired to make a business success, and since coming to Evansville Mr. Brown has had little to do with political activities. However, he considers it his duty as a citizen to take an active part in local civic movements, and all that are worthy can depend upon his unqualified support. September 9, 1885, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Lena May Folsom, of Foxcroft, Maine, and to this union there have been born two children: Charles F. and Marion Darling.

William A. Browning. One of the best known names in Indiana in connection with the milling business is that of Browning. For three successive generations men bearing this name have applied themselves to this vocation and in so doing have conducted their activities in such a manner as to bring credit to the name and benefit to the community. One of the leading business men of Evansville is a worthy representative of this family and the milling business, which he is carrying on at Evansville, William A. Browning. Mr. Browning was born on a farm in Scott township, Vanderburgh county, Indiana, April 30, 1860, and is a son of George Boston and Margaret Anne Browning. Richard Browning, the paternal grandfather of William A. Browning, was born February 8, 1791, in the parish of St. George, County Middlesex, England. In his native land he married Lucy Weil, who was born October 16, 1796, at Bedford, Golsden parish, England, and in 1817 they came to the United States and made their way to Vanderburgh county, the last part of the journey being accomplished by flatboat from Cincinnati. About 1820 Mr. Browning started operating a mill at Inglefield, this being one of the first in the county, the motive power for which was oxen. As early as 1838 he began to run this mill by steam, and in 1840 received a prize from the New Orleans Exposition for producing the best flour in the United States. In 1858 he built a new mill and was connected with its operation until his death, which occurred June 26, 1874, his worthy wife having passed away August 26, 1872. They were the parents of the following children: Richard,



WILLIAM A. BROWNING

William, Anthony, Lucy, Mary, Ebenezer, who died from wounds received while serving as a Union soldier during the Civil War; and George B. All of the sons of Richard Browning were engaged in the milling business. George Boston Browning was born July 7, 1833, in Scott township, Vanderburgh county, and there spent his entire life as a miller, dying October 23, 1898. His wife, who was born in Ireland February 29, 1836, died April 2, 1902. They were the parents of six children: Mary Ellen, born August 5, 1857, of 1320 Franklin Street, the wife of Walter Scott, who does special carpentry work; William A.; John Thomas, born July 23, 1862, who is now engaged in operating the old family homestead in Scott township; Lucy Ann, born January 3, 1865, who is deceased; George Morris, born July 10, 1869, who is engaged in the garage business at Darmstadt, Indiana; and Joseph Emery, born October 17, 1871, a traveling salesman whose home is at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. William A. Browning attended the country schools of Scott township and "Daddy" Knight's private school, completing his education by a course at Rank & Wright's Commercial College, which he left in 1878. When he had graduated from the private school in 1877, he, with the other members of his class, was granted a license to teach, but never made use of this privilege. Instead, he began to work for his father in the milling business, subsequently was engaged in the sawmilling and farming business for five years, and then entered the commission business at the corner of LaFayette and Iowa Streets, Evansville, where he carried on operations for three years. The Spanish-American war broke out at this time and Mr. Browning enlisted April 26, 1898, in Company E, 159th Regiment, with which he saw service until honorably discharged with the rank of corporal, in December, 1898. On his return to Evansville, he engaged in his present business, January 1, 1899, at 11 South Kentucky Avenue. He started with a frame mill, which he operated until 1908, on June 27 of which year he completed his present brick building. He confines his operations largely to home trade, buying from the farmers of this locality and selling to the merchants of Evansville and adjacent communities, and has built up a splendid business. Mr. Browning is also interested extensively in farming operations, being the owner of a number of properties in Vanderburgh county, which he has improved with modern buildings and equipment. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. Although his grandfather was a strong Democrat, all of the Brownings now living of this branch of the family are Republicans, and William A. Browning has been an active worker of the polls, while never desirous of public office. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow, and he holds membership in Major Fee Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans. September 6, 1906, Mr. Browning was united in marriage with Ruth, daughter of Ike Sanders, a carpenter of Evansville. Mrs. Browning was educated in the public schools, and takes a prominent part in social and fraternal affairs, being a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Major Fee Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans; Garvin Lodge of the Rebekahs and the Order of Lions. She and her husband belong to the Methodist church.

Charles T. Bush. In order to discharge successfully the duties and responsibilities of the office of superintendent of public school buildings and grounds, the incumbent of such a position must be possessed of versatile abilities and talents. He must be something of a mechanic, an architect, a landscape gardener and an artist, in addition to possessing business capacity. Thus the city of Evansville is fortunate in the possession of Charles T. Bush in the position noted above, for he is peculiarly fitted by nature and training for the proper fulfillment of his duties as evidenced by the splendid work which he has accomplished since the beginning of his incumbency in 1914. Mr. Bush was born October 29, 1865, and is a son of Thomas and Irene (Mills) Bush. His father, born in 1821, came to Evansville from Newark, New Jersey, and entered the shoe manufacturing business with Mr. Richer, following that industry until his death in 1888. Mrs. Bush was born at Wheeling, West Virginia. Thomas Bush and two of his sons, Alonzo S. and Plattoff P. Bush, fought in the Union army from the beginning to the end of the Civil war. Charles T. Bush received his education in the public schools of Evansville, and at the age of nineteen years began working on the railroad in winters and following carpentry during the summer months. He was thus occupied until 1889, at which time he interested himself in the theatre business and equipped the Grand Theatre at Owensboro, Kentucky. Finding that he possessed a natural genius for this kind of work he made it his regular business, and during the next quarter of a century his services were retained in various capacities, by theatres and other enterprises, and in none of his undertakings did he fail. When Evansville noted the need of a capable man to act as superintendent of the buildings and grounds of its public school system, Mr. Bush's name was brought forward as the proper man for the place, and accordingly, in 1914, he was installed in that position. Since then he has developed the Evansville school buildings and grounds amazingly, so that they compare favorably with any other city in the country of the same size. Not only does he personally oversee every bit of work done in a mechanical way, from the laying of a sidewalk to the stage arrangements and remodeling, but makes all the preliminary drawings for this kind of work. He has done much to beautify and improve the grounds and buildings of the school system, and has the confidence and support of those who realize what a great help his labor has been to the cause of education. Mr. Bush maintains democratic views as to politics, and religiously he is a member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. In 1893 Mr. Bush was united in marriage with Miss Ida Koenig of Evansville, and to this union there have been born the following children: Roy, who spent eighteen months in the infantry during the World war and is now identified with the Standard Oil Company; Jeannette (Mrs. Oliver Kertz) is identified with the Burroughs Adding Machine Company; Mildred (Mrs. Edward McGowan) is employed as head stenographer at the Bucyrus Shovel Co., L. Pedley, who is a member of the senior class at high school; and Charles T., Jr., who is in the high school; and there is also a grandson, Roy Bush, whom Mr. Bush adopted, and who is in the graded school.

Daniel H. Caldemeyer. Included among the manufacturing concerns of Evansville which, under able and progressive management, have made rapid strides during the past several years is the National Furniture Company. Few companies can boast of a faster development than this enterprise, of which the directing head is Daniel H. Caldemeyer, an energetic and progressive business man of the self-made type. Mr. Caldemeyer was born January 1, 1885, at Holland, Indiana, and is a son of John and Minnie (Linstrot) Caldemeyer, natives of Holland. The father, who was a lifelong agriculturist of Dubois county, died in 1922 at the age of seventy-four years, after an industrious and well-spent career. Daniel H. Caldemeyer secured his education in the public schools of his native community and was reared on the home farm, where he continued to work during the summer months while attending the Lockyear Business College at Evansville, which he entered at the age of eighteen years, during the winter months. Upon the completion of his business course, he started to work in the grocery store of his brother, who was in partnership with a Mr. Krueger, his salary being \$4 per week. Three months later he transferred his services to the business firm of Fowler, Dick & Walker, for which concern he worked five months at \$5 per week, then becoming his brother's business partner by purchasing the interests of Mr. Krueger. While Mr. Caldemeyer made a success in the grocery business, he felt there were greater possibilities to be found in the furniture manufacturing field, and in 1921 became the founder and organizer of the National Furniture Company. The business proved a success from the start, and sixty men are now employed in the modern plant at 315 Keller Street. The company manufactures cane and overstuffed living room and parlor furniture and is extending its trade territory rapidly under Mr. Caldemeyer's energetic and able management. He gives practically his entire attention to the business, but has several civic and social connections. His religious affiliation is with the Zion Evangelical Church. Politically he is an independent voter. In 1913 Mr. Caldemeyer was united in marriage with Alma, daughter of Fred and Christina Sickman, of Evansville, and to this union there have been born two children: Daniel and Helen Louise.

Owen C. Carr. A business experience covering a number of years is, according to its nature, honorable or otherwise but in either case it develops capacity and either broadens or lessens an individual's outlook on life. While every type of business man must possess certain qualities to ensure success in his undertakings, those indispensable to the banker rest on a higher plane than in many lines, and for this reason, if for no other, the banker occupies a position of prestige in any community. Not only is Owen C. Carr, secretary and treasurer of the Morris Plan Company, of Evansville, possessed of the necessary qualities referred to, but he also has others which have made him a valuable and helpful citizen in a civic way. He was born June 28, 1885, at Mount Vernon, Indiana, where he received a public school education, and when eighteen years or more of age, January 2, 1904,

came to Evansville and entered the Lockyear Business College. After completing his course at that institution he accepted a position with the Hercules Corporation, a concern with which he was connected for a period of ten and one-half years. He resigned April 24, 1916, at which time he became the first manager of the Evansville Morris Plan Company, acting also as secretary, and in 1920 assumed also the duties of treasurer. In 1922 he was made a member of the board of directors of the company. He has been a material contributor to the success of his company, and is accounted a capable banker and one of Evansville's alert, up-to-date business citizens. He belongs to the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce, in the activities of which he takes part, and is much interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a member of the board of directors. It was through his efforts that The Merchants Credit Rating Bureau was established and made a success. Formerly, for ten years, he was a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, but now belongs to the Bethel Evangelical Church, and has been active in religious and Sunday school work, having been superintendent of the Bethel Evangelical Bible School for seven years. Mr. Carr is a Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Mason. November 17, 1912, Mr. Carr was united in marriage with Miss Laura C. Horstmann, of Evansville, who was formerly employed in the offices of the Hercules Corporation, and to this union has been born one son: Henry Clinton, whose birth occurred at Evansville, February 27, 1914.

William F. Cleveland, M. D. Prominent among physicians who have contributed to the professional prestige of Evansville during the past thirty years is Dr. William F. Cleveland. Not alone is he eminent in the ranks of his calling, but likewise in public affairs, in which he has been the incumbent of several important offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens. Doctor Cleveland was born in Gibson county, Indiana, November 23, 1855, and attended the public schools and the Fort Branch High School. At the age of twenty years he began teaching in the public schools of Gibson county, and for fifteen years continued his work as an educator, becoming one of the popular and efficient instructors of his community. During this time he had applied his spare hours to the study of medicine, and in 1890 enrolled as a student at the Kentucky School of Medicine, from which he was graduated with the class of 1892, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. June 14 of the same year he located at 1208 East Virginia Street, Evansville, where he has since been engaged in active and successful practice. He has built up a large and appreciative following, at the same time winning a recognized place in his calling and the respect and confidence of his fellow-practitioners. Doctor Cleveland is a member of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, Indiana State Medical Society and the Ohio Valley Medical Association, and as a fraternalist holds membership in the Woodmen of the World and Wakee Tribe No. 150, Improved Order of Red Men. His religious connection is with the Central Methodist Episcopal Church. Always deeply interested in civic affairs, he has backed movements for the wel-

fare of Evansville, particularly during the ten years and nine months that he served as a member of the city council. In 1912 the Doctor was elected to the State Senate and served capably in that body for four years, during the sessions of 1913 and 1915. Doctor Cleveland was married November 19, 1882, to Miss Mary E. Pritchett, of Gibson county, Indiana, and to this union there has been born one son: Dr. Walter R., of Evansville, a successful practicing physician, a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this work.

Walter R. Cleveland, M. D. During recent years the profession has made marvelous strides in opening up new fields of usefulness and the heights to which a physician of reason and courage can climb are practically limitless. So numerous are the avenues of activity in the profession at this time that many physicians prefer to make a specialty of certain subjects, rather than to endeavor to cover the entire field. At Evansville, one who has made rapid strides as a specialist in Roentgenology and radiology is Walter R. Cleveland, M. D. Doctor Cleveland was born in Gibson county, Indiana, May 24, 1885, and was six years of age when brought to Evansville by his parents, Dr. William F. and Mary E. (Pritchett) Cleveland, who are now residents of this city. He was given his early training in the public graded and high schools of Evansville, following which he entered the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, and graduated therefrom in 1906, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. With the exception of fourteen months spent at Asheville, North Carolina, where he was identified with the Winyeth Sanatorium, he has always practiced at Evansville, where he occupies offices at No. 205 Cleveland Building. In his special fields of Roentgenology and radiology, he is an acknowledged authority, and in practicing in these directions has built a large and important clientele, the members of which place the utmost confidence in his ability. He is a member of the Radiological Society of North America, the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and is likewise a Shriner. He belongs to the staffs of the Deaconess and St. Mary's Hospitals. In 1906 Doctor Cleveland was united in marriage with Miss Nita L. Richards, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and they are the parents of one daughter: Helen Frances.

Pearl B. Combs, M. D. In the present century of expanding horizons in the medical profession, of marvelous discoveries and undreamed of surgical accomplishments, the science seems almost to have reached a point where its achievements are little short of miracles. The modern physician and surgeon, taking advantage of every opportunity for added knowledge, must often realize with professional elation his great power, and be encouraged in his struggles to conquer the strongholds that have not yet been overcome. Of the physicians of Evansville who have kept pace with the constantly advancing standards, one who has acquired a large practice through the demonstration of ability is Dr. Pearl B. Combs, of 206 1-2 Main Street. Doctor Combs was born at Hindman,

Kentucky, July 11, 1886, and received his early education in the public schools of his native state and at the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1903. He then entered the Kentucky University, where he completed his course in 1906 and in 1911 received his medical degree when he graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville. To further prepare himself for his profession, Doctor Combs then served an apprenticeship at the Deaconess Hospital, Evansville, and February 15, 1913, commenced practice at Evansville. He has built up an excellent professional business and established a reputation for sound ability and strict standards as to professional ethics. Doctor Combs is on the staff of the Deaconess Hospital. He belongs to the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, the Ohio Valley Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Alumni Association of the University of Louisville, the Country Club and the B. P. O. Elks and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. With his family, he belongs to St. Lucas Evangelical Church. During the World war he was a member of the board of medical examiners for military service. In 1913 Doctor Combs was united in marriage with Miss Freida Brandhorst, of Evansville, and they reside in a pleasant home at No. 808 Kentucky Avenue.

Charles G. Covert. Numerous advantages result from the increasing tendency of men learned in the law to accept positions and responsibilities outside their immediate sphere of activity. This is the natural result of a profession which equips its devotees in more lines of business than any other wage-earning medium, causing it to be regarded, oftentimes, as a means, rather than an end, and as an adjunct rather than an entirety. The result is necessarily an elevation of standards, an avoidance of complications, a means of adjustment out of courts and a general simplifying of conditions through a knowledge of underlying principles and penalties. An illustration of this modern phase of law is found in Charles G. Covert, who after many years of successful legal practice, is now devoting the greater part of his attention to the office of postmaster of Evansville. Mr. Covert was born at Washington, Daviess county, Indiana, September 3, 1864, and was six years of age when brought to Evansville by his father, Jacob Covert, a newspaper man and veteran of the Union army during the Civil war. After attending the public schools, Charles G. Covert entered the shop of his father's newspaper plant, where he learned the printer's trade, and later entered the editorial department, finally becoming managing editor. In 1894, he was elected sheriff of Vanderburgh county, a position in which he served until 1898, or two terms, after which he became associated with the Evansville Packing Company. In 1899, he was nominated for the office of mayor of Evansville, but met with defeat. In 1900, he was made supervisor of census, and in 1901 was again nominated for mayor and this time was elected,

subsequently serving four years and nine months in that office. April 1, 1906, he was appointed postmaster of Evansville, serving until April 1, 1910, when he became collector of internal revenue for the Seventh District, with his headquarters at Terre Haute. He occupied that office until 1914, and then resumed his law practice, which he had followed intermittently all these years, having read law and been admitted to the bar in his youth. Mr. Covert continued his law practice until 1923, when he was again appointed postmaster of Evansville, his present position. He is discharging his duties in an entirely capable manner, which would be expected from a man of his experience and ability, and is giving the people of Evansville excellent postal service. Fraternally, Mr. Covert is connected with the Masons and the B. P. O. Elks, in addition to which he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. In 1886, Mr. Covert married Miss Grace L. Tucker, of Paris, Illinois, who died October 14, 1918, aged fifty years, the mother of three daughters: Jeanette, a graduate of the Evansville High School, now the wife of Val Nolan, of Evansville, with two children, Val and Alan; Charlotte and Martha, both students at the Evansville High School. Mr. Covert and his daughters belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Boaz Crawford. During a period of thirty-five years one of the reliable business enterprises of Evansville has been that known formerly as John G. Neumann & Company, and at present as the John G. Neumann Company. At the head of this enterprise, in the position of secretary-treasurer, is Boaz Crawford, a product of Indiana, whose entire business career has been associated with the company of which he is now one of the proprietors. Mr. Crawford was born in Posey county, Indiana, February 7, 1886, and is a son of F. W. and Hannah (Kitchen) Crawford. His father was born at Owensboro, Kentucky, in 1850, whence he moved in young manhood to Posey county, Indiana, where he established himself as an agriculturist, a vocation which he has followed all his life. He still survives in hale old age, and is an active member of the Christian church. Mrs. Crawford was born in 1860, in Edwards county, Illinois and immediately after her marriage came to Posey county, where she spent the balance of her life, dying in 1913, aged fifty-three years. She and her husband were the parents of three daughters and four sons, one of the latter of whom, Paul, is associated in business with his brother, Boaz. Boaz Crawford was given his primary educational training in the Posey county schools and the county high school, and at the age of seventeen years came to Evansville and entered Columbia Commercial College. He finished his commercial preparation at Lockyear's Business College, and in September, 1903, entered the employ of John G. Neumann Company, in the capacity of assistant bookkeeper. He was thus employed and as bookkeeper for seven years, and was then transferred to the shipping department, where he remained three years. His next advancement was to the post of assistant manager, and

after he had occupied this position for four years, he, in association with Henry Naas, bought the business, which was incorporated, in 1916, as the John G. Neumann Company. This business had been founded in 1888, and by the time of its incorporation had reached fairly successful proportions, doing in the neighborhood of \$150,000 worth of business each year. Since its incorporation it has advanced steadily, and the returns for the year 1923 were approximately \$750,000. Mr. Crawford discharges the duties of secretary and treasurer of the company, while Mr. Naas occupies the presidential office, and these two are the sole owners of the business. Mr. Crawford, a capable business man, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, all the Masonic bodies and has been active in various civic movements. He is a Republican in politics, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian denomination, he being a deacon of the Walnut Street Church. January 9, 1911, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage with Minnie, daughter of James W. Spain, a plaster contractor, who married Bertha Tiselow of Petersburg, Ind. Mrs. Crawford was born in Evansville and has always lived here. She and her husband have no children.

Leon Currey. While he did not live to see many of his worthy ambitions come to full fruition, death calling him when he was in middle age, the late Leon Currey accomplished a number of things that were beneficial to Evansville and also established an excellent record as a business man of integrity and marked ability. A resident of the city from 1884 until 1907, he built up a successful drug business, interested himself in other lines and served the city in public office and as to its upbuilding and development. Mr. Currey was born January 30, 1859, at Rome, Indiana. In early childhood he moved to Grandview, Indiana with his parents and there received his primary educational training. Later he was given the advantages accruing from a course at the Louisiana State College, and not long after his graduation from that institution, in 1884, as a young man of twenty-five years, came to Evansville, where he became associated in business with William Alexander, a druggist of some years standing. Mr. Currey remained with Mr. Alexander for a period of two years, at the end of which time he purchased the property at 1101 West Franklin Street, upon which the present building was erected in 1896. Establishing an up-to-date pharmacy, he continued in its active management until his death, November 22, 1907. Mr. Currey not only built up a large and representative patronage in this line, but also had various other interests. He was the owner of the property on which the West Side Bank was erected, and was one of the organizers of that institution, in which he was a director. Also, he was interested in West Side Insurance and Real Estate Company, in which he held a directorship, and one of the organizers and a director of the Evansville Pure Milk Company. A staunch democrat in politics, he always took a keen interest in the welfare of his adopted city and its people, and

at the time of his death was a member of the board of safety. Externally, he belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen and also held membership in the West Side Business Men's Association. April 30, 1885, Mr. Currey was united in marriage with Miss Alice Wilbern, who survives him as a resident of Evansville and is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. They became the parents of two children: Hiram W.; and Vetriss E., the latter the wife of Felix Hinkle, proprietor of Hinkle's Garage, distributor of Packard automobiles. Hiram W. Currey was born in 1887, at Evansville, and received good educational advantages. He received preliminary instructions in the business under his father, this being followed by a collegiate training, and at the time of his father's death he entered the drug store, which he has continued to manage ever since, this being with the exception of the time spent at the Officers' Training Camp, at Camp Taylor, from April, 1918, to November, 1918, during the World war. He is accounted one of the able and rising business men of his city, and is carrying on the work of his late father, and is also secretary and treasurer of the Hinkle Motor Car Company. Mr. Currey is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, in addition to which he has several civic and social connections.

Adolph F. Decker. Properly to interpret the law in all its complexities and unerringly to apply its provisions to establish human rights and defeat injustice demands such a comprehensive knowledge, not only of books but of life itself, that he who reaches a high plane in this profession must command more than negative consideration from his fellow man. On a solid educational foundation, the individual who aspires to success in the law, must be built upon a thorough knowledge of what law means to the present day man and how it can be applied to circumvent evil, protect the helpless and bring happiness and safety to the deserving. Among the members of the Evansville bar, one who has shown himself a reliable and thoroughly learned legist is Adolph F. Decker, who maintains offices in the Old State Bank Building. Mr. Decker was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, January 30, 1880, and was only a child when brought by his parents to Evansville, in the public graded schools of which city he acquired his early educational training. Having decided upon a career in the law, he then entered the office of Philip W. Frey, one of the well-known lawyers of an earlier day, with whom he remained as student and associate for a period approximating twenty years. During the last three years he has been associated in practice with Isidor Kahn. Mr. Decker, in addition to being prominent in his profession, has also been a factor in the public life of his community and elsewhere. He was twice a member of the Indiana State Legislature, in which body he served with ability and in 1904, 1905 and 1906 was identified with the civil government of the Philippine Islands. He belongs to the various organizations of his profession, which he joined shortly after his

admission to the bar, February 14, 1901, and as a fraternalist is affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks. He likewise has a number of business and civic connections. April 5, 1916, Mr. Decker was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Dorsey, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Henry M. Dickman, secretary-treasurer and manager of the West Side Insurance and Real Estate Company and secretary-treasurer of the West Side Building, Loan & Savings Association, is one of the native sons of Evansville who has not only advanced his own interests by hard work and the acceptance of opportunities, but has also contributed to the city's betterment and progress in a number of directions. He was born June 1, 1884, a son of Henry C. and Maude (Martyn) Dickman, both of whom are living. Henry Dickman, the grandfather of Henry M., was engaged in the tailoring business at Evansville, where he still resides at an advanced age. Henry C. Dickman followed in his father's footsteps and for many years was identified with the tailoring business at Evansville. Henry M. Dickman attended the public schools and in 1902 was graduated from the high school. During his vacation periods he worked for the county surveyor and for a short time after his graduation continued in that kind of work. In the fall of 1902 he secured a position with the old Cumberland Telephone Company, in the engineering and contracting department, with which he remained for six years, during the last three years of which he traveled on the road. Mr. Dickman then became a commercial traveler, and for twelve years was employed in this capacity by various concerns, his last employers being the Standard Oil Company, of Evansville. In 1920, Mr. Dickman joined his present concern, the West Side Insurance and Real Estate Company, at 1015 West Franklin Street, of which he is now secretary-treasurer and manager. He has applied initiative and continuous industry in the working out of some of his own progressive ideas, and the result has been a marked expansion in the company's business. Mr. Dickman is a member of the Real Estate Board, and is secretary of the City Planning Commission, which was created in 1921. During the World war he assisted in recruiting a company for the State Militia, of which he was commissioned captain. Politically he is a democrat. He is a Knight Templar and York Rite Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and holds membership also in the Kiwanis Club, the West Side Nut Club and the Chamber of Commerce. With his family he belongs to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. June 12, 1907, Mr. Dickman was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Vandergriff, of Evansville, and to this union there have been born three children: Robert Henry, who is fifteen years of age; Virginia Mary, twelve years of age; and Florence Joanne, four years of age.

William G. Downs, Sr., D. D. S. One of the successful and prominent members of the dental profession at Evansville is Dr. William G. Downs, Sr., who has been engaged in practice in this

city continuously since 1896, has held numerous offices in the local and state societies of his profession and has gained a large and representative following. Doctor Downs was born at Boonville, Warrick county, Indiana, August 1, 1871, and is a son of Capt. Thomas J. and Lydia (Williams) Downs. He has the unusual and unique distinction of being the great-grandson of a veteran, grandson of a veteran, son of a veteran, brother of a veteran and father of a veteran. He is a direct descendant of two soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary war, a soldier of the War of 1812, and a soldier of the Mexican war. His father, who was born at Livermore, Kentucky, in 1834, organized an infantry company at Boonville, for service in the Union army during the Civil war, and commanded that company with distinction throughout the struggle. Later he became prominent in business and political circles of Warrick county, where he built and operated one of the first mills of the county and also held numerous important political offices. Doctor Downs' mother, Lydia (Williams) Downs, was born at Boonville, in 1840. Both the father and mother are now deceased. William G. Downs attended the public schools of Boonville and Evansville, and the University of Cincinnati, following which he entered upon his professional studies at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Dentistry in 1893. In the following year he entered the practice of dentistry in association with Dr. E. C. Bailey, of Evansville, and from 1894 until 1896, conducted a private practice at Huntingburg, Indiana. He then returned to Evansville, and as noted, has been in constant practice, with the exception of the time spent in war service. During the World war he served as president of the District League for Dental Preparedness. It is estimated that through the efforts of the league in the Evansville district, fully 600 men who otherwise could not have gone, were made eligible for the service. From the beginning of 1918, until the end of the war, Doctor Downs' time was almost wholly given over to this work, his private practice being entirely subjugated to the exigencies of the service. He has been elected to official positions repeatedly in the state and local dental associations and holds membership therein and in the national body. He is a past master of Evansville Lodge, No. 64, F. & A. M., and is deputy grand chancellor for Indiana of the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in St. George Lodge, No. 164. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served four years as state oil inspector, but has preferred to serve his party from the inside rather than to seek office. His religious affiliation is with the Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church. January 3, 1894, Doctor Downs was united in marriage with Anna Turner, daughter of John T. and Anna (Smith) Willson, of Louisville, Kentucky, and to this union has come one son, William Gershom Downs, Jr., aged twenty-seven years, a veteran of the World war, who is married and has two children, Helen Fisher Downs, and William Gershom III.

William Gershom Downs, Jr., D. D. S. For many years the name of Downs has been a familiar and honored one in professional circles of Evansville, due to the prominence of Dr. William Gershom Downs, Sr., as a dental practitioner, and this reputation has been maintained more recently by the son of this highly respected citizen, Dr. William Gershom Downs, Jr., who is following in the footsteps of his father and has established an enviable reputation. He was born at Evansville, May 20, 1896, and is a son of Dr. William G. and Anna (Willson) Downs, a sketch of whose lives will be found elsewhere in this work. His mother, a Kentuckian by birth, was a descendant by way of Virginia of pure Revolutionary stock on both sides of the family. Her ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia and the Carolinas, and Dr. Downs' father's ancestors were of Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana. Doctor Downs is of English and Irish extraction and a great-great-grandson of four Revolutionary veterans, being a direct descendant of William Williams, on one side, and of Major Coward, one of Washington's aides, on the other. He is a nephew of a Spanish-American war veteran; a grandson of Capt. Thomas J. Downs who commanded a company of infantry from Boonville during the Civil war, and a great-grandson of a veteran of the Mexican war and the War of 1812. William G. Downs, Jr., completed his grammar school education at Evansville in 1910 and in 1914 finished his high school course. He then spent two years at George Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee, where he took a general science course. At that time he became operating engineer for the Eddystone Ammunition Plant, at Philadelphia, and was later chief construction engineer for the Atlantic Refining Company, of the same city, but when the United States entered the World war he resigned and in April, 1917, entered the First Coast Artillery Training Camp. He resigned in July of the same year and immediately thereafter entered the Royal Flying Corps, completing his training as an army flyer at Toronto. He was permitted to leave the British service in order to enter that of the American forces, and in September, 1917, enlisted at Philadelphia, becoming a member of the 110th United States Infantry, 103rd Trench Mortar Battery (First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry), and after the signing of the Armistice, was located with a permanent camp detachment, Forwarding Camp, LeMans, France. While there he constructed a complete water system for an 80,000-man camp. In all he was overseas sixteen months, served in five branches of the service, held every enlisted rank from private of infantry to master engineer, qualified as an artillery observer (flyer), was twice wounded, gassed and cited. After the war, in January, 1921, when the National Guard was being reorganized, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of field artillery and helped in the organization of the Guard in southern Indiana. He was successively commissioned first lieutenant and captain in the National Guard, and in the Field Artillery Reserve Corps, and at present is in command of Battery F, 139th

Field Artillery, the Evansville battery, and the senior unit in southern Indiana. When his military service was completed, he returned to the United States, and in order to become associated with his father, entered Vanderbilt University, from which he was graduated, in 1922, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Since then he has followed his profession with the elder man, and is now in the enjoyment of a large practice. Doctor Downs is a stand-pat Republican and has served in various capacities with the local organization. As a fraternalist, he holds membership in the Phi Kappa Sigma and Psi Omega fraternities, the Knights of Pythias and the D. O. K. K. He likewise belongs to the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the National Guard Association, the Field Artillery Association, the National, Indiana and Evansville dental societies, the Evansville County Club, the Noelton Golf Club of Nashville, and the Phi Kap Club of Chicago. His religious connection is with the Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church. July 10, 1920, at St. Louis, Doctor Downs was united in marriage with Elizabeth Driver Harrison, daughter of Charles A. Harrison, of Nashville. She is a grandniece of Capt. William Driver, a rebellious Yankee sea captain, who, nevertheless, due to advanced age, kept his residence at Nashville during the Civil war, and who during the Federal occupancy was provost marshal of Nashville. He kept his own brother, Mrs. Downs' grandfather, locked up throughout the remainder of the war because he refused to renounce the Southern cause and take the oath of allegiance to the United States. It was he who named his ship flag "Old Glory," which has since become the accepted reverent nickname of the American flag. Captain Driver's flag is now in the possession of Mrs. Downs and will, eventually, become her property. Doctor and Mrs. Downs are the parents of two children: Helen Fisher and William Gershom III.

Frank B. Droit. The statement that industry and progressive ideas, when backed by good management and inherent business ability, are bound to develop success in any reliable and legitimate enterprise, is borne out in the history of the Koch Outfitting Company, home outfitters, of Evansville. This business is now under the management of Frank B. Droit, who came to this country in young manhood, without friends or resources, and has worked his own way to success and standing. Mr. Droit was born November 3, 1870, in Germany, a son of Frederick Droit, who passed his entire life in that country. After acquiring a public school education, Frank B. Droit, at the age of nineteen years, emigrated to the United States in search of his fortune. He arrived in Evansville in 1889, and, being strong and willing, had no difficulty in finding employment, his first connection being that of a laborer at the Uhl Pottery, where he remained one and one-half years. He then became clerk in the grocery store of Rosenburger & Klein, with which concern he remained two years, after which he joined the Crescent Furniture Company as a machine hand. After two years he was

advanced to foreman of the mill department, and then assistant superintendent of the entire factory. During all this time Mr. Droit had saved his wages carefully, and in July, 1909, when the opportunity presented itself, he was ready to take advantage of it. This opportunity came in the form of a chance to buy out the old Koch Stove and Hardware Company, which had been established by Henry Koch some forty-five years before. A corporation was formed, known as the Koch Outfitting Company, of which Mr. Droit was made secretary and this business was purchased. Immediately after its purchase, Mr. Droit set about changing the hardware business into a furniture and house furnishing business. That his efforts have been successful is to be seen in the fact that he now does a business of approximately \$200,000 annually, his trade extending to every part of the city. Fair dealing, high-class merchandise and an earnest endeavor to assist the patrons to furnish their homes throughout, harmoniously, at a price they can afford to pay, are some of the reasons for Mr. Droit's success, others, of course, being hard and persistent work and inherent business ability which has aided him in the overcoming of obstacles. In 1896, Mr. Droit was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Haag, of Evansville, and to this union there have been born three children: Ione, who is now Mrs. T. Varney Cadick, of Evansville; Clarence, superintendent of the furniture department of Fowler, Dick & Walker, who joined the United States Marines during the World war and after training at Paris Island was sent to Santo Domingo for twenty-one months, being honorably discharged with the rank of corporal and company clerk, in July, 1919; and Margaret, who is unmarried and resides with her parents. Mr. Droit is a member of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and as a fraternalist, holds membership in the Masons and the Order of Owls. In national politics he supports the principles of the Democratic party, but in local matters is inclined to maintain an independent attitude.

Hon. Edgar Durre. The bench and bar of Vanderburgh county have a worthy representative in the person of Hon. Edgar Durre, judge of the Superior court, who has had a successful career in the law and has been the incumbent of numerous important offices. Judge Durre was born at Evansville, November 16, 1875, a son of Otto and Henrietta Durre. His father was born in France in 1842, and was about twenty years of age when he emigrated to the United States. Locating at Evansville, he became a bookkeeper in the employ of the Heiman Wholesale Grocery Company, but later transferred his services to Koeppler Brothers, wholesale liquor dealers. During the time he was employed by this concern he served two years as deputy treasurer and two years as deputy recorder of Evansville. In 1876, when Koeppler Brothers failed, he entered the firm of Schmidt & Firnhaber, a partnership concern, carrying on a wholesale liquor business, and remained therewith until his death in 1914. Mr. Durre's wife, Henrietta, who was born

in Germany, was brought to the United States as a child of two years, and still survives her husband as a resident of Evansville. They became the parents of five children: Edgar; Otto and Harry, twins, fifty-three years of age; Mrs. Thomas R. Corn and Mrs. B. Lewis. Edgar Durre attended the public schools of Evansville, following which he pursued a course in the University of Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1895, when only twenty years of age, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. It had been his intention to return to the university for further preparation, but was offered the position of deputy prosecutor of Evansville, or a like position at Cincinnati. Eventually he chose the former and was deputy under A. J. Clark for four years, after which he was elected prosecuting attorney and served four years. In 1905, he was sent to the State Senate, defeating his opponent, Doctor Busse, by a majority of about 1500, but declined to run for a second term, instead inducing Walter Legeman to make the race. He assisted in pushing Legeman's campaign, but the latter died, and at a special election in the latter part of 1908, Judge Durre defeated his opponent, Bertelsen, and served out the 1911 session. In 1905, Judge Durre had been a candidate for mayor of the city, but was defeated by John W. Boehne. He first became a candidate for the office of judge of the Superior Court in 1914, but was defeated by Judge Hostetter. Judge Durre's first law connection was as a member of the firm of Clark & Durre, later was senior member of Durre & Curry, and still later of Durre & Wittenbriker. He continued in active practice until 1922, during which time he was identified with numerous important interests. At the time of the death of Judge Tracewell, in August, 1922, Judge Durre was appointed to fill out the unexpired term, by the Governor, and in November of the same year was elected judge of the Superior Court, where he has since officiated in a dignified, capable and conscientious manner. Judge Durre has always been interested in lodge work, and is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has been a member of Beth Evangelical Church for many years, is president of the church council and has been a member of the board of trustees for the past three years. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and his political affiliation is with the Republican party. November 24, 1897, Judge Durre married Julia Mae, daughter of Mark and Amelia McCutchan, pioneers of Vanderburgh county, and to this union there has come one daughter: Jeannette, who was born October 22, 1912.

Wallace C. Dyer, M. D. Of the men devoted to the science of healing at Evansville, none bring to bear upon their calling larger gifts of scholarship and ability than Dr. Wallace C. Dyer. Far from selecting his life work in the untried enthusiasm of extreme youth, the choice of this genial practitioner was that of a mature mind, trained to thoughtfulness by years of experience as a journalist and to a full realization of the possibilities and opportunities, as well as the responsibilities, which confronted him. Doctor Dyer

was born at Morganfield, Kentucky, January 10, 1880, and was ten years of age when brought to Evansville, where he acquired his early education in the graded and high schools. He then pursued a course at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated in 1900, and at that time entered journalism. Eventually he became city editor of the Evansville Courier, a post which he held until 1908, when he gave up newspaper work and became a student in the medical department of the University of Colorado. He was graduated with his degree in 1912, following which he took one and one-half years of post-graduate work at Harvard University. On his return he engaged in practice at Evansville, and was so occupied until America's entrance in the World war, when, in 1917, he entered the United States Army Medical Corps. In all, he spent some twenty-nine months in the service, and, having entered as a first lieutenant, was honorably discharged with the rank of major, in November, 1919, at Oteen, North Carolina. He then returned to Evansville and at once resumed the practice of his profession, as a specialist in the treatment of diseases and surgery of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He occupies offices at No. 215 Cleveland Life Building. To a thorough professional equipment, Doctor Dyer adds a kindly and sympathetic manner, a genuine liking for his calling and a ready adaptation to its multitudinous and exacting demands. He is a member of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, is secretary of the Evansville Board of Health, belongs to the Lancet Club and is a member of the staffs of St. Mary's and Deaconess Hospitals. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner and a member of the Rotary Club, the American Legion and the Service Club. In 1908, Dr. Dyer married Miss Eva Knapp, of Evansville, and they have one son: Wallace Knapp, who was born September 10, 1912.

Charles J. Eichel. Science in the household has become a familiar demand, and the old domestic methods, one by one, are being discarded to accommodate modern ways that revolutionize in large degree the arduous tasks that formerly confronted every housekeeper. Thus the modern laundry has become recognized as one of the most helpful of industries, and conducted as the present excellent laws require, along sanitary lines, gives relief from hard household labor, while its results are more generally satisfactory than are possible of attainment in the ordinary home. A leading establishment in this line is the White Swan Laundry, of Evansville, of which, Charles J. Eichel, is president. Mr. Eichel was born at Evansville, June 19, 1873, and is a son of Jacob and Laura (Loewenthal) Eichel. Jacob Eichel was born January 14, 1842, and was about sixteen years of age when he took up his residence at Evansville. He has been identified with the city's progress for half a century, always taking a leading part in civic and industrial enterprises. He it was who inaugurated the first movement that resulted in giving Evansville an electric light plant, the first brick-

paved streets, and the first packing house. In earlier years he was an extensive dealer in leaf tobacco and for the last twenty years he has been active in the construction of government locks and dams. He was also a power in Democratic politics, and for some years was a member of the city council. Mrs. Jacob Eichel was born in Evansville, July 19, 1852. They are the parents of William; Charles J.; Samuel; Sidney J., a physician of Evansville; Leslie P., editor of the Evansville Press; Mrs. M. A. Strouse, wife of a member of Strouse & Bros. of Evansville; and Miss Florita. Charles J. Eichel was educated in the public schools of Evansville, the International College, Geneva, Switzerland, and the Real Gymnasium, Cassel, Germany. He has traveled extensively, and is a linguist of ability. On completing his education he became connected with Brentano's book stores, at New York and Washington, D. C., but in 1893 resigned his position and returned to Evansville to embark in business on his own account. Here he started the White Swan Laundry, which, starting in a small way, has developed extensively, until now it is one of the largest in this section of the state. Other concerns directed by Mr. Eichel are the Family Wet Wash Laundry, Paramount Cleaners and Dyers and the Boston Shoe Repair Company. The respect and confidence in which he is held by his business associates is exemplified in the fact that he has been honored by election to the position of president of the Indiana Laundry Owners' Association, a position which he occupies at this time. He was one of the first members of the local Elks Lodge, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Evansville Country Club. Mr. Eichel married Miss Carrie Beasley, of Newburg, Indiana, and they have one son, Charles J., Jr.

Sidney J. Eichel, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Vanderburgh county, is successfully engaged in practice at Evansville. Ability has given him a wide reputation, and as a consequence he is now enjoying a large and liberal clientele. Doctor Eichel was born at Evansville, in June, 1876, and is a son of Jacob Eichel, a resident of this city. Doctor Eichel received his early education in the public schools of his native place and after his graduation from high school became a student of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which he was duly graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine as a member of the class of 1898. He then took a trip abroad, doing post-graduate work in leading universities at Berlin and Vienna and serving as an interne in a hospital at Buda-Pesth, and in 1900 returned to the United States and again took up his residence at Evansville, where he has since been engaged in practice. He specializes in general and abdominal surgery and maintains offices at No. 511 Citizens Bank Building. Doctor Eichel keeps fully abreast of the advancements being made in his calling, and each year takes post-graduate work at one of the leading colleges or universities. He is a member of the Baby Clinic Staff of St. Mary's Hospital, is past vice-presi-

dent and president of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, president of the Ohio Valley Medical Association for 1923, and a member of the Radiological Society of North America. During the World war Doctor Eichel held the rank of captain in the Medical Corps, I. S. M., and also was a member of the County Council of Defense. He belongs to a number of other organizations, including the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Optimist Club, the Clearcrest Club, the Country Club and the Lancet Club. His business connections include a directorship in the White Swan Laundry of Evansville. September 18, 1906, Doctor Eichel was united in marriage with Miss Rose Bonn Reinhart, of Henderson, Kentucky, and they are the parents of one son: Jacques Sidney, who was born at Evansville, April 30, 1909.

Hon. William H. Elmendorf. Few city officials can point to better records for capable and conscientious service than Hon. William H. Elmendorf, mayor of Evansville. Known in Vanderburgh county for thirty-four years as an expert horseshoer, the chief executive has displayed marked executive ability in a number of public offices, and as a man of strict honesty and high ideals of citizenship has given the city an excellent administration and won the unqualified confidence of the people. Mr. Elmendorf was born at Evansville, June 2, 1866, and is a son of Henry William and Julia (Decker) Elmendorf, natives of Germany. His father was born in 1830 and was nineteen years of age when he accompanied his sister and brothers to the United States, settling in German township, Vanderburgh county, in 1849. In his youth he had learned the trade of cigar maker, and this he followed for some years, also giving a part of his attention to the grocery business. In his later years he carried on a real estate and collection business, and for a time prior to his death had acted as bookkeeper and collector for his son. A man of strictest integrity, he was held in high esteem by his many acquaintances, and many mourned his death, which occurred November 16, 1917, when he was eighty-seven years of age. He was a charter member of Lessing Lodge of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Elmendorf was known as "Squire," by reason of his long and capable service as Justice of the Peace. He was first elected to that office in German township and served one term, but in 1863 moved to Evansville. In 1886 he was elected to the same office for Pigeon township, and in 1890 was again elected to this office, thus serving three terms, or twelve years. He was impartial and diligent in the discharge of his duties, and made an enviable official record. Squire Elmendorf was twice married, his first wife being Miss Lucy A. Nightingale, of Evansville, by whom he had four daughters and two sons. In June, 1864, he married Julia Decker, who died June 27, 1899, and they were the parents of four sons and four daughters. William H. Elmendorf acquired his education in the public schools, and after leaving eighth grade, began to apply himself to learning the horseshoer's trade. He started when he was seventeen years of age, becoming a professional horseshoer, and

when twenty-three years of age, in 1889, opened an establishment of his own, which has been in operation ever since, a period of thirty-four years. This has been limited exclusively to horseshoeing, and Mr. Elmendorf is one of the best known men in this business in the state, having been formerly state president, state secretary and state treasurer of the Master Horseshoers' Protective Association, of Indiana. From young manhood he has been interested in public affairs, and in 1914 was elected a member of the City Council. After serving a four-year term, he was again elected to office, but after two years left the Council, in January, 1920, to take up the duties of city comptroller, to which office he had been appointed. At the time of the death of Mayor Bosse, in April 1922, he succeeded to the mayoralty and has since handled the reins of the chief executive office in a splendid manner. Mayor Elmendorf belongs to many of the local clubs and civic organizations and is a member of Bethel Evangelical Church. October 31, 1889, Mayor Elmendorf was united in marriage with Lillie, daughter of John and Eva (Heilman) Jourdan, an old and highly respected Evansville family. Four children have been born to Mayor and Mrs. Elmendorf: Willard, who is deceased; Lillian G. who resides with her parents, is a graduate of the Evansville High School, later attended Indiana University and is also a graduate of the Indiana State Normal School. She is a teacher in the Public Schools of this city, and is actively engaged in Sunday School work both locally and generally in the Evangelical Church; Edna, a graduate of the Evansville High School, is especially interested in music. She married Henry F. Kleymeyer, Jr. and resides in this city; Raymond A. after graduating from the Evansville High School entered Purdue, and later attended the University of Wisconsin to study civil engineering. He enlisted during the World War and served a year with the 29th Engineer's Corps, Company G, overseas. He is interested in the Boy Scout movement, and is a member of the Red Cross Life Saving Corps. He is identified with the Morris Plan Bank, of Evansville, of which he is assistant secretary. The family home at 804 Second Avenue is a hospitable one, and is the scene of social, educational and philanthropic activities.

Henry Emig. Prominent among the younger generation of business men at Evansville who have found the opportunity of making a business success and are thereby developing rapidly, is Henry Emig, a member of the board of directors and assistant superintendent of the Key Coal Company. This is one of the growing concerns of Evansville, and to its advancement Mr. Emig is contributing enthusiasm and vigor. He was born May 14, 1896, at Evansville, a son of Martin and Mary (Joest) Emig. His father, a native of Germany, received a common school education, and at the age of fifteen years came to the United States, settling at Evansville, where he found employment with Mr. Evans, who was proprietor of the Evansville Dry Goods Store. Later Mr. Emig embarked in business on his own account, and from 1897 to 1917 was proprietor of the Manhattan, a well-known establishment at Fifth and Main Street. He made a de-

cided success of this enterprise, and in 1918 became the organizer of the present Key Coal Company, which derives its name from the peculiar location of the mines operated by the company. Mr. Emig is president of this company, the other officers of which are: Louis Geupel, vice president; Julius Rastatter, treasurer; and Dr. Norman I. Haas, secretary. For twenty years Mr. Emig has been identified with the Knights of St. John, in which he is colonel of the Sixth District Battalion. He was formerly captain of Commandery No. 250, the crack drill squad, which won several first prizes in drilling at national conventions. He likewise has a number of civic connections and is widely and favorably known in business circles of Evansville. Henry Emig attended the Holy Trinity schools of Evansville, following which he pursued a commercial course at Jasper Business College. He then entered the employ of the Key Coal Company, with which he has since been identified, being now a member of the directorate, as well as assistant superintendent. In 1917 he was united in marriage with Miss Flora Rastatter, of Evansville, daughter of Julius Rastatter, and to this union there have been born two children: William and Kathryn Ann.

Frank Endress. In the long and honorable career of Frank Endress, who has been engaged in business as a grocer of Evansville for more than a half a century, there is again found exemplification of the fact that industry and perseverance, if combined with sufficient ability can overcome obstacles and achieve success. From the time that he was nine years of age, peddling brooms on the street, Mr. Endress has been a hard and persistent worker, one who has found contentment and success in his labors. He was born at Evansville in 1854, a son of Joachim and Catherine (Uhrig) Endress, the former a native of Germany who was brought to the United States when a child. Mr. Endress's paternal grandfather served as a soldier during the War of 1812, in which he was severely wounded, but recovered and lived to reach the remarkable age of ninety-four years. Joachim Endress was a shoemaker by trade and followed that vocation during early life, but later turned his attention to the grocery business, having been the founder of the business now conducted by his son. Frank Endress attended the parochial school of Trinity Catholic Church parish during his youth, and when he was but nine years of age began to assist in the support of the family by peddling brooms on the streets of Evansville. This made him the object of derision on the part of other thoughtless lads of his own age, but he was of sufficiently solid fibre to swallow their taunts and to keep steadfastly at his labors. Thus he was able to build up a sufficient trade so that in time he became the owner of a peddler's wagon and horse and materially increased his profits. At the time of the death of Mrs. Joachim Endress, Frank Endress and one of his brothers took over the grocery business which had been founded by their father, and in time Mr. Endress bought out his brother and became sole proprietor of the establishment at 301 Grant Street, of which he has since been the owner. He has remodeled and enlarged the building several times and now has a

modern grocery and meat market combined, catering to the best of trade and handling only high grade goods. Mr. Endress, during his fifty-two years of business, has taken his place among the solid business men of the south side of the city. He is president of the Grocers Chemical Works, of the Mount Vernon Starboard Company, and is interested in the North Side Realty Company and the Mercantile-Commercial Bank. He holds liberal views in regard to politics. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and he and the members of his family belong to the Catholic church. August 5, 1884, Mr. Endress was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Freihaut, of Vanderburgh county, and to this union there have been born the following children: Frank J., secretary and treasurer of the Grocers Chemical Works; Jacob, a graduate of Jasper College, and proprietor of the Central Grocery Company; Otilia, who is the wife of Maurice Garvey, engaged in the insurance business with Bennett & Hutchinson; George, who served in the army for six months during the World war, being overseas about three months, and now assisting his father in the conduct of the grocery business; Loretta, who is the wife of Andrew Foster, engaged in the insurance business; Anna, who is assisting her father in the store; Mary, the wife of Adam Ziemer; Clemens, who spent fifteen months, twelve of them overseas, as a member of the United States Army Medical Corps during the World war, now a director in the Grocers Chemical Works; Edmund, who is assistant secretary of the Grocers Chemical Works; Victor, who is assisting his father in the store; William, who is attending high school; Norbert who is attending college at Rensselaer; Isabel, the wife of Oliver Weaver, with Vogue's men's furnishings store; and Rosalie, the wife of Joseph Stone, connected with the Steckler Grocery Company.

Daniel M. Fairchild. Among the prominent business houses and leading individuals of a large city there are to be found many who do not maintain an auditing or accounting department, preferring to have this matter done for them by outsiders at stated intervals. This is the manner of work that comes within the scope of the expert auditor and public accountant, whose highly specialized training has equipped him thoroughly for the handling of such work. Among those who are fitted for this labor by inclination, nature and training at Evansville, one of the best known is Daniel M. Fairchild, who maintains offices in the Citizens Bank Building, and who has a large and constantly-growing clientele. Mr. Fairchild was born in Vanderburgh county, Indiana, September 4, 1873, and is a son of R. F. and Margaret Fairchild. His father, a native of the same county, born in September, 1837, learned house painting as a trade in his youth, and, developing into a painting contractor, continued to follow that business throughout his life, dying in 1908. Until he was sixteen years of age, Daniel M. Fairchild pursued his education in the graded and high schools of Evansville, and then, desirous of preparation that would fit him for a public career, took a six-month course at the Evansville Commercial College, where he specialized in the kind of studies that

would develop his ability along the line that he has made his life's vocation. At the time of his graduation he secured a position with the Bank of Commerce, at Evansville, where he remained in the capacity of bookkeeper for five years, and then spent three years as bookkeeper in charge of the Mechanic's Foundry. His next connection was with the Heilman Machine Works, as accountant and auditor, bookkeeper and cashier, and at the end of five years felt competent to handle a business venture of his own and accordingly embarked upon an independent career, specializing as a public accountant, and in his chosen field has been very successful. He is now located on the ninth floor of the Citizens Bank building, where he maintains a well-appointed suite of offices. He has developed a good clientele and has the names of some of the city's leading firms and individuals on his books. Politically, Mr. Fairchild is a Republican. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Reed Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M.; Evansville Chapter No. 12, R. A. M.; Simpson Council No. 23, R. & S. M.; LaVallette Commandery No. 15, K. T. and Evansville Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite, and also belongs to Hadi Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He holds membership in the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club and the American Society of Certified Public Accountants. In the year 1915 he was made a Certified Public Accountant by the State of Indiana, his certificate bearing the number 34, and the date of April 17, 1915. On March 31, 1907 Mr. Fairchild was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Townsend of Evansville.

Herrmann Fendrich. No name is more intimately associated with the industrial history of Evansville and Vanderburgh county than is that of Fendrich, members of that family having long been the guiding spirits in the city's largest individual manufacturing enterprise, the H. Fendrich cigar manufacturing company. The business was founded by Herrmann Fendrich, a native of Germany, who was born in Baden, that country, April 14, 1830, the son of Joseph and Walburga (Schieble) Fendrich. Joseph Fendrich was born in 1804 and lived until 1850, while his wife, whom he married May 30, 1824, was born in 1799 and died in 1849. They were the parents of six children, five born in Germany and one in Baltimore, as follows: Joseph, born March 27, 1825; Charles, born April 4, 1826; Francis, born March 22, 1829; Herrmann, born April 14, 1830; Amelia, born February 15, 1828 and died in the same year; and John, born in Baltimore July 24, 1834. Coming to America in 1833, Joseph Fendrich and his family stopped a short time in New York City and then moved on to Baltimore. There the father established himself in a cooperage business, having had experience in that line in his native country. The five sons early became interested in the tobacco business in Baltimore, soon going into business for themselves. In 1850, Herrmann Fendrich came to Evansville in order that he might be close to the Kentucky tobacco district, and here he was soon joined by his brother Francis. The present vast Fendrich business is the outgrowth of the plug tobacco factory started here by the five Fendrich brothers and conducted

by Herrmann and Francis, the latter, however, remaining here but a short time before going to make his home in Dallas, Texas. At that time, Joseph took his place in Evansville. In the mean time, John Fendrich entered business for himself in Columbia, Pennsylvania, leaving Charles S. in possession of the Baltimore business and Herrmann and Joseph in possession of that at Evansville. Charles S. Fendrich has now retired from the Baltimore enterprise, and thus the Evansville concern is the only Fendrich factory doing business in the country at this time. The business was known as Fendrich Brothers (Herrmann and Joseph) until 1876. In that year, Joseph died and Herrmann bought his interest in the factory, continuing in its management alone, the name since that date having been H. Fendrich. Herrmann Fendrich was married January 19, 1864 to Mary R. Reitz, the daughter of John A. Reitz, a prominent citizen of Evansville. To this marriage two children were born: John H. and Laura F. Laura F. Fendrich was educated at St. Mary's Academy and College at Notre Dame, Indiana, and is now living in Chicago, the widow of the late Colonel D. E. McCarthy, who was long a leading citizen of that city. Herrmann Fendrich's life was brought to its close at Evansville June 26, 1889, while his wife survived him until August 10, 1908. John H. Fendrich, son of Herrmann Fendrich was given his preliminary scholastic training in the Evansville public schools, and then took a scientific course at the University of Notre Dame, attending that institution from 1880 to 1884. Returning to Evansville upon the completion of his college course, he became associated with his father in the cigar manufacturing business. In 1888, one year before his father's death, he assumed active management of the business, and has continued as its head to the present. In 1920 H. Fendrich was incorporated with John H. Fendrich as president; Laura F. McCarthy, vice-president; Harry T. Rush, vice-president and general manager; Daniel F. McCarthy, secretary and treasurer; and George H. Eggers, assistant treasurer. H. Fendrich is the most pronounced individual factor in the commercial life of Evansville, and its product, the La Fendrich and Charles Denby cigars are famous throughout the entire United States. The factory is a beautiful and modern brick structure, a monument to the ability and perseverance of the founder of the business. Mr. Fendrich, its president, is widely known for his advanced and efficient business methods and for his fairness to his many employees. He is a member of the Church of the Assumption, and in political matters is an independent Republican. He is much interested in the welfare of Evansville and Vanderburgh county, and has done much toward its civic advancement. He was united in marriage September 1, 1897 to Jeanette Buttriss, the daughter of John W. and Anna K. Buttriss of Evansville, and they have one daughter, Mary Josephine, a graduate of St. Mary-of-the-Woods college at Terre Haute.

Walter J. Foley. For approximately ten years Walter J. Foley has been before the people of Evansville as the incumbent of public office, and during this time has discharged his responsibilities in such

an able manner as to win the confidence not only of those with whom he has come into personal contact but also of the general public. At present he is city clerk of Evansville, a position in which he is establishing an excellent reputation for efficiency and conscientious service. Mr. Foley was born at Evansville, January 6, 1887, and is a son of James and Anna (Trimble) Foley. His father, who was born in Ireland, came to the United States in young manhood, and, settling at Evansville, after having held several other positions, joined the City Fire Department, with which he was connected for a period of thirty-three years. His death occurred in 1921. Mr. Foley was one of the most popular men in the Department, where he was respected for his fearless courage and painstaking fidelity to duty. He is survived by Mrs. Foley, who makes her home at Evansville. They had three sons who served in the American army during the World war and saw overseas service, one of whom, James, was killed in action on the day before the signing of the armistice. Walter J. Foley attended the public and parochial schools of Evansville, and when still a lad was employed as a messenger boy by the Western Union Telegraph Company, a position which has served to give so many ambitious and enterprising youths their start toward a career. Energetic and faithful, and seizing every opportunity to improve himself and gain more knowledge, he was gradually advanced in the service of the company until he reached the position of cashier of his office. He resigned this position February 28, 1913, at which time he was appointed Deputy Collector of the United States revenue service, by President Wilson, and placed in charge of the office at Evansville. Mr. Foley retained this post until May 15, 1921, at which time he was nominated for the office of city clerk of Evansville, and was duly elected thereto in the November which followed. Since assuming charge of his official duties Mr. Foley has handled the affairs of the city clerkship in a capable manner, greatly gratifying to his fellow-citizens. Mr. Foley is well known in fraternal circles, being president of Evansville Lodge No. 427, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and state trustee of this order, having been elected in June, 1922, for a term of three years. He also belongs to the Knights of Columbus and is very active in both orders. Politically he is a stanch and unswerving democrat. Mr. Foley married Miss Erma Riedy, only daughter of Ferdinand and Caroline (Pfirman) Riedy, and they have one daughter: Victoria, born in 1911, and now attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Foley are members of the Assumption Catholic Church and are earnest, active workers in all worthy charitable causes.

William G. French, M. D., who since his arrival at Evansville, in 1909 has succeeded in building up a large and representative practice and in establishing himself firmly in professional standing and public confidence, was born at Newport, Kentucky, February 2, 1885, and is a son of M. R. and Sarah B. (Wood) French. Dr. M. R. French secured his medical degree in 1880 and for a number of years practiced at Chicago but is now living in retirement at Evansville. He is a native of Iowa, while Mrs. French, who also survives, was

born in Illinois. They are the parents of four children: Stella L. and William G., Robert L. and Stephen F. William G. French attended the common and high schools in his youth, and after his graduation from the latter, in 1900, began to prepare himself for the same profession followed by his father. He pursued a course in the Hahnemann Medical College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine as a member of the class of 1906, and for one year thereafter served as an interne at Grace Hospital, Chicago. In that city he was engaged in a general practice until locating at Evansville, May 19, 1909, and since his arrival has been specializing in Proctology. His success has been gratifying and he now has a large and lucrative practice, maintaining offices in the Cleveland Life Insurance Company Building. In 1922 Doctor French was elected coroner of Evansville, and entered upon the duties of that office in 1923. He is a York Rite and Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine; belongs to the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is a director of the Optimist Club; and belongs to the Press Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Evansville Country Club. His religious connection is with the Bethel Evangelical Church. In June, 1916, Doctor French was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ellen Young, of Chicago, and to this union there have been born two children: Mildred Ellen and Russell Gayle.

Andrew R. Friedman, D. D. S. In professional circles of Evansville one of the well-known and highly esteemed figures is Dr. Andrew R. Friedman, who since his arrival in this city has built up a large and constantly-growing practice as a doctor of dental surgery. A man of broad and ripened experience, who is a close student of his calling and keeps fully abreast of all of the advancements made therein, he has attracted to him an enviable patronage of the best kind at the St. Louis Dental Parlors, of which he is one of the proprietors, his partner being Dr. George. Doctor Friedman was born October 4, 1874, at Jasper, Dubois county, Indiana, and is a son of George and Rosa (Roelle) Friedman. George Friedman, who was born in Dubois county, was engaged in the timber business, conducted a planing mill and also handled building material, and was one of the highly esteemed residents of Jasper. While a man of energy and marked business capacity, he did not live to realize his dreams of success, as his death occurred in 1890, before he had reached middle age. Mrs. Friedman was born in Switzerland and was only a child when she was brought to the United States. She still survives her husband in hale old age. Andrew R. Friedman acquired his early education in the public schools of Dubois county, but the death of his father, which occurred when the youth was sixteen years old, threatened the furtherance of his education. However, he managed to acquire a course at the Indiana Dental College, which he attended from 1898 to 1900, in the latter year receiving his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. In the year of his graduation he went to Texas, which he had been informed promised a good field for an ambitious young dentist, but after three years, in

1904, he returned to his native state, settling at Evansville, which has since been his home and the scene of his professional and personal success. In 1920, Dr. L. P. George was admitted to partnership in the opening of the St. Louis Dental Parlors, at Fourth and Main Street. In politics, nationally, he is a Republican, but in local affairs prefers to use his own judgment in the choice of the man best suited for the office. He belongs to the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, and is an Elk and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. February 8, 1908 he married Clella, daughter of William and Mary Jarboe, of Huntingburg, Indiana.

Charles B. Froelich. Since the beginning of his career, Charles B. Froelich has been identified with the Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, of Evansville, of which he is now treasurer. In the working out of his business life thus far he has been successful in the attainment of several of his worthy and cherished ambitions, and his advancement has been rapid, for he is still a young man, in years if not in experience. Mr. Froelich was born at Evansville, February 20, 1895, and is a son of Charles F. and Anna (Schweitzer) Froelich. His paternal grandfather was engaged in transfer business at Evansville for a number of years, while his maternal grandfather was one of the early members of the city fire department and lost his life while in the performance of duty. Charles F. Froelich was born at Evansville, March 27, 1862, and as a young man engaged in the printing business, conducting a small job shop for some years. Later he became foreman of the composing room at the Evansville Courier newspaper plant, and occupied that position until his death, February 27, 1920. He married Anna Schweitzer, who was born at Evansville, November 1, 1863, and still survives her husband, and they became the parents of four sons: Charles B.; Lauer J., who has the agency for Nash automobiles at Richmond, Indiana; John J., identified with the National Fire Proofing Company, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Claire S., a printer of Portland, Oregon, who learned his trade in the office of the Evansville Courier. Charles B. Froelich attended the public schools of Evansville, graduating in 1913, in February of which year he secured a position as collector with the Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company. Four months later he was promoted to the office of assistant cashier, and two years later, in 1915, was made cashier of the company. This position he held until January 25, 1918, when he enlisted for service in the United States Army, during the World war, and was placed in the Motor Transport Corps. He was honorably discharged from the service in February, 1919, at which time he rejoined the company in his former position as cashier, and in 1920 was advanced to the post of treasurer, which he now holds. In the latter part of 1922 he was also made manager of the Securities Department, and is likewise filling this position with efficiency. Mr. Froelich has displayed the qualities of industry and executive capacity in the discharge of his responsibilities and has the unqualified confidence of his associates. He is a member of the Jefferson Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was president of the Brotherhood

in 1922, and has taken an active and helpful interest in Sunday school work. He also belongs to Reed Lodge of Masons, has advanced to the Scottish Rite, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a member of the Shrine Booster Club.. He likewise takes a commendable interest in civic affairs, in the furtherance of which he has always been ready to give his aid. April 17, 1919, Mr. Froelich was united in marriage with Miss Edwena Coleman, of Evansville, and to this union there has been born one son: Charles B., Jr.

Fred Geiger, Jr. While the nomenclature of several of Evansville's oldest and most representative business houses has changed several times, the direction of enterprises has continued to be vested in the same family, son succeeding father in the business. This is the case with the Geiger Transfer and Storage Company, which was founded many years ago by Fred Geiger, Sr., under his own name, later became Fred Geiger & Sons, Inc., and is now being carried on by members of the family, of whom Fred Geiger, Jr., is a worthy representative. The last-named has grown up in the business, to which he has devoted his best energies, and has also served in several positions of public trust. Fred Geiger, Jr., was born at Evansville, March 29, 1867, and is a son of Fred and Lissitta Geiger. Fred Geiger, Sr., was born at Evansville, June 5, 1847, and after arriving at manhood embarked in the furniture business in a modest way. To this, he subsequently added a moving department, and as the latter grew and developed, the business gradually became one of a storage and moving character, the furniture department being eventually eliminated. The enterprise was incorporated in 1897, under the style of Fred Geiger & Sons, Inc., and this name was retained until after the death of the elder man, when, January 1, 1922, a new corporation was formed, known as the Geiger Transfer and Storage Company, the concern consisting of Mrs. Lissitta Geiger, the widow, and her children, Edward, Fred, Jr., Marie and Louise Geiger. Thus the children are perpetuating the business founded by their honored father which they have seen grow from a small beginning to one of the substantial business enterprises of Evansville. The Misses Marie and Louise Geiger are unmarried. Edward Geiger married Ella, daughter of Michael Cricle, of Evansville, and has no children. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce. Fred Geiger, Jr., received his education in the public schools of Evansville, and after his graduation therefrom became associated with his father in the then small but ambitious business. He has remained therein to the present, and has been one of the main factors in gaining its success. Mr. Geiger is not unknown to public life, having served as city clerk and city auditor of Evansville during the Hawkins administration. In politics he is a stanch Republican. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and as a fraternalist is affiliated with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Geiger married Minnie, daughter of Dr. John Laval, a well-known physician of Evansville. They have no children.

Edward F. Goeke. The entire career of Edward F. Goeke has been passed at Evansville, where he has been identified with a number of business and financial institutions, all of which have benefitted by his association. Growing up in the grain business, he was connected therewith for twenty-one years, and the business that was founded by his father is now being carried on by his sons under the family name. Mr. Goeke was born at Evansville, February 18, 1864, and is a son of Adolph and Fredericka (Allheide) Goeke. His father was born in Germany, whence he came to the United States as a lad of ten years, settling at Evansville, where as a young man he founded a small but ambitious grain business. To the development of this enterprise he devoted his whole business attention, but found time, likewise, to engage in other affairs, and was a member of the first board of police commissioners of Evansville. He was a man of deep religious nature, also, and with thirteen others, organized St. Lucas Church, located at Baker and Virginia Streets, of which he later became president. In politics he was a Republican. In his death his community lost a worthy citizen and reliable business man. He and his wife were the parents of five children: Adolph, deceased, who up to his death was associated in the grain business with his father and brother: Harry; Edward F.; Miss Lydia; and Anna, who is now Mrs. Herman Menke, of Evansville. Edward F. Goeke received his education in the public schools of Evansville, and began to learn the business of his father when he was still a lad. He was given wages of \$7 a week to start and learned the business thoroughly, all the way to the top, being finally admitted to partnership. He continued to conduct this enterprise and to enlarge and better it, for twenty-one years, at which time he retired from the active management and turned it over to his two sons, Emil V. and Edward G., who are now its operators. Mr. Goeke has numerous other interests at Evansville, being a director in the Ideal Milk Company, vice-president of the North Side Bank, president of the North Side Development Company, vice-president of the North Side Loan and Savings Account Company, president of the Edward F. Goeke Realty Company and president of the Edward F. Goeke Sons, feed manufacturers. He belongs to St. Lucas Church, and in his political affiliation is a Republican. In 1885, Mr. Goeke married Miss Ida Geiss, of Boonville, and to this union there were born four children: Emil V., Cora L., Edward G.; and Irene, now Mrs. Edward L. Moser, of Evansville, whose husband is assistant cashier of the North Side Bank. For his second wife Mr. Goeke married Miss Sadie Fitzsimons, who was born at Evansville, and to this union there have been born two children: Margaret E. and Mildred Ann.

Frank C. Grange, clerk of the Circuit Court of Vanderburgh county, has been known to the citizens of Evansville for many years, as this is his city of birth and here his entire career has been spent. While this is his first official post, he has discharged its duties in an entirely capable manner, thus vindicating the faith

placed in him when he was chosen out of a field of seven candidates who entered the primaries. Mr. Grange was born at Evansville, June 7, 1875, and is a son of W. H. and Mary (Young) Grange. His father, a native of England, was educated in that country, and came to the United States when a young man, locating at Evansville, where he was engaged in the teaming business. He and his wife, who was a native of Evansville, were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and were active in its work. Both are now deceased. Frank C. Grange was educated in the public schools of Evansville, and when fifteen years of age began work as a messenger with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company. By industry and fidelity he worked his way upward through various positions until he became chief clerk of his company, and was so engaged until taking up the duties of clerk of the Circuit Court of Vanderburgh county, which position he has since occupied. He has been faithful and energetic in the handling of his responsibilities since assuming the office in 1920, and has added to the many friendships that he had before entering public life. Mr. Grange is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is popular. He also holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce. A Republican in politics, he has always been active in the ranks of his party. May 22, 1903, Mr. Grange was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Potter, who was born at Warrick, Indiana, and they occupy a pleasant home at 910 South Fourth Street.

William T. Graves, district manager for southern Illinois and southern Indiana of the Public Savings Insurance Company, with headquarters at Evansville, has had a somewhat varied and interesting career, which, in his younger years, included a great deal of travel and numerous interesting experiences. In his present line of business he is accounted one of the capable and reliable insurance men of his locality and has a wide acquaintance in life insurance circles. Mr. Graves was born at Canton, Madison county, Mississippi, January 30, 1866, and is a son of Richard E. and Martha (Brock) Graves. Mrs. Graves was a direct descendant of Sir Isaac Brock, a British military commander, who was born at Guernsey, October 6, 1769. He suppressed a threatened mutiny in Canada in 1802, and in 1810 was made lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada. In 1812, he took Detroit from the Americans under General Hull, and October 13 of the same year was killed at the battle of Queenstown. A monument to his memory stands on the west bank of the Niagara river near Niagara Falls. Richard E. Graves was born in Virginia and as a lad was taken by his parents to Louisiana, whence he later removed to Mississippi. Throughout his career he followed the vocation of cotton planting, but did not live long enough to achieve great success, his death occurring when he was forty-eight years of age, while Mrs. Graves had passed away when forty years old, her son, William T., being at that time eleven years old. He attended country schools and the Central Academy, and after the death of his father made his

home with a half-brother until reaching the age of seventeen years. At that time he secured employment on the Cunard line of steamships running to England, for eight years being thus employed, and then returning to the United States in 1886. During his experience in this direction he had learned the art of cooking, and when he gave up the sea obtained a position as chef at the Far Rockaway Hotel, Long Island, New York. Later he followed the same business at Chicago for a time, went then to Denver, Colorado, as chef at the Brown Palace Hotel, and subsequently held a like position at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco; the Midland Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri; the Gayso Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee; and the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri. In all, he followed this line of work for about four years. The nature of the work and the confinement attached thereto finally broke down his health, and, in order that he might have more exercise of an outdoor character he joined the forces of the Prudential Insurance Company, at Louisville, Kentucky. He was later stationed at Richmond, Indiana, and finally at Detroit, Michigan, being with this company for seventeen years. Mr. Graves then assisted in the promotion and organization of the Cleveland Life Insurance Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, and the Toledo Life Insurance Company, at Toledo, Ohio, after which he was one of the promoters of the Old Dominion Life Insurance Company, at Norfolk, Virginia. In March, 1913, Mr. Graves joined the Public Savings Life Insurance Company, at Indianapolis, where he remained until October 5, 1915, locating then at Evansville, where he has since been district manager for the same company of southern Illinois and southern Indiana. Mr. Graves is a Democrat in his political views, and his fraternal affiliation is with the Masons. In 1887, he married Miss Mary Horn, a native of Ireland, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Kathryn, who is cashier in the district office of the Public Savings Insurance Company, at Evansville, Indiana.

Harry B. Greek. There has been no period in recorded history when the care of the dead has not been a feature of even savage life and the ceremonies have been of a character that have marked by the measure of civilization. Study habits and customs of every nation and it will be found that a reverence has been paid to the dead, oftentimes such as was not given to the living and even the most brutal savage tribes in the deepest wilderness, even those who still make human sacrifices as a part of religious rites, can point to their stone crypts, their burning temples, their funeral barks or their tree-top burials. There never has been, however, a time when the proper, dignified, sanitary conduct of funeral obsequies and disposal of the remains of those whose life work has ended has been so complete as at present. Funeral directors and undertakers of the present day in America are no longer mere mechanics, but, on the other hand, are carefully trained in this profession. A leading member in this calling is Harry B. Greek, of Evansville, proprietor of the oldest-established under-

taking business in Vanderburgh county. Mr. Greek was born at Evansville, August 26, 1872, and is a son of John and Mary Jane (Bullock) Greek, natives of Pennsylvania, both of whom are now deceased. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Greek was the founder of the family in this state, coming to Evansville in 1827, before the town was incorporated. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Greek, Boyd Bullock, was born in Ireland and came to the United States as a young man, locating first in Pennsylvania and moving later to Evansville, where he followed the business of jeweler and watchmaker. John Greek was ten years of age when brought to Evansville by his father, and here he grew up and became the owner of a property which at that time was known as Greekville. He served as wharfmaster and held various political offices at different times, and was likewise the owner and operator of a saw-mill and flour mill at Howell, Indiana, and engaged extensively in the commission business. He was a great church worker in the Vine Street Presbyterian Church, for the erection of which he made and hauled the brick. In his later years he retired from business affairs, and lived quietly until his death at eighty-one years of age, in 1899, when he was one of the oldest residents of the community. Mrs. Greek passed away in 1908, at the age of seventy-seven years. They were the parents of eight children. Harry B. Greek was educated in the public schools, and after his graduation from the high school received his introduction to the undertaking business. He secured employment with the Robert Smith Undertaking Company, a concern which had been founded immediately following the close of the Civil war by John Henson, who was later succeeded by Robert Smith, who, in turn, was succeeded in the ownership of the business by Mr. Greek. This, the oldest establishment of its kind in Vanderburgh county, has won the confidence of the people. It maintains a modern establishment with chapel and the most up-to-date motor equipment. Mr. Greek has an excellent reputation in business circles, and is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Optimist Club. Fraternally, he is a York Rite, Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree, as well as a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. A Republican in politics, he has been active in his party and in civic affairs, and during the World war period was identified with all the war drives in a helpful way. His religious connection is with the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. In 1899, Mr. Greek married Rose F., daughter of Robert Smith, past owner of the present business, and they have one son: Robert L., who is associated with his father in the management of the undertaking establishment.

Louis C. Greiner, one of the capable and prominent men connected with Evansville's manufacturing interests occupies the position of the Imperial Desk Company, of which concern he was one of the organizers. Mr. Greiner has been identified with the manufacture of furniture all of his life, and for a number of years has devoted himself more particularly to that branch of the business

which pertains to office desks and tables, a field in which he has become widely known in trade circles. Mr. Greiner was born at Tell City, Perry county, Indiana, July 9, 1860, and is a son of Louis and Felicitas (Mitchler) Greiner, of Perry county, his father having been for many years engaged in the manufacture of furniture. Louis C. Greiner attended the public schools of his native county and on reaching young manhood was taken into the furniture manufacturing plant of his father, where he learned the business in all particulars. He was located at Tell City and other points until 1903, in which year he came to Evansville and assisted in the organization of the Evansville Desk Company, an enterprise with which he was identified for ten years. In 1912, he sold out his interests and was instrumental in reorganizing the Henderson Desk Company, at Henderson, Kentucky, which later became the Imperial Desk Company, and through his efforts, the business was transferred to Evansville, in the latter part of 1912. In the new organization Mr. Greiner became vice-president and treasurer and occupied these positions until 1923, when he was made president of the concern. The product of the Imperial Desk Company consists of office desks and tables, which are distributed through wholesale dealers all over the United States. The company also has some foreign trade, and the business throughout has shown a healthy and consistent growth under Mr. Greiner's able directorship. Mr. Greiner belongs to the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and is affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. With his family, he belongs to St. Lucas' Church. The family home of Mr. Greiner is at 1611 Kentucky Avenue, while the manufacturing plant is situated at the corner of Devon and Florida Streets. The present Mrs. Greiner was formerly Miss Augusta Hartman. By a former marriage Mr. Greiner had four sons and one daughter: Norma, and Charles, who are deceased; Louis A., superintendent of plant No. 1, of the Imperial Desk Company; Harry J., treasurer of the Company; and Walter, who is engaged in business operations at Chicago.

Frank W. Gries. During recent years the people of the various cities of the country are seeking to elect to positions of public trust and responsibility men who have a practical knowledge as well as technical training for the duties of the office sought, and the same is true of the appointive positions in connection with the city government. When Frank W. Gries was made city comptroller of Evansville, after his long and useful service in its city council, the better element felt satisfied that under his judicious management the funds of the taxpayers would be wisely safeguarded, and he has justified the faith placed in him. He was born at Tell City, Indiana, October 25, 1870, son of Frank A. and Eva F. (Trott) Gries, both of whom were born in Germany, but were brought to the United States by their parents when young so that they were reared in this country. They were married at Indianap-

olis, Indiana, and went from that city to Tell City, where he established himself as a manufacturer of furniture. In 1878, he transferred his business to Evansville, and continued it in this city for a long period, but lived in retirement for some years prior to his death which occurred when he was eighty-four. His wife passed away in 1912, aged seventy-five years. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter. In his political faith he was a Republican and stanch in his support of party candidates. Both he and his excellent wife were life-long members of the Evangelical church. Frank W. Griese attended the public schools of Tell City and Evansville, and for a year was a student of Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana. His first connection with the business world came through his employment in a merchandise brokerage business, but he later left this line to become a manufacturer, and his connections in this branch of industrial life have broadened until he is now president of Evansville Table Company, one of the dependable concerns of the city. He is also president of the Central Warehouse Company, of Evansville and is otherwise interested in local enterprises for he believes in investing his money at home. Very active in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, he is past exalted ruler of the Evansville lodge. Reared in the faith of the Evangelical church, he united with it, and has remained a member of the same church as his parents. In politics, he is a Democrat, and he has been active in party affairs, and for eight years has been a member of the city council, and was president of the council at the time of Mayor Bosse's death. As above stated his appointment as city comptroller met with popular approval. In 1897, Mr. Griese was married to Miss Martha Helbich, of Evansville, and they have two daughters: Martha, who was graduated from the Evansville High School, is the wife of Herbert Hermesen; and Dorothy, who is a student of the Evansville High School.

Albert C. Grimm. The career of Albert C. Grimm, one of Evansville's progressive business men, has been one of diversified activity, including in its scope participation in a number of varied industries. At present he is the proprietor of a planing mill and is in the enjoyment of a substantial and growing business. Mr. Grimm was born on a farm located four miles north of Evansville, in Vanderburgh county, June 22, 1882, and is a son of Christopher and Josephine (Hartman) Grimm. His grandfather, Peter Grimm, was born in Germany, and in 1833 came to the United States and settled on a virgin farm in Vanderburgh county, in the development and cultivation of which he passed the remaining years of his life. Christopher Grimm was but two years of age when brought by his parents to this country, and his boyhood and youth were passed on his father's place. On attaining manhood he followed in the footsteps of the elder man, adopting agricultural work as his calling, and for many years tilled the soil of Vanderburgh county, where he developed a productive farm. In his death, which oc-

curred January 6, 1895, when he was sixty-four years of age, his community lost one of its good and reliable citizens. Mrs. Grimm died May 15, 1897. There were four children in the family: Albert C., Edward J. and George F., all of Evansville, and Martha, Mrs. George Taylor, of Indianapolis. The public schools of his native community furnished Albert C. Grimm with his educational training, and until he was fifteen years of age he worked on the home farm. From his youth he had been a natural mechanic, and when he was but fifteen he was put in charge of a traction engine, which he operated until reaching the age of eighteen years. At that time he located at Evansville, where he secured employment with the Evansville Glass Company, but after a short period resigned and went to the Howell Car Shop, where he remained for three years, working both as a carpenter and as an engineer. Likewise, he worked for different contractors for three years, including Ben Hoffman, John Boehne and Edward Yates, and in 1910, started a contracting business of his own. For three years, also, he conducted the Service Concrete Block Company, in the manufacture of blocks, but in 1922 disposed of his interests therein and embarked in the planing mill business, in which he has since been engaged, his plant being located at 1102 North Governor Street. He has built up a good business in a comparatively short space of time and has maintained his standing as a business man of integrity and high principles. In his political views, Mr. Grimm is a Republican, but has not been an office seeker. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. With his family, he holds membership in Zion Evangelical church. November 18, 1903, Mr. Grimm married Anna, daughter of John and Mary Weil, of Evansville, and to this union there have been born two children: Esther and Earl.

Oscar Grimwood. To the biographer the potency of an inventor's life is very significant and interesting, for he is the man who not only develops and puts into action many new and important ideas, but is the one who is most valuable in the world's work for progress. His inventive genius has placed at the disposal of the public many labor and time saving, as well as amusement devices, and it is largely through his enterprise and activity that this country today enjoys its wonderful prosperity. If the general consumer pauses a moment to examine the smallest of the utilitarian articles which he commonly handles or continually makes use of, he finds these instruments so completely fitted for the use intended, that he may well be amazed, especially if he possesses no inventive talent himself. The invention of the first phonograph was a most wonderful work of ingenuity, but, to improve on this so as to supplant, practically, the first object of its kind, by one that can do the work more effectively and be produced at less cost, requires the possession of mechanical knowledge combined with inventive talent. In this connection mention is made of the Latona Talking Machine, of which Oscar Grimwood of Evansville, is

one of the inventors and manufacturers. Although the Latona Talking Machine is a new invention, and has been before the public but a short time, it takes precedence over all similar devices, and is today the most popular instrument of its kind on the market. It not only sells at a popular price, but is notable for its beautiful tone and superiority in workmanship, and its sales extend to all points of the compass. In 1921 Mr. Grimwood began the manufacture of cedar chests, which have become the leading product of his business. He makes a specialty of selling these chests from factory to home at a much lower price, and the business has developed to large proportions. Mr. Grimwood was born at Owensville, Indiana, August 14, 1873, and is a son of Joseph and Amanda (McCray) Grimwood. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native town, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity. Soon after leaving school he engaged in the hardware and lumber business at Owensville, and was one of the active factors in this business at that place for about twenty years. In 1911 he came to Evansville, where he made a specialty of walnut veneering, taking stumps from the ground and using them in the manufacture of walnut veneer. In 1919 he and his brother, Thomas G. Grimwood, began the manufacture of the Latona Talking Machine, having been the inventors of this instrument with Ira Hurst, one of their employes. Under Mr. Grimwood's able management the business has grown to large proportions, and is recognized as one of the notable enterprises of the city. The offices are situated at 103 Main Street, and the sales exceed the productions. Mr. Grimwood was married December 14, 1898, to Miss Lucy Scott, of Riddle, Indiana, a daughter of Frank and Mary (Carnes) Scott, and to this union there have been born three children: Helen, Mildred and Mary Lucille. The family home is at 1021 Blackford Avenue, and is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

The J. J. Groeninger Company. One of Evansville's manufacturing concerns of more than thirty years' standing is the J. J. Groeninger Company, workers in sheet metal and tin. This highly successful business has been carried on by the members of the same family since 1892, when it was established by J. J. Groeninger and J. F. Weigand, as a partnership. J. J. Groeninger was born in 1866, in Vanderburgh county, a son of Fred Groeninger, who was born in Germany and for some years was a carpenter contractor at Evansville. In his youth J. J. Groeninger learned the sheet metal worker's trade, which he followed independently until forming the alliance with Mr. Weigand, as noted above. The business was developed skillfully, and in 1911 it was incorporated under its present style, Mr. Groeninger remaining as president and treasurer until his death, November 19, 1914. He was a democrat in his political affiliation and had served ten months as a member of the city council under Mayor Ben Bosse, when his death occurred. He had several other business connections and was interested in the Mer-

cantile Commercial Bank. Mr. Groeninger married Millie Brown and to this union there were born four children: Fred H.; William E.; Eloise E., now Mrs. Kenneth R. Rice; and Margaret J., now Mrs. Ralph Hasten. Fred H. Groeninger, elder son of J. J. Groeninger, was born July 12, 1890, at Evansville, where he acquired his education in the public schools and at Lockyear's Business College, at which latter he pursued a commercial course in bookkeeping. On his graduation he entered the business of his father, and at the time of the elder man's death was elected president and treasurer and also became a stockholder. The other officers of the concern are Mrs. Millie E. Groeninger, vice president; and William E. Groeninger, secretary. At present the company does all manner of sheet metal and tin work, manufacturing such articles as smokestacks, tanks, breechings, etc., and are agents for the American Furnace Company. The company belongs to the Evansville Manufacturers' Association. November 12, 1912, Fred H. Groeninger married Miss Florence M. Wipf, who was born May 26, 1890, and to this union there has come one son, Frederick H., Jr., born in 1915, who is now attending school. William E. Groeninger, younger son of J. J. Groeninger, was born September 8, 1892, at Evansville, and acquired a public school education. Immediately upon leaving school he entered the father's business, in which he had formerly worked nights while attending school, and in 1914 became secretary of the company, a position which he continues to hold. He is a Democrat in his political tendencies and is fraternally affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose and the Improved Order of Red Men. June 11, 1912, Mr. Groeninger married Irene, daughter of E. Hess, of Evansville, who was bank boss of a coal mine. Mrs. Groeninger's grandfather, Peter Hess, was a Union soldier during the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Groeninger there has been born one daughter, Mary Dolores. They are members of the Sacred Heart Church.

Vincenzo Amoroso. Respected and trusted by all who knew him, reliable in his dealings with all with whom he was brought into contact, helpful in the work tending to the benefit of those around him, the late Vincenzo Amoroso was one of Evansville's honored citizens, of the type that the city cannot afford to lose. He was born in 1864, in Italy, where he acquired an ordinary educational training, and about the year 1890 came to the United States, seeking the fortune that was said to be waiting him on these hospitable shores. Landing at New York City, he remained in the metropolis for about two years, during which time he gained an idea of American customs and the language of his adopted land, and in 1892 came to Evansville, where he found employment in the furniture business of Joseph F. Reitz, at the corner of Second Avenue and Ohio Street. Mr. Amoroso was industrious, thrifty and ambitious. He saved his earnings carefully and soon started a modest fruit business at Third and Main Streets. The enterprise flourished under his careful management and good



Vincenzo Amoroso.

business tactics, and he eventually sold out advantageously and purchased a much larger place at Fifth and Main Streets. This continued to be his place of business for the following twenty-two years, and there were few men who were better or more favorably known in the locality. He was still conducting this establishment at the time of his death, which occurred January 4, 1920. A man of cheerful disposition, with a smile for all and a cheery word, he is still missed in the community in which he lived so long and labored so honorably. Mr. Amoroso was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and he and his family belonged to the Catholic church. January 10, 1893, at Evansville, Mr. Amoroso was united in marriage with Miss Theresa Mancini, who was born in Italy and came to the United States when about ten years old, in 1886, settling with her mother and sister at Evansville. Her sister, Madaline, a girl of nineteen years at the time of her arrival, is now deceased. Twins were born to Mrs. Amoroso's parents at Evansville: Rose, now a resident of Memphis, Tennessee; and Sarah, of Evansville. Anthony Mancini, father of Mrs. Amoroso came to the United States in 1882, leaving his family in Italy, and soon left New York city for Evansville, where he engaged in the fruit business at 507 Main Street with his brother, Michael, who is still carrying on the business here. Mr. Mancini died in 1904, aged fifty-nine years, and his widow, who bore the maiden name of Lucy Gingobe, still survives him as a resident of Evansville. To Mr. and Mrs. Amoroso there were born three children: Rachline, who was educated in the parochial schools of Evansville, and is unmarried; Lucile, educated in the parochial schools and at Lockyear's Business College, who was employed for a time as a stenographer, and is now Mrs. Ross A. Thomas, of Pittsburgh, with two sons, Ross A., Jr. and Jack; and Dominick, who was educated in the parochial schools and at Jasper College.

Ferd A. Gumberts. Not a few of the men who have succeeded in business affairs at Evansville, and particularly in the line of furniture manufacture, are native sons of the city who have passed their lives within its borders, and who have contributed to its development and growth while advancing their own interests. In this class is found Ferd A. Gumberts, president and treasurer of the Rosenthal & Gumberts Furniture Company, who was born March 26, 1871, at Evansville, a son of Abram and Priscilla (Dinkelspeel) Gumberts. Abram Gumberts, who located at Evansville as early as 1842, was a clothing manufacturer at First and Sycamore Streets during the greater part of his business career and was a man of industry and integrity, who had the respect of his associates and the friendship of his neighbors. He died March 6, 1915, when seventy-five years of age, while Mrs. Gumberts, who was born October 8, 1846, died in 1920. They were the parents of six children, of whom four live at Evansville: Mrs. M. N. Gross, Mrs. I. Rosenthal, Mrs. Sydney S. Hirsheimer and Ferd A. Ferd A. Gumberts attended the graded and high schools of Evansville,

through which he passed with honorable mention, and graduated from the latter in 1887. At that time he secured a position with Skahn's Sons, as a bill clerk, being remunerated to the extent of \$2.50 per week, but left this post to take a position as bookkeeper with the Bank of Commerce, with which institution he remained for four years. He was connected with the Sunnyside Coal Company from 1899 until 1901, and then secured by purchase the Gugenheim store at 110-112 Main Street. This was maintained at that location until 1903, then removed to 116-118 Main Street, organized under the name of the Rosenthal & Gumberts Furniture Company. The company was incorporated in 1915, with Mr. Rosenthal as president and Mr. Gumberts as vice president and treasurer, and at the time of Mr. Rosenthal's death, in 1919, Mr. Gumberts assumed the presidency and continued with the treasurership. Under his direction and by reason of his initiative, foresight and energy, the business has developed a wholesome growth, which has advanced it to a prominent position in business circles of Evansville. Mr. Gumberts is a fair-minded citizen, with a full measure of civic pride and public spirit, and has been identified with a number of movements which have promised to be of benefit to his native city. His political views make him a supporter of the principles and candidates of the Republican party, but his connection with politics has only been that of a voter, as he has had no desire for public office. September 11, 1905, Mr. Gumberts was united in marriage with Miss Florence Bitterman, of Evansville, who died February 14, 1915, leaving three children: Richard, Helen and William. Mr. Gumberts is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

Joe Haas. For nearly a quarter of a century the grocery business of Joe Haas has been accounted one of the necessary commercial adjuncts of the Main Street community of Evansville, where this popular citizen and capable business man started operations in 1900. While he still centers his interest in the business which was his initial venture, his connections have developed and grown to large proportions and now a number of important enterprises have the benefit of his abilities. Mr. Haas was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 25, 1875, and is a son of Frank and Katherine (Folz) Haas, the former born in 1854 and the latter in 1855. Frank Haas passed the active years of his later life as a farmer in Vanderburgh county and was a man of integrity and good citizenship. Joe Haas was still a child when brought by his parents to Vanderburgh county and his education was acquired in the public schools of Evansville. He was variously employed until 1900, in which year he founded his present grocery business, known as the Joe Haas Grocery Company, located at 1105-1107 Main Street. At its inception this was a modest venture, but under the energy and ability of the proprietor it has developed into a modern establishment, carrying a full line of high grade staple and fancy groceries and catering to a large and

representative patronage. Mr. Haas is a member of the board of directors of the North Side Realty Company, and has several valuable pieces of property in that section of the city. He also holds a place on the directorates of the North Side Savings and Loan Company, the Security Savings and Loan Company, the Lottie Hotel Company and the Memorial Park Association. A Democrat since the attainment of his majority, he has always been a great admirer of Ben Bosse and one of his active supporters. Fraternally, Mr. Haas is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and as a business man he takes an active part in the meetings of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a member.

Edward E. Hardin, junior member of the firm of Hardin and Hardin, attorneys of 510 Old State Bank Building, Evansville, is one of the reputable lawyers of this city. He was born at Onton, Kentucky, February 13th, 1897, and first attended the schools of his native place until he was ten years old when he was taken by his parents to Sebree, Kentucky, and there he continued his schooling, being graduated from the high school course at Sebree in 1916. While a high school student, he was a member of the debating team for four years and won the Western Kentucky Oratorical Contest in 1915, at which time he represented the Sebree High School, and during his senior year he was selected to deliver his class address. In the fall of 1916 he entered the Law Department of the University of Kentucky and from then until 1920 he continued a student of that institution with the exception of the latter part of 1918 and the early part of 1919 when he was at Seattle and Bellingham, visiting his uncle, Judge Edward E. Hardin, Judge of the Superior Court of the state of Washington, at Bellingham. During 1916 and 1917, while a Freshman in the Law Department of the University of Kentucky, he represented that department on the debating team and represented the University on the debating team during 1917-1918. He was also a member of the Union Literary Society, the Henry Clay Law Society, and a member of the Delta Chi Fraternity. He was president of the Tau Kappa Alpha during his senior year. Mr. Hardin was graduated from the law department of the University of Kentucky in 1920 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in June of that year came to Evansville to join his brother, Henry T. Hardin, with whom he has since continued in partnership. He maintains his residence at 103 Dreier Boulevard. Mr. Hardin belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a charter member of the West Side Nut Club, which he incorporated, and in 1920 was elected vice president of the Vanderburgh Democratic Club for a period of four years.

Henry T. Hardin, senior member of the legal firm of Hardin & Hardin, is one of the able attorneys practicing at the bar of Evansville, with offices 510 Old State Bank Building. He was born at Beech Grove, Kentucky, May 3, 1892, and belongs to the old pioneer family of that name, prominent in the very early history of

Hardinsburg and Harrodsburg, Kentucky in connection with Daniel Boone. He was graduated from the grade and high schools of Sebree, Webster county, Kentucky, and in the fall of 1910 entered the University of Kentucky and for a year was a student of the arts department, but in 1911 entered the law department, and was graduated therefrom in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After a brief period of practice in Webster county he came, September 20, 1914 to Evansville, and for a time was associated with George K. Denton, later Congressman from this district, in a general practice. Subsequently Mr. Hardin was associated with E. H. Ireland, present city judge of Evansville, and in 1917 received the appointment of secretary to Congressman Denton from the first Congressional District of Indiana, and held that position from March 4 until the close of the year when he resigned. During 1918 Mr. Hardin served as deputy prosecuting attorney under Lane B. Osborn, then prosecuting attorney of the First Judicial Circuit of Indiana, and then in 1919 entered upon the practice of his profession alone. In June, 1920, however, he was joined by his younger brother, Edward E. Hardin, his present partner. In that same year Mr. Hardin was the democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney of the First Judicial Circuit for the state of Indiana, and, although he was not successful, he made an excellent showing. In 1922 he was the Democratic nominee, without opposition, for prosecuting attorney of the First Judicial Circuit of Indiana, was elected by a majority of 2,423, and will assume the duties of the office January 1, 1924. Mr. Hardin has always been noted for his oratory, and was a member of the Henry Clay Law Society from 1911 to 1914, and was president of the society for the college year of 1913-14. Mrs. McDowell, granddaughter of Henry Clay, presented Mr. Hardin with a piece of wood, from a piece of furniture used by Mr. Clay, out of which a gavel was made. Mr. Hardin was prosecuting attorney for the Union Literary Society, and he was the first to inaugurate the senior court of the University of Kentucky, and was its first judge. He has today a slip of paper given him by the giftorian of his class nominating him as the Judge Emeritus of the senior court, and this is one of his most cherished possessions. August 11, 1915 Mr. Hardin was married to Frances Jane, daughter of W. I. Smith of Sebree, Kentucky, and they maintain their residence at 1609 Olive street, Evansville. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hardin belong to the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hardin is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Optimist Club.

Cortner M. Hardy. For a number of years the name of Hardy was identified with the tobacco business in Kentucky and Indiana, but of more recent years has been associated with the handling of moulding sand in connection with the firm of Hougland & Hardy. Cortner M. Hardy, the controlling figure in this company and also president of the Midwest and Eastern Sand Company, is connected prominently with the business interests of Evansville, where he

has been a resident since 1913. He was born at Rockport, Indiana, March 14, 1888, a son of Thomas R. and Madge (Cortner) Hardy, and is of the same direct line as Thomas Hardy, the famous English novelist. The family was founded in the United States by Thomas Hardy III., the great-grandfather of Cortner M. Hardy, who brought his wife from England and settled at Brandenburg, Kentucky, where, in 1841, was born their son, Thomas Hardy IV. From Kentucky the latter came to Indiana and engaged in the tobacco business at Rockport, where he continued to carry on business activities until his death in 1893, when he was fifty-two years of age. Thomas R. Hardy V. was born at Rockport, Indiana, and on attaining manhood engaged in the same business as his father, this having been established as early as 1858. He continued therewith until his retirement from business in 1911. Mr. Hardy married Madge Cortner, whose people were of English extraction and came to Indiana from Maryland, and their only child is Cortner M. Cortner M. Hardy attended the public schools and Culver Military Academy, which latter he left in 1906, at which time, to gain business experience, he took the position of bookkeeper and clerk in the Rockport Bank. He remained with this institution until 1909, and then contracted with the American Tobacco Company to handle its tobacco business in southern Indiana in 1909 and 1910. In 1911, at the time his father retired from business, he and J. M. Hougland, the eldest son of Charles M. Hougland, revived the tobacco business firm of Hougland & Hardy. In 1913 Mr. Hardy sold his interest therein and located at Evansville, where he founded the firm of Hougland & Hardy, a moulding sand concern. This company is really owned and operated by Mr. Hardy, but due to the fact that his father and the father of Mr. Hougland had been lifelong business associates, the owner desired to perpetuate the business name. This sentiment really was caused by the close and lasting friendship existing between the two families. Mr. Hardy, as noted, is also president of the Midwest and Eastern Sand Company, and has gained something more than a local reputation as a breeder of race horses. He is a member of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and the Country and Crescent Club, and has formed a number of other connections since taking up his residence at Evansville. He maintains offices in the Citizens Bank Building. September 14, 1910, Mr. Hardy was united in marriage with Ruth Pyeatt, of Rockport, daughter of Charles M. Pyeatt, who was formerly of Evansville, and to this union there have been born two children: Thomas Hougland and Harry Pyeatt.

William D. Hardy. For nearly twenty years William D. Hardy has been a potent factor in the legal profession of Evansville, and no lawyer practicing at the bar of Vanderburgh county has a better record or stands higher in his profession. He has always maintained the highest standards of professional ethics and at all times his career has been loyal, energetic, and circumspect. His standing as a citizen is firm and broad, and during the many

years of his residence here he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability. Mr. Hardy was born in Edwards county, Illinois, October 30, 1878, and is a son of James and Lucy (Lambert) Hardy. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native county, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity. Later he entered Christian University, Canton, Missouri, and was graduated from that Institution in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he then matriculated at the law school of the University of Louisville, and was graduated from that institution in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and soon afterward came to Evansville, where he established himself in the practice of his profession and has since been one of the active practitioners of this city. His practice extends to all the Courts, and he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his professional colleagues as well as the general public. He is known as a strong trial lawyer and an able advocate, and his clientage has been drawn from representative corporations and prominent business men throughout the country. Thoroughly appreciative of the city of his adoption, Mr. Hardy is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and gives generously of his time and means to all measures tending to the public good. During the World war he served as a member of the State Legal Advisory Board, and in many other ways contributed to war movements. He has been active in the ranks of the Democratic party and has served as Chairman of the County Central Committee. He also served as President of the Hendricks Club, a Democratic organization. He was Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for a time, and no citizen of Evansville has shown greater interest in the moral welfare of the city. He is a member of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and of the various organizations of his profession, and is interested in all measures which has for its aim the advancement of citizenship and the betterment of existing conditions. Mr. Hardy was married July 5, 1906, to Miss Lina Heyns, a native of St. Wendells, Indiana, and later of Evansville, and a daughter of William and Anna (Raben) Heyns, and to this union there has been born one daughter, Miriam, who is attending the Evansville High School.

Henry W. Hartig. Many of the men who have become successful in the business activities of Evansville owe much of their prosperity to the strict and valuable training which they secured during their boyhood and youth in the farming districts of the locality, where they learned the value and dignity of labor and were brought to an understanding of the rewards to be gained by industry. In this class is Henry W. Hartig, one of the most successful realtors of Evansville, whose early life was passed in an agricultural atmosphere. Mr. Hartig was born on a farm in German township, Vanderburgh county, Indiana, a son of Frederick

William and Katrina Hartig, July 27, 1852. His parents, natives of Germany, were married in that country, and after the birth of five of their eight children (of whom two are now living) came to the United States and settled in German township, Vanderburgh county, where they passed the rest of their lives in farming, and after long and useful lives died, the father in 1898 and the mother in 1899. They were people who were greatly respected in their community for their many sterling qualities of mind and heart. Henry W. Hartig was educated in the country school near his father's farm in German township, and, having been reared to agricultural pursuits, on attaining manhood adopted the vocation of farming as his own. This he followed for a number of years, but eventually turned his attention to the real estate business, coming to Evansville, where he established an office. Mr. Hartig became the leading real estate dealer of his section, having sold practically every home lot in West Heights, which is located in Perry township, this county. He has transacted numerous other important deals, and among realty men and the general public has a reputation for absolute integrity. Although a Democrat in politics and residing in a strong Republican county, his capability and trustworthiness are so well known that he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners by a majority of 2500 votes, and served in that office for six years, with credit to himself and to the benefit of the community. He was also a justice of the peace for five years. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Naab, who was born February 12, 1852, in Germany, and was but two and one-half years of age when the family left that country for the United States. Her mother died at sea, while her father passed away in 1896. To Mr. and Mrs. Hartig there have been born nine children of whom eight survive. They have thirty-three grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. The family belongs to the Evangelical church. Mr. and Mrs. Hartig have led useful and honorable lives, and will leave to their descendants the priceless heritage of a worthy and honored name.

John Hartmetz. One of the honored citizens of other years who has now passed to the Great Beyond, but who is still remembered for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart was the late John Hartmetz, loyal citizen, gallant soldier and honorable business man. During the period between 1877 and 1899, when he made his home at Evansville, by his probity of conduct and his good citizenship, no less than by his kindly spirit and generosity, he attracted to him the good will and respect of those with whom he came in contact and who felt a personal loss in his death. Mr. Hartmetz was born October 10, 1841, in Germany, where he received a public school education, and at the age of nineteen years emigrated to the United States and took up his residence at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1862 he came to Indiana and enlisted in the Union army for service during the Civil war, joining the Twenty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Later he was

transferred with others to the First Indiana Battery, in the artillery service, with which he was connected for three years, participating in numerous battles and always comporting himself bravely and fulfilling every duty of a good soldier. He later joined the Grand Army of the Republic, with which he was connected for the remainder of his life. Returning to Louisville, he joined one of his brothers in the operation of a brewery until 1877. In the latter year he came to Evansville, where he established a brewing business, and this he conducted until his death, April 13, 1899. Mr. Hartmetz was a capable business man, and while he did not live long enough to realize all of his worthy ambitions, had accumulated quite a handsome property and had formed business connections that were profitable, among them being a directorship in the Peoples Savings Bank. He always enjoyed the companionship of his fellows and was always pleased to foregather with his old army comrades, of whom he found twenty-two living at Evansville at the time of his arrival. He was a member of St. John's Church, and lived his faith. Nearly eight years after his first arrival in the United States, Mr. Hartmetz returned to Germany, where, in 1867, he married his old schoolmate, who had attended the same school and been confirmed at the same time as he, Miss Elizabeth Simon, who was born in Germany, November 10, 1841. She survives him as a resident of 520 Riverside Avenue, Evansville, and is one of the highly esteemed women of her community, and a faithful member of St. John's Church. They became the parents of four children: Charles F., a resident of Evansville; Ida, the wife of John Weber, of Evansville; Elizabeth, the wife of John Zutt, of this city; and Otto C., also of Evansville.

Theo. W. Hartig. The mercantile interests of Evansville are well and worthily represented by Theo. W. Hartig, a member of the enterprising firm of Hartig & Blomer, now engaged in a large and growing shoe business at 1029 West Franklin Street. Mr. Hartig has passed his entire career at Evansville, where he has formed a number of important connections in business circles, and is accounted a merchant of reliability and substantiality. He was born at Evansville, September 22, 1873, and is a son of August and Johanna Hartig, natives of Germany. August Hartig was brought to the United States by his parents in 1858, the family settling at Evansville, where Mr. Hartig was reared and educated and where he passed the rest of his long and useful life, dying May 22, 1885. Mrs. Hartig, born August 25, 1848, was about three years of age when brought to this country, her parents settling on a farm in German township, Vanderburgh county, where she was reared and educated, and now maintains her home in Evansville. Both her parents are now deceased. Theo. W. Hartig attended the Centennial School at Evansville, and upon the completion of his education became a clerk for William Scherffius, in whose employ he remained eleven years. He then spent eight and one-half years in the shoe department of Strouse Brothers, and when he severed this

connection became identified with Stinson Brothers, remaining eight years. July 29, 1914, he entered the business of Hartig & Blomer, at that time situated at 1115 West Franklin Street. This business grew and developed, and in 1918 the increased patronage demanded more commodious quarters, and in the same year the enterprise was moved to the present location, 1029 West Franklin Street, where the proprietors have a business that is up-to-date in every particular. The firm enjoys an excellent standing in business circles, as to integrity, while the many patrons of the establishment will testify to the courteous treatment, honest representation and fair dealing extended. Mr. Hartig is a member of Osseo Tribe No. 403, Improved Order of Red Men. In politics he is a Republican, but has not sought public preferment. With his family, he belongs to St. Paul's Church. Mr. Hartig married Annie, daughter of James and Margaret Fairhurst, of Evansville, both now deceased, and to this union have been born three children: James H. who died at the age of nine and a half years; Mary Virginia, born October 29, 1911, who is attending the same school as that at which her father secured his education, and Katherine Elaine, who died in infancy.

Hartig Brothers. One of the sound and substantial business concerns of Evansville, which, while under its present management only for several years, is an enterprise of long standing, is the grocery conducted by William Hartig and August Hartig, Jr., at 1011 West Penn Street. During their careers the brothers have passed through varying business experiences, which have given them breadth of view and an understanding of the value of honorable principles when applied to mercantile affairs. The elder member of the firm, William Hartig, was born September 22, 1871, at Evansville, and is a son of August and Johanna Hartig, a review of whose lives will be found elsewhere in this work. The lad acquired his education at the Centennial school, after leaving which he secured employment in the cotton mills, as then operated, now the plant of the Meade-Johnson Company, manufacturers of baby food, where he remained two years. He was next employed by Fred Bauer, in the latter's grocery establishment at Tenth and Ohio Streets, and three years later resigned and entered the service of the flour mills conducted by George Brose. About the year 1888, Mr. Hartig accepted employment with the street railway company, which at that time was operating its cars by mule power, and during the fifteen years that followed saw wonderful advancement, both in equipment and service. When he ceased railroading he became identified with the Evansville Brewing Association, by which concern he was employed for eighteen years. In September, 1921, he formed a partnership with his brother, August, in the present grocery business, which, under the name of Hartig Brothers, has built up an excellent patronage through fair representation, honest dealing and strict attention to business. Mr. Hartig is a capable business man of ripened judgment and bears an ex-

cellent reputation in business circles. He married Anna, daughter of Philip Koch, of West Heights, and to this union there have been born two sons and one daughter: Elmer, aged twenty-five years, who married Annabelle Martin, of Mount Vernon, Indiana, and is a resident of Flint, Michigan; Irma, aged nineteen years, who is employed as a Government stenographer; and George, aged seventeen years, who is employed by his father. Fraternally, Mr. Hartig is identified with the Owls, the Eagles, the Haymakers, the Woodmen of the World and the Improved Order of Red Men, and also holds membership in the Retail Merchants' Association. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and he and Mrs. Hartig belong to St. Paul's Evangelical Church. August Hartig, Jr., the junior member of the firm of Hartig Brothers, was born at Evansville, June 7, 1881, and after attending the Centennial school pursued a course at the Spencerian College. On arriving at manhood he embarked in the retail liquor business, in which he continued until prohibition became effective in Indiana, following which he continued to conduct his establishment as a soft drink parlor. This, however, did not prove a profitable venture, and he entered the employ of Mr. Gordner, at 1011 West Penn Street, an old-established grocer. At the end of eight years Mr. Gordner decided to retire, and in 1921, as noted above, Mr. Hartig and his brother, William, became proprietors by virtue of the purchase of stock and fixtures. Like his brother, Mr. Hartig is a reliable and efficient business man, who has the confidence of his associates in business affairs. He married Nellie May, daughter of John and Mary Schreiber of Evansville, April 27, 1905, and to this union there has come one son, Kenneth, who was born January 4, 1906, educated at Rice's High School, Evansville, and now employed by his father in the grocery business. August Hartig, Jr. belongs to Osseo Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and is greatly popular with his fellow-fraternalists. While not a member of any church, he is an attendant of St. Paul's Evangelical. He votes the Republican ticket and is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Grand Old Party.

Frank H. Hatfield. Of the men who have gained position and success at the Vanderburgh county bar, few are better known for professional ability and personal integrity than Frank H. Hatfield, who has been engaged in practice at Evansville since 1904. Mr. Hatfield was born at Cannelton, Indiana, January 1, 1869, and at the age of seven years went with his parents to Boonville, this state, where he attended the public schools and graduated from the high school in 1886. In the same year he enrolled as a student at the Indiana State University, graduating in June, 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and two years later completed the law course and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For one year thereafter he practiced his profession at Bloomington, but in September, 1894, returned to Boonville and became a member of the firm of Hatfield & Hemenway. This professional association

continued until January 1, 1909, when Mr. Hatfield located at Evansville and joined the established firm of Spencer & Brill, which then became Spencer, Brill & Hatfield, and in 1912, when Mr. Spencer was elevated to the bench, John W. Brady, of Princeton, Indiana, was admitted to the firm, which then adopted the present style of Brill, Hatfield & Brady. Mr. Hatfield's practice is of a highly important character and the Supreme Court of the state of Indiana and the United States Supreme Court, where he has been connected with a number of cases which have attracted widespread attention and interest. He has served three consecutive terms as president of the Evansville Bar Association, and is a member of the board of managers of the Indiana Bar Association, in addition to which he holds membership in the American Bar Association. Mr. Hatfield is ex-president of the Evansville Rotary Club and ex-governor of the Twentieth District Rotary International, and now International Director. He is a member of the executive council of the Boy Scouts, and a trustee of Indiana State University, having been appointed to the last-named post by the State Board of Education. He also belongs to the Evansville Country Club and the Knights of Pythias, and while at college joined the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. His religious connection is with Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. At Bloomington, Indiana, in April, 1894, Mr. Hatfield was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Leas, and to this union there have been born two children: Jack L., aged twenty years, a student at Indiana University; and Joe S., aged fifteen years, who is attending the Evansville High School.

Lucian Hayden. It is not given to every man to succeed in divergent lines of human endeavor, for the same traits do not spell for achievement in all avenues of activity. However, there are to be found exceptions to this rule, as in the case of Lucian Hayden, of Evansville, who after spending twenty years in the successful practice of law, is now one of the leading wholesale coal merchants of his city. Mr. Hayden was born at New Harmony, Indiana, in August, 1877, and is a son of Henry and Mary Hayden, natives of the same community, the former born in 1841 and the latter in 1849. Henry Hayden grew up at New Harmony, where he received a public school education, and had not yet reached his majority when he enlisted in the Union army for service during the Civil war, becoming corporal in the First Indiana Cavalry, with which he served bravely and faithfully for three years, taking part in numerous engagements, which included the siege of Vicksburg. After his honorable discharge and muster out, he returned to his home place, where some time later he engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business, a venture of which he made a success. After a busy and useful life he passed away in 1912, aged seventy-one years. Mrs. Hayden survives him and is still a resident of New Harmony. She is a daughter of a Union soldier who served in the Civil war. Lucian Hayden attended the public

schools of New Harmony, being graduated from high school in 1897, and immediately thereafter took up the study of law. Admitted to the bar, for some twenty years he was engaged in practice, building up a large and representative clientage and for a time serving as deputy prosecuting attorney of Posey county. While following his profession, Mr. Hayden came into contact with various business interests, and in 1915 gave up his law practice and came to Evansville, where he engaged in the coal business as a wholesaler, the company name being Hayden Coal Co., of which he is president. The company's mines are located at Muhlenberg, Kentucky, and are noted for the superior quality of the coal produced, much of this product being used by the Illinois Central Railroad, while the remainder of the output is sent to the South, to northern Indiana and to Illinois. The vein is six feet thick and all the mining is done by electrical appliances. Mr. Hayden is also president of the Federal Security Company, of Indianapolis, a stock company engaged in the handling of commercial loans. He holds membership in the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, and as a fraternalist belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masons. In religion he accepts the dictates of no sect or creed, but is ever ready to assist in promoting anything for the benefit of his fellow-man. In politics he maintains an independent stand. In June, 1912, Mr. Hayden was united in marriage with Audrey, daughter of Joseph and Emma (Richard) Stockekert, of Evansville, Mr. Stockekert being track manager for the Illinois Central Railroad at Evansville.

George D. Heilman, who has been engaged in the practice of law at Evansville for twenty-three years, and who is now serving his second term as prosecuting attorney of Vanderburgh county, is recognized as one of the capable attorneys of his city and county, and a courageous and industrious public servant. Mr. Heilman was born at Evansville, May 15, 1873, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Laubenheimer) Heilman, natives of Germany, the former of whom died in 1907, aged sixty-four years, while the latter still survives. Daniel Heilman was six years of age when brought by his parents to the United States, the family arriving at New Orleans during the midst of a yellow fever epidemic. The grandfather of George D. Heilman contracted the dread disease, from which he died, and his widow brought the little family to Evansville. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Heilman died in Germany at the age of ninety-three years, and Mary Laubenheimer came to the United States to stay with her uncle, who was a resident of Wisconsin. She then visited relatives at Evansville, where she met and married Daniel Heilman, who was an employe of Highland Machine Works for many years, during a greater part of which time he held the post of superintendent and became one of the large stockholders in the company. Mr. George Heilman has a brother Henry who is engaged in the lumber business at New York City, and two sisters, Clara and Katharine who reside

with their mother in Evansville. George D. Heilman attended the public schools of Evansville and Lockyear Business College, subsequently pursuing a course at the Indiana State University, from which he was graduated in law in 1900. For several years he was associated in practice with Andrew J. Clark of Evansville, and at Mr. Clark's death formed a partnership with Iglehart, Taylor & Heilman, this association lasting for some fifteen years. In 1918 Mr. Heilman was elected prosecuting attorney of Vanderburgh county, and in 1921 was again chosen for that office, assuming his official duties for the second term in 1922. He has discharged the work of the prosecutor's office in an entirely satisfactory manner, much to the gratification of the law-abiding people of the community. Mr. Heilman has been prominent in public and political affairs for some time. He was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives; was secretary for the state of Indiana, Lincoln League; was associated with U. S. Senator New, on the national committee; and served as assistant secretary of the state central committee, being associated with Goodrich and Fred Sims. Always a Republican, he has taken an active part in G. O. P. affairs, and was one of the prime movers in the formation of the Republican Club at the Indiana State University. His religious affiliation is with St. John's Evangelical Church. He belongs to the Delta Tau Delta and Phi Delta Phi fraternities; past master of Lessing Lodge 464, A. F. & A. M.; and past eminent commander of Commandery No. 15, K. T., of Masonry, a member of Hadi Temple Shriners. On August 4, 1910 Mr. Heilman was joined in marriage to Miss Rose Lohmeyer of Evansville, a woman of culture and refinement and prominent in church and social affairs, being one of the leading soprano singers of this city in church work and at the present time she is the soprano soloist at the First Baptist church.

Edwin C. Henning. A resident of Evansville since 1900, Edwin C. Henning has not only gained a prominent position among the strong and able attorneys of the city, but has also been active in business and fraternal circles. Mr. Henning was born at Cannelton, Perry county, Indiana, January 20, 1875, and is a son of William and Sarah E. (Cleveland) Henning. William Henning was born in Pennsylvania, December 17, 1824, and was educated for the profession of law, which he followed at Cannelton for a period of fifty-five years. He conceived and installed the electric water plant at Cannelton and in other ways proved himself a progressive and useful citizen. After a successful career, he passed away at Cannelton, in 1898. Mr. Henning married Sarah E. Cleveland, who was born in Maine, July 3, 1843, and who survived him until 1919. They were the parents of the following children: William C., a manufacturer of St. Louis; Edwin C.; Guy T., now deceased; Mrs. F. G. Petrie, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Mrs. W. E. Richey, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Byrd E. Pilcher, now deceased; Mrs. W. P. Whitson, of Fairfield, Alabama; Mrs. Marcus Lawson, of Terre

Haute, Indiana; Mrs. E. K. Syrstad, of Springfield, Illinois; John W., of Louisville, Kentucky; and Mary Irvin, of Cannelton, Indiana. Edwin C. Henning attended the public schools of Cannelton, and, deciding to follow in his father's footsteps, chose the law as his calling, and secured his training therefor at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He at once associated himself with his father, with whom he practiced until the elder man's death. In 1900 he came to Evansville, where he has since followed his profession with much success, his present offices being at 303 Citizens Bank Building. He is a director of the Webster Stone Company, at Irvington, Kentucky, and majority stockholder of the Yellow Taxicab Company at Evansville. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Henning has been much interested in fraternal work, and for four consecutive years, from 1917 to 1921 was exalted ruler of the B. P. O. Elks. He holds membership in the Sigma Chi fraternity, the Chamber of Commerce, the Evansville Country Club and the Turn Verein. His religious connection is with the Episcopal church.

Sebastian Henrich. Among the honored citizens of Evansville who have now passed to their final rest, one who is more than ordinarily worthy of mention is the late Sebastian Henrich. Mr. Henrich was a business man who carried into his activities principles of a character that served to make his name one that was respected and esteemed, and a citizen whose passing, Friday, August 12, 1922, caused by an attack of heart trouble, took from his native city a man who had always borne his full share of the responsibilities of citizenship. Mr. Henrich was born at the west corner of First and Locust Streets, Evansville, February 6, 1846, and passed much of his boyhood in the grocery store of his father, which was located at the north corner of Second and Sycamore Streets. He attended the old parochial school which was located on the present site of the New Grand Theatre, and was instructed by a relative of Orestus A. Brownson, the great American philosopher. He was distinctively a product of Evansville's life, knew his native city as few men of his day knew it, and was an interesting talker regarding its earlier history. August 9, 1872, Mr. Henrich began the difficult task of making a set of abstract books of Vanderburgh county, a work which he commenced in association with Joseph Hennel, whose interests he later purchased. He continued this work until a short time prior to his death, when the infirmities of age confined him to his home, but his two sons, Theodore and William, had long done the active work, which went on without interruption when he ceased to be active. Mr. Henrich was a pioneer in abstracting at Evansville, and when he began his labors in this direction was a young man who was well and favorably known throughout the city and county. His work in his abstract books soon became recognized as reliable and accurate, and for fifty years the name of "Bass" Henrich continued as well

known as that of any man in Vanderburgh county. While not a member of the bar, he acted extensively for widows and orphans in the matter of estate management and direction, and his aid to ambitious and capable young men in matters of education is known only to the beneficiaries, for he did not permit others to know it. His judgment on matters of land values was also safe and conservative at all times. No other man in the history of the county, at least in the memory of those living, seems to have been so recognized as a valuable citizen, one available, impartial and capable in handling various affairs in the life of the community. He saw men and things in their true light, freed from the disturbing environment of bias, or of political, business, social or religious life. He was a Democrat in politics, but that fact did not appear to bias his judgment or friendship. He was a devoted Catholic in his religion. The Vanderburgh County Museum and Historical Society was organized when he had expressed to a friend his desire to give to the public for permanent exhibition his splendid collection of Indian relics, the collection of which no doubt was one of his greatest pleasures during fifty years of his active life. His choice as first vice-president was unanimous and he held that office until his death. The relics still remain on exhibition as "The Sebastian Henrich Collection." Mr. Henrich lived an unblemished life, leaving to his children and children's children the heritage of a worthy and useful career. Mr. Henrich married Miss Bertha Bochoff, who died in 1911, and surviving are one daughter, Minnie, and four sons, Fred, of Phoenix, Arizona; and Theodore, William and Francis, of Evansville.

Theodore Henrich, son of Sebastian and Bertha (Bochoff) Henrich, was born at Evansville, March 13, 1881, and received his education in the graded and high schools, graduating from the latter in June, 1904. April 15, 1914 he married Miss Lillian Eisfelder, and to this union there has come one son, Paul, who was born July 5, 1916, and is now attending school. Theodore Henrich is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Chamber of Commerce, and in politics is a democrat. His religious connection is with St. Benedict's Catholic Church. He took an active civilian's part during the World war.

William S. Henrich, another son of Sebastian and Bertha (Bochoff) Henrich, was born at Evansville, November 13, 1884, and graduated from the Evansville High School in 1905. In the meantime he had gained a knowledge of the abstract business by working in association with his father during the vacation periods. October 3, 1912, he was united in marriage with Mary A., daughter of Jacob Folz, and they are the parents of two daughters: Mary Rose, aged nine years; and Alma M., aged five years. Mr. Henrich belongs to the West Side Nut Club and is a Democrat in his political allegiance. He and Mrs. Henrich belong to the Sacred Heart Catholic Church.

Miss Minnie Henrich, the only daughter of Sebastian and Bertha (Bochoff) Henrich, was born March 11, 1890, at Evansville,

and received her early education at Trinity School, following which she attended St. Mary-of-the-Woods, near Terre Haute, Indiana, and was graduated from that well-known institution in 1907. Following her mother's death she remained at home, caring for her father until his death, when she became associated with her brothers, Theodore and William, in the operation of the abstract office, which was incorporated in June, 1922, under the corporate name of The Sebastian Abstract Company of Evansville.

John Henze. The career of John Henze has been one of successful agricultural effort and worthy service in public office. For years he has tilled the soil of German township, where he is now the owner of 160 acres of well-cultivated and productive land, and during the latter part of his life he has filled public posts efficiently, now being a member of the board of county commissioners of Vanderburgh county. Mr. Henze was born on a farm in German township, January 7, 1864, and is a son of William and Mary (Lohmeier) Henze. His father, a native of Germany, was twenty-four years of age when he immigrated to the United States, settling in German township, where he was engaged in farming during the greater part of his life. At the time of his arrival he purchased forty acres of timber land, which he improved, and later added forty acres more. He died in 1910 at the age of eighty-three years, while his second wife, the mother of John Henze, who was a native of Evansville, passed away in 1902, when sixty-four years old. By his two marriages William Henze had ten children. Of the first marriage one child survives: Minnie. Of the second marriage, John is the subject of this review; William is superintendent of the Old People's Home, at Chicago; Kathryn is now Mrs. Jacob Groeninger; Hannah is now Mrs. Fred Schrader, of Posey county, this state; Mary is now Mrs. Norbert Happe, of German township; and Louisa, deceased, was the wife of Jacob Reisinger, of German township. John Henze received his education in the public schools, and was reared to the pursuits of the farm. For many years he worked in his father's employ, and when the elder man was ready to retire the younger man took over the property by purchase, and has since added thereto until he now has 160 acres, improved with good buildings and modern machinery. Mr. Henze has been successful as a farmer and business man, and his honorable manner of carrying on transactions has always gained him the respect of his fellow-citizens. He still resides in the same house that was erected by his father, and that, in spite of being seventy years old, is still in good repair. A staunch Republican, Mr. Henze has always been active in politics and for a number of years was precinct chairman of his party in German township. In 1914 he was elected a member of the township board of trustees, serving four years, and was then elected for a second term, acting in that capacity until December 24, 1919, when he was appointed a member of the board of county commissioners of Vanderburgh county to fill out an unexpired term of one year and two months. At the following general



Fr. Bockstege

election he was elected to the same office for the regular three-year term, and in this capacity, as in others, he is discharging his duties in an entirely efficient and conscientious manner. April 4, 1894, Mr. Henze was united in marriage with Miss Annie Pampe, of Evansville, and to this union there have been born six children: Frank, John, Herman, Arthur, deceased; Annie, now Mrs. Walter Lutwig; and Hilda, who resides with her parents. Mr. Henze and the members of his family belong to the Evangelical church.

Fred W. Bockstege. If the career of Fred W. Bockstege may be taken as a criterion, this is essentially a young man's era, for upon the shoulders of this youthful and energetic business man of Evansville rest responsibilities that formerly would have been asked to be borne only by men many years his senior. President and treasurer of the Bockstege Furniture Company, and vice president of the West Side Bank, he occupies an important place in business circles, and also has done his due share in promoting the interests of his native city. Mr. Bockstege was born at Evansville, July 10, 1890, and is a son of Fred W. and Wilhelmina (Seeger) Bockstege, the latter a native of Evansville, born August 25, 1861. Fred W. Bockstege the elder was born at Herne, Westphalia, Germany, April 6, 1860, and in his youth received a common school education and learned the trade of cabinet maker. He was but sixteen years of age when he emigrated to the United States and first settled at Akron, Ohio. That city, however, did not suit him and he pushed on to Evansville, where he found employment as a cabinet maker with the old Schnute-Mutchler planing mill, at Illinois Street and Fourth Avenue. Later he gave up this position and joined the Stoltz-Karges Furniture Company, at Water Street and Fulton Avenue, soon thereafter being advanced to the foremanship over the cabinet makers employed by the company. Mr. Bockstege was not only thrifty but also ambitious, and, having allowed some of his wages to remain in the hands of his employers, he borrowed \$600 from P. Y. McCoy, the proprietor of a local grocery, and with this capital was admitted to membership in the firm. Later he became president of this enterprise and held the position for a term of twenty-three years, building up the old Karges Furniture Company to be one of the leading plants of the state, from which almost all the present factories are offshoots. The Bockstege Furniture Company was organized and incorporated in 1900. Mr. Bockstege continued to be interested in the business until his final illness, which caused his death, March 6, 1910. He was a man of the highest and strictest integrity and one who enjoyed the confidence and friendship of many of the leading citizens of Evansville. He and his worthy wife were the parents of five sons and four daughters: Fred W., Herman H., Henry R., John H., Benjamin, Clara, Ida, now Mrs. E. Feix, of Evansville; Anna and Marie. Fred W. Bockstege attended only the common schools, as he started in to assist in the support of the family when still a youth, at a time when his father was temporarily disabled

by a broken leg. He also acted as representative for several furniture companies, and then became secretary of the Bockstegge Furniture Company. He was only twenty-one years of age when his father died, but at that time became president and treasurer of the company, positions which he has since retained. He is also vice president of the West Side Bank, a position in which he also succeeded his father, and a director and stockholder of a number of other institutions at Evansville. His social connections include membership in the Country Club, the Turners and the Crescent Club, while in politics he votes the Republican ticket in national elections, but is a Democrat locally. He is unmarried.

Darwin M. Heston. In the highly specialized field of selling bonds, certain qualifications are necessary that are not requisite in other lines. That these qualities are present in the make-up of Darwin M. Heston would seem to be indicated by the success that he has already attained, and by other connections which make him one of the rising young business men of Evansville. Mr. Heston was born at Princeton, Indiana, October 23, 1896, and is a son of Samuel T. and Sarah (Faith) Heston, the latter a native of Michigan. Samuel T. Heston, a native of Indiana, is vice-president of the Citizens Bank and a leading business citizen of Evansville, and a review of his career will be found elsewhere in this work. Darwin M. Heston attended the public schools of Princeton, and after his graduation from the high school, in 1915, went to Wabash College for one year. He then spent another year at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in 1917 entered the employ of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, where he remained for four years. During this period he spent four months of the year 1918 in the training camp at Camp Taylor, but was not called for service in the World war, as the armistice was signed before his contingent had completed their preparations. On his return to Evansville, he went back to the trust department of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, as bookkeeper and teller, and on leaving that institution spent eight months in the employ of the Evansville Nurseries Company. Mr. Heston then took a position with Dillon, Read & Company of Chicago representing them in Southern Indiana with offices in Evansville, a concern with which he remained one year, following which he resigned and joined the firm of Mitchell-Hutchins Company, also of Chicago. This firm he now represents as a bond salesman. A real live wire, Mr. Heston has already built up a large and important clientele, and is laying a firm foundation for a successful future in his chosen line of endeavor, for which he has unusual aptitude. In addition to this, he is a director of the Evansville Nurseries Company. Fraternally, Mr. Heston is affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks and is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the American Legion, the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club and the Crescent Club. In politics he is a Democrat but has taken only a good citizen's interest in politics.

January 23, 1923, Mr. Heston was united in marriage with Mary Louise, daughter of John A. Reitz, of Evansville.

Frederick A. Heuke, sheriff of Vanderburgh county, a position which he assumed in 1922, has had broad and extended experience as a detector of crime and an official of law and order. For many years he has been before the people of Evansville in official capacities and at all times has shown himself a courageous and efficient officer. Sheriff Heuke was born at Evansville, September 24, 1855, a son of Frederick John and Fredericka (Schaffer) Heuke, natives of Germany. Frederick John Heuke was a young man when he came to the United States and settled at Evansville, where he married and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. During the early days he assisted in the building of the canal and the railroad, and in other ways assisted in the development of the community which he had adopted as his home. He was a staunch Republican in politics and active in the ranks of his party and he and his wife were consistent members of the St. John's Evangelical Church. In the evening of life Mr. Heuke retired from active affairs and removed to a small farm near the city, where his death occurred in April, 1901, when he was seventy-seven years of age. There his wife also passed away. Of their nine children, two are living. Frederick A. Heuke was educated in the public schools of Evansville, and after holding several positions secured a place on the Fire Department. He rose to be captain of Fire Company No. 2, and was then transferred to the Police Department, holding every position from patrolman up to chief of police, a post which he occupied honorably from 1901 to 1905. Subsequently he held the office of humane officer as a detective, was again promoted to captain of police and then became chief of detectives, from which position he was retired on a pension, November 9, 1922. November 7, 1922 he had been elected sheriff of Vanderburgh county, which office he occupies at the present time. Sheriff Heuke is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Order of Lions. He is fond of travel, and on one occasion accompanied his father on a trip to Germany, in which country they spent one and one-half years. He belongs to St. John's Evangelical Church. In 1876 Mr. Heuke married Miss Minnie Juengst, who was then a resident of Evansville, although reared at Cannelton, Indiana.

John W. Heyns. Prominent among the business men of the younger generation at Evansville, one who is making rapid strides in his chosen calling is John W. Heyns. Mr. Heyns has made his own way in the world from the time that he started his career as a messenger boy in a bank at the age of fifteen years, and at present is the active manager of a new corporation known as the Welfare Loan Society, with which Mr. Heyns was instrumental in merging the former Remedial System of Loaning. He was born at Evansville, December 25, 1892, and is a son of Theodore and Anna B. (Ottman) Heyns. His paternal grandfather, a native of

Germany, brought his family to the United States and for a number of years carried on agricultural operations on the Posey and Vanderburgh county line, where his death occurred. Theodore Heyns was born at Oldenburg, Germany, and was four years of age when brought by his parents to the United States. He was reared on the home farm, but as a youth learned the trade of shoemaking, and this he followed until the time of his recent retirement. He became well known in his line of business, and was accounted not only a man who was skilled at his vocation, but who was honorable and upright in his business dealings. He also took quite an interest in politics and for some years was an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. Both he and Mrs. Heyns, the latter a native of St. Wendell's, Posey county, survive as residents of Evansville, and are each sixty-three years old. They are the parents of three children: John W.; Mrs. Stanley Atkins, of Birmingham, Alabama, who has two children; and Mrs. W. W. Warren, who went to the Canal Zone in the civil service as a nurse fighting diseases, there married one of the builders of the Canal, and now resides with her two children and husband at Cristobal, Canal Zone. John W. Heyns attended the public schools of Evansville and spent a short time at business college, which latter he left at the age of fifteen years to become a bank messenger for the old City National Bank. With that institution he won repeated promotions through his fidelity and industry, and when he left the bank was occupying the position of chief clerk. July 20, 1920 he resigned to identify himself with the Remedial System of Loaning, and February 5, 1923, was one of the instrumental factors in bringing about a merger between that institution and the Welfare Loan Society, the new corporation, of which he is the active manager, bearing the latter name. July 1, 1918, Mr. Heyns enlisted for service in the United States Army, and was first sent to Valparaiso University, whence he was transferred August 15 to the Infantry Officers' Training School at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, where he was subsequently commissioned a second lieutenant. Mr. Heyns was not called into active service, and some time following the signing of the armistice was given his honorable discharge. He is recorder of Evansville Council No. 565, Knights of Columbus, and belongs to the B. P. O. Elks, the American Legion and the Service Club. In politics he is a Democrat.

William Heyns. A resident of Evansville since 1866, William Heyns has witnessed numerous changes which have developed the city from a struggling village to a city of strength and importance, and in many of the movements which have brought about this constructive development has played an important part. He has been identified with a number of enterprises and at present is devoting his attention to the development of the Evansville Dimension Company, a concern of importance in the line of veneer manufacture. Mr. Heyns was born in Germany, October 1, 1847, and was nineteen years of age when he came to the United States in company

with his widowed mother, Mrs. Mary (Hendricks) Heyns. He had attended school in his native land, but in order to become familiar with the English language went to the public schools of Evansville for some time. One of his memories of early Evansville is that of a pond which stood in front of the present site of the Coliseum, in which there were a number of fish. When he sought employment, Mr. Heyns found it in the form of a position in a furniture factory, and thus became connected with this line. For a number of years he worked for others, but in 1884 established the Heyns Furniture Company, a business which he conducted for about thirty-one years, with great success. While thus engaged, he became interested in the manufacture of veneer, and this led him to establish, in 1915, the Evansville Dimension Company, and to erect the veneer plant at which this article is manufactured. This has since become one of the substantial industries of the city, employing a large amount of labor and shipping its product to all parts of the country, in addition to having a large and constant local demand. Mr. Heyns is a member of the Catholic church, having been reared in that faith from boyhood. A Democrat in politics, he has not been a seeker for party preferment, but has always been ready to discharge the responsibilities of citizenship, and from 1890 to 1894 was a member of the city council. It was during this time that the first brick street was laid at Evansville, and numerous other improvements were inaugurated. He has several civic and social connections, but now, in his evening of life, prefers to divide his time between his office and his home, although still appreciative of the companionship of his friends. He has always been progressive in his tendencies and was one of the organizers of the Vendome Hotel Company, which built the first concrete building at Evansville. June 20, 1875, Mr. Heyns was united in marriage with Miss Anna Raben, and to this union there were born five children: Mamie, (Mrs. Ray Lannert, of Evansville); John, who resides with his parents; Lina, (Mrs. William D. Hardy, of Evansville); Winnie, (Mrs. James Carton, of Kentland, Indiana), and Nettie, (Mrs. Albert Waltz, of Chicago). Mrs. Heyns, mother of this family, died January 28, 1891, and in June, 1902, Mr. Heyns married Mrs. Theresa Rexing.

Michael J. Hoffman, president of the M. J. Hoffman Construction Company at 402 Furniture Building, is one of the solid business men of Evansville who has risen to his present enviable position in his community through honorable methods and excellent judgment. He was born in Dubois county, Indiana, October 28, 1861, a son of George Jacob and Stephena (Schultz) Hoffman, both of whom were born in Germany. Coming to the United States at the age of sixteen years, and she when she was fourteen, they became thoroughly Americanized, and were married in Dubois county, Indiana. He died at Louisville, Kentucky at the age of fifty years, in 1875, but she survived him for many years, dying in 1920, when eighty-eight years old. All of their nine children are

still living. By occupation George Jacob Hoffman was a farmer. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Roman Catholic church. Reared at Louisville, Kentucky, Michael J. Hoffman was taught the homely duties relating to farm work, and the habits of industry and thrift. In 1881 he came to Evansville to learn the carpenter trade with Bippus & Kanzler. After completing his apprenticeship with this reliable firm he worked as a journeyman until 1890 and then went into the contracting business, carrying on a general line of contracting, and his operations in the course of time assumed such importance that he incorporated his present company in 1910, of which he has since continued president, and his son, A. J. Hoffman, as secretary and treasurer. This company is doing a large amount of the building at Evansville and in its vicinity, and is noted for the fidelity with which the spirit as well as the letter of the agreements is carried out. In 1885 Mr. Hoffman was married to Elizabeth Feulner of Evansville, and they became the parents of three children: William, who died in infancy; Amelia, who also died in infancy; and Albert J., who is mentioned at length below. Mr. Hoffman and his family belong to St. Anthony's Catholic Church. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus. Albert J. Hoffman was born at Evansville, Indiana, July 31, 1890. He received his educational training in the parochial schools and business college of his native city, and studied civil engineering by correspondence. His first business experience in business was gained as an employe of the City National Bank on Main street, and he remained with this institution for three years. Entering his father's employ at the termination of that period, he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter trade, and has continued with him ever since, now being, as before stated, secretary and treasurer of the M. J. Hoffman Construction Company. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Kiwanis Club and the Country Club, and he and his family are Catholics. In 1912 Albert J. Hoffman was married to Genevieve Magdalene Bartholome, a native of Evansville, and they have two children: Sarah Catharine and Genevieve Rose. He resides at 1020 Fulton avenue. Both father and son are very highly regarded and their company is recognized to be one of the leading ones of Vanderburgh county.

Frank J. Haas, who is vice-president and general manager and also a director of the Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Company of Evansville, has risen to his present position of prominence entirely through his own unaided efforts. His record of service with this company covers a period of thirty years, during which he has worked his way upward through the ranks. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 2, 1877, the son of Frank G. and Kate (Folz) Haas. The father was born at Alsas, France, June 28, 1853, and the mother at Evansville, Indiana, March 3, 1854. When Frank J. Haas was one year old he was brought to Evansville by his parents, and here he has lived ever since, a period of over forty-four years. The boy was given the



Frank J. Haas

educational advantages of the Evansville schools, and at the age of fifteen became employed with the Evansville Gas & Electric Company, now known as the Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Company, as a messenger boy. From the very beginning he had ever at heart the welfare of the business, and so intelligently and faithfully did he labor in his employers' behalf that successive promotions to positions of greater and greater trust came to him. Today he is, as stated above, vice-president and general manager and a director of the company, and is freely accorded a place in the front rank of the progressive business men of Evansville. Although his time is much occupied by the cares of his position, he nevertheless finds time to devote to any measure which has the improvement of his home city and county as its object, and his support to such measures is always freely given and eagerly sought. He has numerous lodge and club affiliations, including membership in the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Rotary Club, the Central Turners, the Travelers Protective Association, the Evansville Country Club, and he is a director of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and the Evansville Base Ball Club Association. He is a Republican, and while he takes a good citizen's interest in political matters has never sought political favors at the hands of the local electorate. He was married on April 19, 1904, to Miss Emma J. Seiffer, daughter of Gustav and Elizabeth (Heilman) Seiffer of this city, and they are the parents of three children, Madeline, Virginia and Frank, Jr., born April 1, 1906; October 6, 1910, and June 30, 1916, respectively. The entire family are members of the Assumption Catholic Church.

Allie Lloyd Holland, district manager of the Evansville district of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has been prominent not only in his own calling, but in matters of civic welfare, especially those pertaining to the maintenance of the public health. Mr. Holland was born near White Day, Monongalia county, West Virginia, September 17, 1885, and is a son of John M. and Susan (Moran) Holland. John M. Holland was born August 5, 1858, at Fairmont, Virginia (now West Virginia), and as a young man took up farming, which he followed for a number of years, also engaging in contracting in the mining district of West Virginia. He is still living, although now somewhat retired from active business affairs. Mrs. Holland, also born in West Virginia, died at the age of twenty-eight years, in 1889. There were three children in the family: Allie Lloyd; Lola M., secretary for a mining machine company at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Maude, who is a graduate of Cook's Hospital, of Fairmont, West Virginia, and is now following her profession in that city. Allie L. Holland received a public school education, and when still a boy was placed in charge of his father's agricultural operations while the elder man was occupied with his contracting business. He remained on the farm until reaching the age of twenty-one years, at which time he went to Morgantown, West Virginia and served an apprenticeship with the Mississippi Wire Glass Company. When the factory closed down three years later, he had risen to the position of cutter, and he left

this very dangerous work to take a position as assistant superintendent of the Union Stopper Company, manufacturers of patent bottle stoppers. He was only twenty-four years of age when he was placed in entire charge as superintendent, but after eight months left the company to join the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as agent at Wadsworth, Ohio, where he remained from September, 1910, until July, 1911. During this time his work had been so satisfactory that he was promoted to deputy superintendent and sent to South Bend, Indiana, where he remained until May, 1914, being then promoted to general assistant superintendent, a capacity in which he traveled all over Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky until October, 1914. He was then appointed district manager of the Evansville branch, a position which he still retains. In this capacity Mr. Holland has forty-three agents and six clerks under his jurisdiction, the district including Vanderburgh, Posey, Warrick, Spencer and Dubois counties. As before noted, Mr. Holland is greatly interested in public health conditions, and was active in the organization of the Visiting Nurses' Association. He also helped to raise funds for the Community Welfare Association, which is now a perfected organization, of which he is president. He is also vice-president and a director of the Wonderland Way Association. During the World war, Mr. Holland was a four-minute speaker in the Liberty Loan and War Savings drives. Fraternally, Mr. Holland is affiliated with the Masons, the B. P. O. Elks and the Knights of Pythias, in addition to which he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club, and he and his family hold membership in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. A Republican in politics, he is serving as treasurer of the City Republican Central Committee, an office to which he was appointed in 1921. April 7, 1915, Mr. Holland married Miss Kathryn Hayden, of Evansville.

George W. Hornby, treasurer and general manager of the Ideal Dairy Company of Evansville, is a man of long and varied experience in his field of endeavor, in which he has attained success through hard work and intelligent direction of effort. His career is one in which is again exemplified the truth that industry and good management form a combination hard to defeat, and that integrity is one of the component parts of any real success. Mr. Hornby was born three miles north of Evansville, Vanderburgh county, Indiana, December 21, 1877, and is a son of George W. and Caroline (Lahr) Hornby. His father, who was born in 1845, in Warrick county, Indiana, passed his life in agricultural pursuits and died in 1903. Mrs. Hornby was a native of Henderson, Kentucky, and died in 1920. George W. Hornby, Jr., acquired his early education in the public schools of Center township, and after one year at the Assumption Parochial School at Evansville, he had two years' training at the Evansville High School. Then after taking a commercial course at what is now Lockyear's Business College, he embarked in the dairy business at Evansville in 1898. After successfully conducting this

enterprise, known as the Blue Grass Dairy, for more than twenty years, he consolidated his business with the Ideal Dairy Company, of which he became treasurer and general manager, and has since filled this position. His fellow-officers are: Joseph Gourley, president; John H. Heldt, vice-president; and John L. Martin, secretary. This business was organized in 1918, by Joseph Gourley and John L. Martin, with a plant at Missouri and Governor Streets, whence were distributed pasteurized milk and butter. In the latter part of the same year it was incorporated, with increased capital, and in 1919 the merger referred to above was effected. In the same year the present plant, at No. 112 North Seventh Street, was built, and upon its completion was one of the largest in Evansville, and as modern as any dairy in the State of Indiana. The Products consist of ice cream, butter and pasteurized milk and cream, all bearing the "Ideal" brand which has become known far and wide for its purity and superior quality. About seventy-five persons are given employment at the present, and the company covers a radius of sixty-five miles in the distribution of its products. Mr. Hornby is a member of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club and the Knights of Columbus. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, but takes no active part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. Mr. Hornby was married in 1905 to Miss Minola O. Muth, of Evansville, and they maintain their home in this city.

Herman H. Horne. One of the most enthusiastic workers in his field of activity, Herman H. Horne is likewise one of the most popular citizens of Evansville, where he has a wide acquaintance. Engaged in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association at Evansville since 1910, his labors have been productive of great good, and in the office of general secretary, which he now occupies, he has charge of an organization which has been in continuous existence since 1876. Mr. Horne was born in Parke county, Indiana, July 17, 1885, and is a son of Henry W. and Annabelle (Sinclair) Horne. The history of the Horne family of Indiana dates back to 1750, at which time the original emigrants from England came to the American colonies and first located near Baltimore, Maryland, whence they later moved to North Carolina. There Thomas Horne, the father of the early Indiana settlers, was born in 1783. His wife was a direct descendant of Sir Robert Peele, and they were the parents of nine children. Thomas Horne spent the greater part of his life in Wilson county, North Carolina, and throughout his life adhered to the faith of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, of which all the early Hornes were members. His death occurred in 1853. After his death several of his children came to Indiana and settled at what is now known as Hornetown. Of more recent years the majority of the family have adopted the faith of the Methodist church. Henry W. Horne, the father of Herman H., was born in North Carolina, while Annabelle Sinclair was a native of Putnam county, Indiana, where her family resided for many years. Herman H. Horne attended the public schools of Terre Haute,

and after two years spent in the high school there began railroad work with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, with which he was identified as a caller, yard clerk and rate clerk for eight years. It was while he was thus employed that he decided to enter Young Men's Christian Association work, and accordingly entered upon a period of strenuous training to equip him for his duties. He had to overcome numerous obstacles in the attainment of his ambitions, as the greater part of his education was secured through correspondence courses, although he also took seven summer courses, and at this time is fully as well equipped as a man who has had the benefits of a college education. At the age of twenty-four years, or in 1909, he left railroad work and started at Indianapolis to get his training. In 1910, he came to Evansville and entered upon his duties as physical director in the old building, accepting this position at Evansville in preference to going to Kokomo, Indiana, which post had also been offered him. It was his desire to enter the campaign at Evansville, and he therefore took the position of physical director under rather undesirable circumstances. He served four years in that capacity in the old building and one year in the new building, and in 1915, succeeded Ernest L. Mogge in the capacity of general position, an office which he has since filled with great credit to himself and to the lasting benefit of the organization. The present organization has been in continuous existence since 1876, for while it was first organized in 1858, it was discontinued during the Civil war, and it was not until 1876, that matters became sufficiently arranged for its rehabilitation. Since the latter year the organization has occupied four different homes, each a great improvement over the one which preceded, and its membership has increased wonderfully, while the older members have retained their membership loyally, there being many in the body who have belonged thereto since 1890. Mr. Horne, a man of great capability and broad-mindedness, has met with the best of success in his work, and has formed countless friendships both in and out of the body. While he naturally centers his interest in the organization of which he is the head, he also takes a keen interest in other affairs, and touches life on many sides. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Pastors Association and is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. September 12, 1906, Mr. Horne was united in marriage with Miss Nola E. Evans, who came from New Albany, Indiana, a daughter of J. S. and Alice (Minton) Evans, natives of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Horne there have come four children: Wilson Sylvester, born at Terre Haute; Dorothea Belle, born at Indianapolis; and Harold Ernest and Clarice Alice, born at Evansville.

W. Randolph Hurst, M. D. An excellent technical training, superimposed upon natural inclination and inherent talent, has made Dr. W. Randolph Hurst, of Evansville, one of the leading surgeons and physicians of Vanderburgh county. His career, while a short one, has been one that has given him ripened experience and a large fund of human sympathy, both of which have added to his capacity for a career of marked usefulness. Doctor Hurst was born at Hutsonville,

Crawford county, Illinois, November 11, 1885, and is a son of Lucius Caswell and Minnie E. (Patterson) Hurst, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of the state of Maine. Lucius C. Hurst was for many years a merchant at Hutsonville, where he carried on a successful business and where he was one of his community's highly respected citizens. His death occurred in 1913, when he was fifty-nine years of age. Mrs. Hurst survives her husband at the age of sixty-one years. They were the parents of two sons: Roscoe P., of Portland, Oregon, who is engaged in practising law; and Dr. W. Randolph. W. Randolph Hurst attended the graded and high schools of Hutsonville, and was graduated from the latter as a member of the class of 1901. He then enrolled as a student at Union Christian College, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and this course was followed by medical study at the University of Chicago and Rush Medical College, Chicago. After receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1912, he entered Cook County Hospital, Chicago's great public institution of charity, and spent two years as surgeon. In 1914, he located at Evansville, and began the practice of his calling, which he followed until 1918. He then went to Camp Greenleaf, as a member of the United States Army Medical Corps, and while at the Georgia cantonment took a post-graduate course in surgery. He was given a lieutenant's commission and assigned to Evacuation Hospital No. 57, where he was stationed until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. He returned then to Evansville, where he is now in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative professional business. He belongs to the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, the Indiana Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Lancet Club, and is a member of the surgical staffs of the Walker, St. Mary's and Deaconess Hospitals. As a fraternalist he holds membership in the Masons and the Elks, and in addition belongs to the Country Club. November 11, 1914, Doctor Hurst was united in marriage with Gertrude, daughter of Major Rosencranz, of Evansville, a sketch of whose career will be found elsewhere in this work, and to this union there have been born two children: Alberta, born in 1916; and Betsy, born in 1918.

Miss Katherine M. Imbusch. During a period of twenty-seven years, the people of the city of Evansville have become familiar with the courteous manner, accommodating treatment and highly efficient work of Miss Katherine M. Imbusch, who has been identified with the Willard Library for this long space of time and now occupies the well-earned post of librarian. This office is by no means a sinecure, as it entails not only the possession of comprehensive knowledge pertaining to the library and the works contained therein, but also of information regarding a wide range of subjects, and a patience equal to handling all manner of situations. Miss Imbusch was born at Evansville and is a daughter of Henry and Bernardina Imbusch, who came from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1860, to Evansville, where Mr. Imbusch engaged in the furniture business under the name of Imbusch, Bloomer & Hoing Furniture Company, conducting a wholesale and retail busi-

ness on Main Street. Mr. Imbusch's activities at Evansville were short-lived, as he died after being in this city for only six years, in 1867. He was a strong Democrat and a man of integrity, and his early death cut short a promising career. His widow, who survives him as a resident of Evansville, was born September 26, 1843. They were the parents of two children: Katherine M. and Henry, the latter of whom died in 1917. Miss Katherine M. Imbusch was but a child when her father died, but her mother managed to see that she secured a good practical education. She first entered the service of the Willard Library in 1895, and acted in various capacities until November, 1921, when she was appointed librarian. Her long connection with the institution has made her familiar with every department, and as she is conscientious in the discharge of her duties her services are of great value to the reading public of Evansville, the patrons of the Library also benefitting by her courteous and gracious treatment. The Willard Library was the gift to the city of Evansville of the Hon. Willard Carpenter. October 26, 1876, in pursuance of a plan matured by him through several years, he conveyed to the trustees selected by himself property of the value of more than \$200,000, perpetually to be held and used for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a public library at Evansville, to include both a reference and a circulating library, with a further provision for an art gallery, should the endowment, in time, become sufficient for the latter purpose. With entire unselfishness he devoted the remainder of his life to the care of the trust he had created, and to the erection of the library building, giving his valuable services as freely as he had given his property. His death, in November, 1883, occurred a few months too soon for him to see the realization of his long-cherished purpose, the opening of the institution to which he had given his wealth and his labors. The library was opened formally in April, 1884. The common council of the city at that time, with generous appreciation of the gift of Mr. Carpenter, turned over to the trustees of the Library the Public Library which had grown out of the old Mercantile Library Association, an organization founded by a number of public-spirited citizens in 1855. Since its opening the Willard Library has been at the service of the people of Evansville with no cost to them or to the city. The payment of the debt contracted in erecting the building and improving the grounds, and the heavy cost of replacing the books worn out repeatedly by the unexpectedly large use of them made by Evansville citizens, have prevented the trustees from increasing the number of books as fast or as largely as they hoped to do. Nevertheless, the Library now has more than 60,000 volumes on its shelves. In addition to the books for circulation, there are many valuable books kept only for reference, and a reading room is maintained in which all the best periodicals of the day can be found.

Gardner C. Johnson, M. D. It is not so many years ago that tuberculosis was considered an incurable disease, and those who contracted the "great white plague" were given up as irrevocably lost. Science as evolved in the medical laboratory had not yet discovered a

successful means of combating the dread ravages of phthisis, and the mere mention of the name of the disease served to fill the ordinary individual with horror and fear. Little can withstand, however, the forward advance of the medical profession, and after many years of research, investigation, tests and experiments, the profession announced that it had found a way to fight the tubercle bacilli. From that time to the present wonderful advancement has been made and today tuberculosis, when not in its too-far advanced stages, is entirely curable, and under ordinary conditions, not overly dangerous when the case is placed in the hands of the skilled physician or specialist. Throughout his career, Dr. Gardner C. Johnson, of Evansville, has made a study of this disease, and since 1908 has been a member of the staff of the Vanderburgh Anti-Tuberculosis Society. At the present he is superintendent of the Boehne camp, a movement for the cure of persons afflicted with this malady and confines his practice to acting as a specialist in the treatment of this disease. Doctor Johnson was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, January 7, 1872, near Columbus, a son of George W. and Julia (Flynn) Johnson. His paternal grandfather, Charles Johnson, was of a family of eighteen children. He came from England to the United States with the sum of \$3,500, then considered a small fortune, and became a pioneer farmer of Wisconsin, where he took up and partially developed a large tract of land, residing in that state until his death at the age of eighty-nine years. He was the father of seven children. The maternal grandfather of Doctor Johnson was an Irish gentleman who came to this country when still a young married man, and located in Wisconsin, where he passed the rest of his life, dying at the age of fifty years. He was the father of four sons and four daughters, of whom Julia was three years of age when brought to the United States. When still a youth George W. Johnson accompanied his parents to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil war, at which time he enlisted in the Union army and subsequently fought in the campaigns of the army of the Potomac. He then returned to Dodge county, where he married, settled down to an agricultural life and continued to till the soil until his death at the age of sixty-seven years, in 1907. Mrs. Johnson, who was also a child when taken by her parents to Dodge county, still survives at the age of seventy-six years. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Johnson: Dr. Arthur H., a physician of Portland, Oregon; Dr. Gardner C.; an unmarried daughter who is engaged in teaching school at Waukegan, Illinois; Mrs. Charles Geisert, of Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Gamidge, of Columbus, Wisconsin; Mrs. William Brunning, of Las Vegas, New Mexico; and Thomas, deceased. Gardner C. Johnson attended the schools of Columbus, Wisconsin, where he was graduated from the high school in 1893, and after some further preparation became a student of the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, being graduated in 1901 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For one year thereafter he acted as assistant to the surgeon for the United States Steel Corporation, at Cleveland, Ohio, and then

engaged in general practice at Lorain, Ohio, where, however, he remained only five months. His next location was Liverpool, Ohio, where he was engaged in city and country practice for four and one-half years, and in 1907, he came to Evansville and succeeded to the practice of Dr. Clarence Kelsay, in the Courier Building. He continued to follow a general practice until 1918, when he gave his services to the United States during the World war. In the meantime, in 1908, he had joined the staff and enlisted his abilities in the cause of the Vanderburgh Anti-Tuberculosis Society, and at that time commenced to take a keen interest in the cure of tuberculosis and in the Boehne Camp movement. He became president of the staff in clinical work, and in 1915, became superintendent of the camp, a position which he retained until 1918, August 1 of which year he received a captain's commission and entered the United States service at the Base Hospital at Camp Custer, Michigan. There he remained until receiving his honorable discharge April 4, 1919, when he resumed his duties as superintendent of the Boehne Camp and took up practice at Evansville, in the American Trust Building, as a specialist in the cure of tuberculosis. He is a member of the staffs of St. Mary's and Deaconess Hospitals, and holds membership in the Lancet Club and the various organizations of his profession, in addition to which he is a Mason and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Country Club, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. His religious connection is with the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church and as a voter he maintains an independent stand. September 5, 1901, Doctor Johnson married Miss Martha E. Coppock, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who died without issue. June 25, 1906, Doctor Johnson married Miss Agnes G. Niehoff, of Horicon, Wisconsin.

Clarence B. Kahn. Founded more than half a century ago, the business now bearing the name of S. Kahn's Sons, Inc., is one of the oldest-established and most reliable grocery enterprises of Evansville. Several generations of the Kahn family have contributed to it their best efforts and energies, and at the present time the concern is under the directorship of Clarence B. Kahn, president, who is a grandson of the founder of the business. Mr. Kahn was born in Evansville, October 4, 1885, and is a son of Henry S. and Rosa (Rosenbaum) Kahn. His father, who was born at Paradise, Kentucky, in 1858, received a public school education, and at the age of eighteen years started working for the old Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad under the late D. J. Mackey, remaining with the road for four years. When twenty-two years of age, in 1880, he joined his father, Solomon Kahn in the wholesale grocery business. This had been started in 1871 under the style of Heiman & Kahn, but when Mr. Henry S. Kahn joined his father the name was changed to S. Kahn & Son. In 1892 the concern was incorporated under the name of S. Kahn's Sons, and has continued as such to the present, although Henry S. Kahn died in 1915. He was a capable and honorable business man and one who was held in the highest esteem everywhere. Mrs. Kahn, who was born at Mount Vernon, Indiana, July 2, 1865, passed away in 1917.

Clarence B. Kahn attended the graded and high schools of Evansville, and following his graduation from the latter entered Purdue University where he pursued an academic course. Immediately upon the completion of his educational training, he entered the business of his father, becoming a traveling salesman for the concern. He remained in this capacity until 1910, when he was brought in from the road to become city salesman, and at the time of his father's death, in 1915, he assumed the post of manager. Since then he has been elected to the presidency, in which position he has governed the affairs of the concern with marked ability and sound judgment. This wholesale grocery enterprise handles a complete line of all kinds of staple and fancy groceries and grocery equipment, its field being the territory within a radius of 100 miles of Evansville, where its goods find a ready market. Its volume of business has increased rapidly within the past few years and is continuing to do so at the present, now doing three times the business that the firm had done prior to 1915. In 1913, Mr. Kahn married Delia, daughter of Adolph Bitterman, of Evansville, and to this union one daughter has been born, Margery Florence.

Isidor Kahn. Evansville contains quite a representation of the younger professional element, among whom are some whose antecedents give ample evidence that a substantial and prosperous career awaits them in the future. One of the most enterprising and capable of these, and one to whom success in life seems fully assured by reason of his exceptional progress while still in early manhood, is Isidor Kahn, at present the possessor of a splendid legal practice. Mr. Kahn was born at Madisonville, Kentucky, February 28, 1887, and is a son of Nathan and Fanny (Wolf) Kahn. His father, a native of Alsace, Germany, came to the United States in young manhood, and by industry and good business judgment has carved out a successful mercantile career at Evansville, where he is highly esteemed, as is also his worthy wife, who is a native of Frankfort-am-Main, Germany. Isidor Kahn attended the grade school at Madisonville, Kentucky, and after coming to Evansville, pursued a course in the high school here. He then started to work in the offices of the Sargeant Glass Company, a concern with which he remained until 1905, then entering the law department of the University of Indiana. He received his degree of Bachelor of Law from that institution as a member of the class of 1908, and immediately started practice at Evansville, where he has risen to a high place in his profession and in the confidence of the community. He has been identified with much of the important litigation that has come before the courts in recent years, and in every instance has shown his right to be numbered among Evansville's thorough, learned and reliable legists. Mr. Kahn has seen official service, having acted as county attorney of Vanderburgh county during 1919, 1920 and 1921, during which period he discharged the duties of his office in an efficient and conscientious manner. Politically, he adheres to the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Kahn belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, the Fraternal Order of Eagles

and the Rotary Club, in all of which he has numerous friends. He holds membership in the Jewish church. February 15, 1911, Mr. Kahn was united in marriage with Constance, daughter of Moses and Celia (Hirsch) Kahn, residents of Bloomington, Indiana, where Mrs. Kahn was born, and to this union there have been born two children: Constance and Robert, both of whom are attending school.

Henry W. Kamman. One of the strong and forceful citizens of Evansville, Henry W. Kamman, has always used his fine legal talents in the furtherance of what he has conceived to be for the best interests of the city, merging the two characters of citizen and lawyer into a high personal combination which, despite differences of intellectual opinion, has been generally recognized as an example well worthy of emulation. Mr. Kamman was born at Holland, Dubois county, Indiana, April 13, 1874, and is a son of Henry W. and Sophia (Meyer) Kamman. Henry W. Kamman, the elder, was born in Osnabruck, Germany, August 15, 1839, and when he was five years of age his parents decided to immigrate to the United States in order to secure better opportunities for their children. While still at sea the mother suddenly became ill and died within a short time. The little party landed at New Orleans, whence they made their way by river steamer to Cincinnati, and finally located in Jackson county, Indiana, where the grandfather engaged in the manufacture of wooden shoes, an enterprise in which he became prosperous. In 1858 he brought the family to Dubois county, Indiana, where he assisted in founding the town of Holland. There Henry W. Kamman, Sr., became identified with the sawmill business, in which he was engaged until 1876, at that time buying a farm and turning his attention to agricultural operations, in which he continued to be engaged during the remainder of his life. He was a man of high principles and strict integrity, and his death, which occurred June 29, 1904, at the age of sixty-five years, cost his community one of its reliable and highly respected citizens. The boyhood of Henry W. Kamman, the younger, was passed in an agricultural atmosphere and his early education was acquired in the schools of the rural district, while in the meantime he assisted his father in the work of the home farm. He entered upon his independent career in the guise of a district school teacher, a vocation to which he contributed his energies during a period of five years. In the meantime he had decided to enter the profession of law, and when he left the schoolroom as an instructor he became a student of the law department, Indiana University, at Bloomington, from which he was duly graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law, as a member of the class of 1900. Admitted to the state and federal courts, he at once commenced practice at Evansville, where he has since built up a large and representative following. He is popular among his colleagues, as he is also in several fraternities and leading clubs. Mr. Kamman is a Republican and has taken more than a passive interest in local public affairs. In 1921, he was elected to the State Legislature, in which body he served his constituents faithfully and well. His religious connection is with the Lutheran church. November 13, 1901,

Mr. Kamman was united in marriage with Miss Ricke Koch, and to this union were born two children: Henry T. and Marie, who are attending public school.

Henry J. Karges. Unlike many of his associates in the business world of Evansville, Henry J. Karges has devoted practically his entire career to the development and success of a single enterprise, for while he now has various other connections, his main interest has always centered in the Indiana Stove Works, with which concern he has been identified for practically forty years, and of which he is president. In addition to being a capable and successful business man, he is also a public-spirited citizen, and his work as president of the Board of Public Safety of Evansville during the past ten years has been of a quality that has evidenced high executive capacity. Mr. Karges was born at Evansville, September 8, 1866, and is a son of Henry J. and Caroline (Gleichman) Karges. Henry J. Karges, the elder, was born in 1831, in Germany, and as a lad of fourteen years was brought to the United States by an uncle and settled at Evansville. Here the lad grew to manhood and later operated the Mechanics Hotel, on High Street, until 1867, in which year he moved to Blue Grass, Iowa, and there conducted a general merchandise business for several years. On his return to Evansville he engaged in the grocery business, with which he was connected until his death in 1896. Mrs. Karges was born June 1, 1840, in Vanderburgh county, the daughter of a pioneer of the county, and died April 3, 1900. Henry J. Karges, the younger, was about one year old when taken by his parents to Blue Grass, Iowa, and there received his education in the public schools. At the age of fifteen years he became associated with his father in the mercantile business, and continued therein until his return to Evansville, and on August 20, 1884, he became identified with the Indiana Stove Works, which had been in operation in this city for three years previous to that time, and from the post of office boy he was rapidly advanced until 1893, when he was elected secretary. Later he also assumed the duties of treasurer, then became vice-president of the company, and in 1920 was made president, which office he retains. Much of the success of this concern has been due to his ability and energy, and he is recognized as one of the capable and at all times progressive men of his city. Mr. Karges is a director of the West Side Bank and the Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Company, secretary and a director of the Metal Furniture Company, and treasurer and a director of the Vendome Hotel. A Democrat in politics, he is not a politician, but as a good citizen of modern tendencies and enlightened views has served in the capacity of president of the Board of Public Safety since January, 1914. February 20, 1890, Mr. Karges was united in marriage with Edith Z., daughter of Lewis and Martha (Bell) Canter, of Evansville; and to this union there have been born six children: Gilbert H., Frederick E.; Edith L., who is deceased; Lydia G., the wife of Carl P. Goad; Lewis J. and Margaret O., all of Evansville.

Louise Kehr, secretary and treasurer of the C. Kanzler & Son Company, Contractors, Incorporated, is one of the efficient members of her sex whose success in business proves her ability, and her connection with her present company, the appreciation she commands from her associates. She was born at Madisonville, Kentucky, December 11, 1880, and came to Evansville when a child. While she did not attend the public schools beyond the eighth grade, she took a thorough commercial course at the Spencerian Business College of Evansville, and is a very capable young woman. For fourteen years she was with the Evansville Leather Belting Company as bookkeeper, and since 1917 has been connected with her present company. When the business was incorporated she was made secretary and treasurer, and she is a stockholder in it, is on its directorate, and is secretary and treasurer of the Mechanics Planing Mill, her connection with the latter dating from January, 1921. Miss Kehr is a member of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, and of the Woman's Rotary Club, and she takes an intelligent interest in all of the progressive movements of her home city. The success which has attended her efforts has not been secured without hard work and faithful application, but she feels that the sacrifices she has made have been justified in the advance she has secured, and her example ought to stimulate others of her sex to similar effort. Miss Kehr is a daughter of solid, substantial people, formerly very well known at Evansville where her father, George Fred Kehr was for many years engaged in a butchering business. He was a native of Germany, and his wife, Adelaide (Elselder) Kehr, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France. He died in 1920, aged eighty-four years, and she in 1914, aged seventy-four years.

Newton Kelsay. A resident of Evansville for more than thirty-six years, Newton Kelsay has participated in the city's wonderful growth and development, and has prospered in his undertakings in due proportion with his ability and industry. Manufacturing and banking now holds his interests, and he is known as a leading maker of hames and president of the North Side Bank of Evansville. Mr. Kelsay was born in Warren county, Ohio, March 18, 1850, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Heitzman) Kelsay. His grandfather, a native of Scotland, was the younger son in a titled family, so received a large inheritance instead of the family title and estate. When he came to America, prior to the War of the Revolution, he was still a young man and brought with him an immense amount of money. He settled at Fort Stanley, New York, but when the Revolution broke out, the Indians under the English general, Grant, killed his stock, burned his home and other buildings, ruined his crops and destroyed him financially. In the meantime, he had been fighting throughout the Revolution, and during the latter part of the war held a major's commission. When the long conflict ceased, the Government gave him a tract of land, and at first he settled near Cincinnati and prepared to carry on agricultural operations, but the climate in that community did not agree with his health, and accordingly he moved to Warren county. During the War of 1812, he commanded the Second Ohio Infantry in the battle in which the Indian chief Tecumseh met his death. Following the

close of the War of 1812-14 Colonel Kelsay returned to Warren county, where he passed the rest of his life in agricultural pursuits, and died in 1830. A graduate of Oxford, he was well educated, and frequently acted as a local preacher, without charge. He was also noted for his great hospitality and his home was the gathering place for those socially inclined for miles around. He was twice married and was the father of thirteen children. Thomas Kelsay was born in Ohio, in 1828, and when his father died was still a minor. An administrator was appointed to supervise his wishes, but he sold his share of the estate for \$140,000, which was placed in a bank. This bank failed and Mr. Kelsay lost all his inheritance save \$700, with which he faced life. In his youth he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in an Ohio regiment and fought through that struggle. He was a man of progressive spirit and industry and assisted in the building of the Little Miami Railroad, which is now a part of the Pennsylvania system. From small beginnings he retrieved a large part of his lost fortunes, and when he died, in Oregon, where he was carrying on his business affairs, he was a well-to-do man. He passed away in 1912, at the age of seventy-two years, while Mrs. Kelsay went to her final rest at the age of fifty-six years, in 1903. She was a native of New Jersey and the mother of nine children: John, David, Lydia, Charles, Egbert, Henry, Newton and Frankie, the last named of whom died at the age of seven years. Newton Kelsay was educated in Warren and Clermont counties, in the latter of which he was married and where he served as a blacksmith's helper to his father. While his educational facilities were not numerous, he made opportunities for himself, and frequently spent the long evening hours applying himself to self training and improvement. In this manner he gained a better education than many lads who had greater advantages. He was likewise far-sighted and possessed of initiative, and eventually began the manufacture of hames. He began in a small way, but his business grew rapidly under his direction, and after sixteen years in Ohio, he found it necessary to come to Evansville, in June, 1887, in order to secure better timber and coal facilities. As a newcomer, Mr. Kelsay was unacquainted with people in his adopted community, and he states at this time that it was necessary for him to get into politics so that he could make himself known. Evidently this method was a good one, for there are few better-known business men at Evansville today. During the thirty-six or more years that he has resided here he has built up a large and prosperous business in the manufacture of his product, which meets with a ready market all over the state and into the surrounding country. He has also formed other profitable connections, being president of the North Side Bank, and a director in a number of leading industrial associations. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and his civic connections are numerous. January 1, 1872, Mr. Kelsay was united in marriage, in Clermont county, Ohio, with Miss Belle Pierce, of that county, and to this union there have been born two sons: Leroy and Clarence, both of whom are associated with their father in the manufacturing business.

Edward C. Kerth. At a time when the country is enjoying a period of prosperity, with the attendant building and improvement of housing facilities that always accompany such an era, it is desirable that careful and experienced men be placed in positions in the big cities who can supervise these operations and thereby obviate the danger that accrues from lax methods of construction and maintenance. In this direction the city of Evansville may be said to be fortunate in the possession in the office of city building inspector, of Edward C. Kerth, who has shown himself conscientious in the performances of his duties and alert and active at all times. Mr. Kerth was born February 19, 1885, at Evansville, and is a son of William G. and Anna (Decker) Kerth. His father, who was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856, was brought as a child by his parents to Evansville, where subsequently he was engaged in the hide and leather business with his father, Thomas Kerth. William G. Kerth, who is now living in retirement at Evansville, has been prominent in the civic life of the community, having served as city auditor during the administration of Mayor Goetlet, and as deputy sheriff under Sheriffs Davis, Habbe and Males. Edward C. Kerth attended the graded and high schools of Evansville, and early developed a mastery of the subject of mathematics that was a constant surprise to his instructor. As a result of his experience in business offices, he was able to secure a certificate as a registered architect of the state of Indiana. For some years Mr. Kerth was identified with the firm of George L. Mesker & Company, for which concern he was chief draftsman from 1902 to 1913. In January, 1914, he assumed the duties of city building inspector of Evansville, which he has held ever since, with the exception of a short time during the World war, when he served in the Bureau of Aircraft Production at the Dayton Wright Airplane Company's plant. When the Armistice was signed he returned to his duties, and is conducting the office as though it were his own personal business. This office, in 1916, broke a national record in its work of correction of housing reform. Mr. Kerth belongs to Reed Lodge, No. 316, A. F. & A. M.; Lavalette Commandery, K. T.; Hadi Temple of the Mystic Shrine; and the Indiana Society of Engineers. In his political affiliation he is a Democrat. In 1920, Mr. Kerth was united in marriage with Miss Joy Byers, a native of Evansville and a member of a well-known and highly respected family of this city.

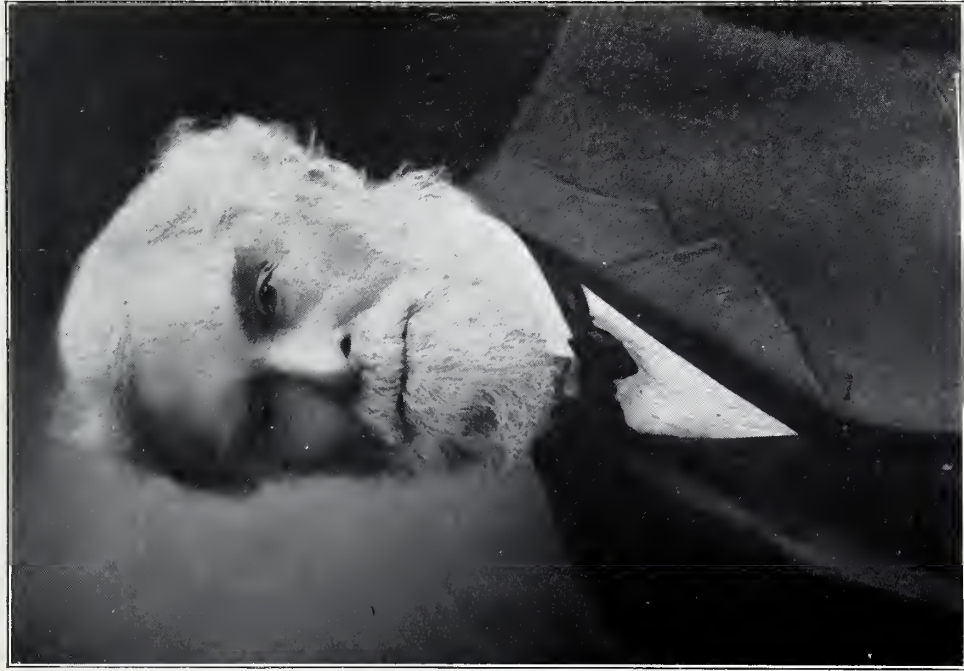
Rev. Frederic Ketter. Dealing with the careers of men who have contributed to the upbuilding and prominence of the church is a task which leads through varied avenues of usefulness and gives truth and expression to the fact that those who have done most for their fellow-men and the uplifting of humanity, are the ones who have lived unselfish lives themselves. Few men have made a more favorable impression upon the citizens of Evansville, both for educational ability and for individuality of personal character than has Rev. Frederick Ketter, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Evansville. His history is written in the lives of those who come under his influence and follow his teachings, while in the splendid organization of his church

are found the ties of mutual interest and devotion which bind him and his people together. Father Ketter was born at Evansville, January 23, 1874, and received his early education in the parochial school of Trinity parish. He then entered St. Meinrad's Seminary, where he studied for ten years, at the end of which time he was ordained a priest of the Catholic church. Father Ketter's first charge was at St. Mary's Church, at Sullivan, Indiana, where he remained one and one-half years, going then to Warrick county, this state, where for six years he was in charge of St. John's church. Going then to Prescott, Indiana, he labored for twelve years, and in July, 1918, was called to Evansville to become pastor of St. Mary's church, at the corner of Cherry and Sixth Streets. The present church edifice was built in 1867, since which time there have been numerous improvements made on the structure and in its interior decorations. The communicants number 1,250 at this time, and the two parochial schools have an attendance of 185 children. Father Ketter is much beloved for the good that he has accomplished, for the example set of a noble Christian manhood ever struggling toward a higher ideal, and for the lesson in patience and unselfishness emitting from his life.

Posey T. Kime. High on the roster of successful attorneys of the younger generation practicing in Vanderburgh county is found the name of Posey T. Kime. While he has been engaged in practice at Evansville for only a comparatively short time, his career having been interrupted by service in the army during the recent World war, he has already established a reputation as an alert, industrious and reliable lawyer, and has attracted to himself a large and representative clientele. Mr. Kime was born at Petersburg, Pike county, Indiana, August 5, 1895, and is a son of John T. and Effa (Posey) Kime. The former was born at Union, Indiana, January 27, 1866, and the latter in Illinois, April 24, 1869, and both are descended from ancestors who fought in the patriot forces during the War of the Revolution. During his boyhood Posey T. Kime attended the Petersburg public schools and was graduated from the high school. He then enrolled as a student at Purdue University, where he continued his studies. December 10, 1917, he enlisted for service in the United States army, for participation during the World war, became a private, and eventually was assigned to Battery E, 123rd Field Artillery, with which he served nineteen months. He saw a great deal of overseas service and took part in some heavy fighting, particularly during the fierce engagements that characterized the campaign and drive in the Meuse-Argonne sector. Following the signing of the armistice he accompanied the Army of Occupation to Germany, where he remained for about seven months, then returning to this country where he received his honorable discharge, June 7, 1919. On his return he resumed his studies at the Indiana University School of Law, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in 1922 located at Evansville, where he established an office in the Old State Bank Building. He has built up a large clientele of the best kind for an aspiring and ambitious young legist and is rapidly making a name for

himself by reason of his success in handling the interests of his clients. Mr. Kime is a Democrat, but has found no time for politics, outside of taking a good citizen's interest in public affairs. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Gamma Eta Gamma fraternity, the Acacia fraternity and the Elks, and is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. January 21, 1920, Mr. Kime married Marguerite, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Nelson) Bolenbecher of Bloomington, Indiana.

Charles Emery Johnson, who is now engaged in the real estate business at Evansville, where his operations have been extensive and numerous, was born December 29, 1860, at Boonville, Indiana, a son of Alvah and Jane (Parrett) Johnson. His father was born at Johnson's Landing, just above Newburg, Indiana, on the Ohio river, where his father, K. K. Johnson, had settled in 1820, having come from Kentucky. As a boy Alvah Johnson attended the schools of his native community, later entering Indiana University, at Bloomington, where he studied law, in which he was to gain prominence later in the vicinity of his birth. Upon his graduation in 1849 he opened his office at Boonville, with Judge William F. Parrett, and won such recognition as to be chosen recorder and later treasurer of Warrick county. By 1862 his popularity had become such that he was nominated on the Republican ticket for congressman from the first congressional district, failing to win the office only because of the Democratic landslide caused by President Lincoln's proclamation freeing the slaves which met with disfavor in his district for a short time, even though the people of the district were strong supporters of the cause of the North. At this time, the Civil war being at its height, Alvah Johnson was appointed United States provost marshal of the first congressional district, in which capacity he rendered valuable service, especially in the organization of the troops which were destined to fight so valiantly in the capture of Richmond. For his excellent work, Mr. Johnson was commissioned captain. In the same year, 1862, he moved his offices to Evansville, locating at the corner of Third and Locust Streets and devoting most of his time to the real estate business. There he remained for about fifty years, establishing himself as one of the prominent men of the city. In 1910 he retired to enjoy his remaining years in leisure, and passed away ten years later, at the age of ninety-six years, ending a long life and a useful one. His wife, Jane (Parrett) Johnson, likewise a Hoosier, was born at Evansville, in 1832, the daughter of Robert and Martha (Mason) Parrett. The parents were both of Yorkshire, England, where they were married, and sailed for the United States taking passage on one of the slow-going sailing vessels of that time. Crossing the Allegheny mountains by stage, they came down the Ohio river on a barge to Evansville, where they took their residence and where the remaining years of their lives were passed. Jane (Parrett) Johnson was identified with charities and philanthropic work throughout her life. She assisted in the building of the Presbyterian Mission Church, on Jefferson street, and took a leading part in building the present Home of the Friendless, an institution for girls. She was also a staunch advo-



Abrah Johnson



Jane P. Johnson

cate of the cause of prohibition. Her father, Robert Parrett, took a great interest in the churches of the city, and organized the first Methodist church in the city, now known as Trinity Methodist Church, at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, of which he was lay minister. He often drove his team and wagon to Vincennes as early as 1825 for the family supply of flour, and burned the first brick made in Evansville, brick which went into the combined church and school building. Charles E. Johnson relates how his paternal great-grandfather served under General Washington at Valley Forge, holding the rank of captain. The first money earned by Charles E. Johnson was when at the age of fifteen years he took the contract to pump the organ in the old Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which stood on the present site of the Owen flats at the corner of Second and Chestnut streets. The contract was for one year and paid him \$25.00, for which his services were required Saturday nights, Sunday mornings and Sunday nights. Upon completion of the year, he gave the money he had earned to the fund being then gathered toward the building of the new church across the street. He was educated in the schools of his native community, following which he pursued a general academic course at Indiana University. Later he studied law at the University of Virginia, and, admitted to the bar of Vanderburgh county in 1887, opened an office with James B. Rucker, city attorney of Evansville, and practiced until 1892. He then went to New York City and entered the contract department of the New York Telephone Company, and was thus engaged at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Enlisting in the Seventy-first Volunteer Infantry of New York, he subsequently saw service in Cuba, participating in the battles of San Juan Hill and Santiago. At the time of the epidemic of typhus fever, in Cuba, Mr. Johnson was one of the six members of his company able to go on water detail to the San Juan river. However, he succumbed to fever on his way back to the United States and was seriously ill for eight weeks at Montauk Point, Long Island. During his service at the front, as a private, he was a correspondent for the "Outlook" magazine of New York, and at the time of his discharge his army record was characterized as "honest and faithful." In 1898 he received his honorable discharge from the army and went to the West, still in the employ of the New York Telephone Company, now the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Johnson was admitted to practice before the Indiana Supreme Court in 1912. In 1917 he returned to Evansville and embarked in his present business, in which he has since met with marked success, carrying on operations on a large scale. Politically, Mr. Johnson is a Republican. In his boyhood he joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, now Grace Presbyterian Church, and holds membership in the Society of the Army of Santiago and the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Mr. Johnson has two brothers: Robert P., who is engaged in the real estate business at Indianapolis; Alvah M., carrying on the same line at San Francisco; and three sisters, Mrs. V. J. Rucker, of Lebanon, Tennessee; Mrs. D. S. Ragon, of Peoria, Illinois; and Mrs. J. M. Patterson, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Charles Kinkle. Among the old and honored names of Evansville, one that has been identified with the city for nearly a century and which for the greater part of this time has been associated with the vocations of carpentry, contracting and house-moving, is that of Kinkle. A worthy representative of this family is Charles Kinkle, who, although he has now reached advanced years and is financially able to retire from active affairs, still maintains his interest in business affairs, and carries out his daily routine with the vim and enthusiasm of a man many years his junior. Mr. Kinkle was born in a house at First and Chestnut Streets, Evansville, December 2, 1845, and is a son of Charles and Philimena (Dausman) Kinkle. His father, a native of Germany, had come to Evansville as a young man, in 1828, and here rounded out a long and useful career as a carpenter, contractor and house-mover, his death occurring in 1891, at which time his community lost a reliable and trustworthy citizen. He moved the family home from its original site to Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, where it remained as a landmark of historical interest until recently, when it was torn down to make room for a more modern structure. Charles Kinkle, the younger, received his education in the graded schools of Evansville, and when less than seventeen years of age went to St. Louis, where he was employed by his uncle, Henry Dausman, who was engaged in the tobacco business. He remained in that line until 1865, in which year he returned to his native city, and, following in the footsteps of his father, embarked in the house-moving business, which he has followed without interruption ever since, in addition to carrying on a general contracting business. During his long connection with his particular line of industry, Mr. Kinkle has performed some of the most difficult feats of house-moving ever attempted at Evansville and his work has been invariably successful, there being few cases where buildings placed under his charge have received damage of any nature. He has been prompt in fulfilling his contracts and honorable in his business methods, and therefore maintains a high standing in the estimation of his associates in business circles. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1873, Mr. Kinkle married Miss Philimena Weiland, born at Evansville, and they have four children: Edward C., of Evansville; Charles W., of Indianapolis; Exnia, Mrs. Throgmorton, of Memphis, Tennessee; and Zula Zue, Mrs. Swigert, of Chicago, Illinois.

Oscar A. Klammer. In the important industry of furniture manufacture and sale, which is a leading business at Evansville, one of the firms that is meeting with pronounced success is the Klammer Furniture Companies, of which the present chief executive is Oscar A. Klammer. Mr. Klammer is likewise the president and originator of Klammer Factories, Inc., a medium through which other factories carry on their business, and is variously interested in other enterprises. He is a native son of Evansville and was born May 16, 1876, his parents being Herman and Marie (Schelosky) Klammer, natives of Germany, the former of whom came to the United States at the age of nineteen years, while the latter was three years of age at the time of her arrival in

this country, in 1841. She still survives at the age of eighty-three years, as a resident of Evansville. Mr. Klamer had learned the milling business in his native land, and not long after his arrival in this country engaged in that line and for a number of years owned and operated the Bunker Hill Flour Mill. He later turned his attention to the manufacture of brick, and was also prominent in public affairs. He was a member of the board of county commissioners at the time that the new court house was built, and was on his deathbed at the time that he signed his name to the bonds. Oscar A. Klamer attended the public schools of Evansville, and after completing a part of the high school course entered the Spencerian Business College. His first employment was as a clerk in the business of Val M. Smith & Company, operating the branch store at 1026 West Franklin Street from 1894 to 1897. He then became a clerk for Strouse Brothers, with whom he remained ten years. In September, 1907, he incorporated the Schelosky Table Company, of which he was made secretary and treasurer, and in 1909 supervised the building of the present Schelosky factory. In 1911, he purchased the veneer plant of the Evansville Veneer Company, located at Edgar Street and the Belt Railroad, and this he converted into a furniture plant, known as Klamer-Goebel Furniture Company. In 1912, Mr. Klamer reorganized the E. Q. Smith Chair Company, now known as the Wertz-Klamer Furniture Company, and in 1916 purchased the old Eli D. Miller plant, which he reorganized and incorporated as the O. A. Klamer Furniture Company. Mr. Klamer continued his work of expansion in 1919, when he purchased at public sale the Mackey Nisbet Building, in which he located offices for his five factories, together with a commodious sample room, the building being located at No. 101 South First Street. In the same year he organized the Monitor Furniture Company and built the plant at East Virginia Street and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad tracks, and in 1921 organized the F. L. Schumpert Furniture Company, of Dallas, Texas, of which he is president, as he is also of all the other companies. In 1922 he organized the Klamer Factories, Inc., through which concern, as before noted, other factories carry on operations and get in touch with the trade. Mr. Klamer manufactures a complete line of bedroom, dining room and living room furniture of various periods and designs, and his product is sold in every state in the Union, there being about thirty traveling salesmen kept constantly on the road. His business has been built up from \$26,000 a year to \$4,000,000 annually, and the annual pay-roll, including about 600 employes, exceeds \$800,000. Mr. Klamer is also a trustee of the Peoples Savings Bank of Evansville, which was organized in 1871. During the World war he was regional chairman of Evansville Sub Region No. 8, and in this capacity spent considerable time at Washington, D. C., his efforts securing excellent results. Mr. Klamer is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Crescent Club, the Evansville Country Club, and the South Shore Country Club

of Chicago. In 1905 Mr. Klamer was united in marriage with Miss Mayme Hauck, of Evansville, and to this union there have been born five daughters: Mildred, Marie, Helen, Virginia and Betty Jane.

Henry A. Kollker. In the career of Henry A. Kollker, of Evansville, the ambitious youth starting out to make his own way without financial assistance or other advantages may find something of an encouraging nature. When Mr. Kollker entered the field of business he had naught to depend upon save his own natural resource and ambition, but these he has used so effectively that today he is one of the leading electricians of Evansville, where he has handled many large and important contracts. Mr. Kollker was born at Evansville, July 18, 1876, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Rees) Kollker. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1872 and first located at Evansville, Indiana, opening a merchant tailoring establishment on the present site of the Vendome Hotel, where he became eventually the leading merchant tailor of his day, and continued to be identified with that line until his death in 1914. Mrs. Kollker, who died in 1906, was born at Evansville. Henry A. Kollker attended the public schools until reaching the age of fifteen years, when he became a clerk in the grocery of Rosenberger & Klein. He remained there until 1893, when he entered the Lockyear Business College, from which he was graduated in 1896. At that time he secured employment at the Acme Hotel, then the leading hostelry of Evansville, where he waited on table for about one year, but resigned to become a clerk with the Val M. Smith Clothing Company. After two years he joined his father in the tailoring business, and for several years devoted his energies to the selling of clothing. In 1906 Mr. Kollker started his present business in a modest way. His original establishment was on Third Street, between Locust and Main, but his electrical contracting and supplies business grew tremendously the first year, and in 1907 he moved to his present location, at 309-311 Sycamore Street. Mr. Kollker has wired some of the largest buildings in the city. Among his recent contracts completed have been the Central High School, where he did a complete job of wiring and installed a power plant; the Coliseum, St. John's Church, the Hughes Building, the Peoples Saving Bank Building, and the residences of John Fendrich, Emma Bernardin, Daniel Wertz, Doctor Eichel and Phelps Darby, all at Evansville; the Hotel Lawrence, B. P. O. Elks Lodge Hall, A. L. Maxwell Company's plant and the National Bank and Office Building, all at Lawrenceville, Illinois; the Wabash Valley Motor Company's plant at Robinson, Illinois; the Lymer Hotel, Herrin, Illinois; the East Side High School, Marion, Illinois; the Ferdinand State Bank, Ferdinand, Indiana; the First National Bank Building, Huntington, Indiana; the high school building at Opdyke, Illinois; St. Michael's Church, at Cannelton, Indiana, and the plant of Saxe & Saxe, at Princeton, Indiana. He is reliable in the fulfillment of his

contracts and the workmanship of every job undertaken is of the highest order. Mr. Kollker is a member of the B. P. O. Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Turners and the Chamber of Commerce. Politically a Republican, he is interested in city and county politics and an active worker in the ranks of his party. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Kollker enlisted in Captain Cutler's company, but was not called upon for active service. During the World War, he was a hard worker in behalf of all loan and other drives, and in various ways contributed to the movements which assisted in the success of American arms. In 1906, Mr. Kollker was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Kanzler, who was born at Evansville, a daughter of Christ Kanzler, and to this union there have been born seven children: Margaret and Ruth, who are attending the Evansville High School; Louise, Katherine and Helen, who are attending the public schools; Esther Ann, who is deceased; and Henry, Jr.

Henry Korff, Sr. After passing their more active years in various lines of industry which call for a tax on physical strength, many men turn their attention in middle age or later to the real estate business, in which they can exercise their capacity for business affairs without exhausting bodily exertion. In this class is found Henry Korff, Sr., of Evansville, for many years known in connection with coal and lumber interests, who now applies himself assiduously to looking after his important realty connections. Mr. Korff was born at Unterluebbe, Prues Minden, Germany, December 24, 1857, and there received a public school education. He had not quite reached his majority when he emigrated to the United States and located at Evansville, where he was identified with the brick and tile business for a time, and then followed teaming and the coal business. In 1898, with C. C. Thomas, he began the operation of a coal mine at Clay, Webster county, Kentucky, but this venture proved a total loss, as the coal buckled, and Mr. Korff lost a large part of the means which he had gotten together through years of thrift and industry. He did not, however, allow himself to become discouraged, and soon thereafter organized the Banner Coal Company, which proved more successful. When he closed out his interests in this concern he began mining on his own hook, near Boonville, Indiana, and also was interested in the lumber and sawmill business. In 1919 Mr. Korff retired from the coal business, selling out his mines and retail business to the Bosse Coal Company. Since then he has devoted his entire attention to the real estate business. He is now completing four bungalows, in Columbia and Governor Streets, and when completed will have the front of two blocks. Mr. Korff was one of the organizers and is a member of the board of directors of the North Side Bank, an organization with a capitalization of \$100,000. He is very fond of travel, and in 1913, with Mrs. Korff, took a trip of three months to his old home in Germany, where he visited his kinfolk, and also spent some time in the Ruhr district, now occupying worldwide

attention by reason of its occupation by the French. Mr. Korff has a number of social connections, as well as those of a business and civic character, and takes a keen interest in the welfare of his adopted city, although not in the role of an office seeker. In 1882 Mr. Korff was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Griese, a native of Germany, and to this union there have been born the following children: Henry, Jr., who has charge of the hauling for the Bosse Coal Company, married Lenora Schwiers; Fred, who is owner of the Belmont Transfer and Moving Company, on Main Street, Evansville, married Julia Boehne; Carrie, who is the wife of Benjamin Bartlett, now connected with the Korff-Bartlett Coal Company; and Walter B., who is manager of the Bosse Coal Company, married Alma Rahn.

Walter P. Krach. One of the leading industries of Evansville, which has made this thriving city a center of importance for the surrounding country, is the manufacture of a high grade of all kinds. A leading concern in this field is the Bockstege Furniture Company, the treasurer of which, Walter P. Krach, is well and favorably known in the trade. Mr. Krach is a native son of Evansville, and was born March 13, 1886, his parents being Charles and Christina Krach, natives of Germany, who came to Evansville when very young and were here married. Charles Krach spent the active years of his life at the carpenter's trade, but is now retired, and is a resident of Evansville, having reached his seventy-third year. Mrs. Krach died in 1907 when forty-six years old. Walter P. Krach received his education in the public schools, supplemented by a course at a business college, and in 1900, when only fourteen years of age, embarked upon his independent career with the firm of Mackey Nisbet Co. He remained with this concern for only about one year when he transferred his services to the Bockstege Furniture Company, with which he has since been identified. His duties have been varied, and he has climbed the hard self-made road, gradually advancing in position and in the esteem of his associates through industry, initiative and fidelity. His first position was that of shipping clerk, from which he was advanced to stenographer and then to bookkeeper. Finally he received full recognition of his worth and abilities when he was appointed secretary and then treasurer, his present title. Mr. Krach has contributed materially to the success of his concern and has formed a wide acquaintance in the furniture trade. Mr. Krach is not a party man in politics, giving his support to the candidate whom he considers best for the office, irrespective of party lines. He holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce and has several other connections. With his family, he belongs to the First Avenue Presbyterian Church. October 7, 1907, Mr. Krach was united in marriage with Hattie G., daughter of William G. Pelz, of Evansville, and to this union there have been born two children: Helen and Mary Ellen. Mr. Krach has one sister, Mrs. Clyde Smith, who resides at Evansville.

George L. Krauss. The ability to plan, to look ahead and note the demands to be made in the future, and to be ready for such special calls upon his resources, have been concomitants in the success of George L. Krauss, proprietor of one of the leading laundry establishments of Evansville, in which are included special features that made it a valuable community asset. Mr. Krauss was born at Frankfort, Germany, February 4, 1882, and is a son of George Krauss. His father, born in 1841, was twenty years of age when he emigrated to the United States, arriving just in time to take part in the Civil war as a Union soldier. Later he returned to Germany, where he married Margaret Fisher and in the '70s again came to America, only to return to Germany for the second time after several years. Finally, with his family, he came to the United States to stay. He first worked for the Daudistle Meat Market, at Evansville, for some years, and then was identified with the Seltzer Market for a time. Finally, in 1890, he opened a business of his own, a retail meat market on the present site of the College Inn, and this he conducted successfully until he was incapacitated for further work by an old wound which he had received during the Civil war, and which had never healed properly. His death occurred in 1897, when his community lost a reliable, useful citizen of the highest integrity. George L. Krauss attended the public schools of Evansville until he had reached the fifth grade, when the illness of his father made it necessary that he contribute to the support of the family, and at the tender age of eleven years he became a newsboy at the old Air Line Depot, later changing his stand to the Southern Railroad Depot. In 1894 he became an accredited news agent for the Union News Company, but gave up this work to enter the employ of the Indiana Egg Case Company, which occupied the present site of Mr. Krauss's laundry, in the old Cody Cooper Shop Building. After serving about eight months he entered grocery work with H. A. Cook, with whom he remained three years, and then returned to the news agent business on the Southern Railroad, traveling as train "butcher" between Evansville and Louisville, Kentucky. One year of this work sufficed him, and after five or six years of experience in various other lines, he engaged in the laundry business, in 1909 taking over the old Imperial Laundry, operated by Smith, Rush & Loftus, at 622 Main Street. This he operated until 1911 when he moved to the Cooper Shop Building in order to secure larger quarters to accommodate his increasing business needs. After several years of successful business, he found it expedient to again enlarge his equipment, and he accordingly purchased the Kohinoor Laundry, in which he carried on his business as best he might, while he had the old Cooper Building torn down and rebuilt. He now has a modern plant in every particular, with fifteen times its former capacity, and including the best and latest equipment of all kinds with which to do high-class laundry work. Several years ago Mr. Krauss added a cleaning and pressing department, known as the Faultless Cleaners

and Dyers, which has tripled its volume of business after the first year. Upon the suggestion of his patrons, Mr. Krauss opened a shoe repairing department, as well as a rug department, in which latter, rugs and carpets are thoroughly sterilized and cleaned. Mr. Krauss is now able to take care of all interior cleaning of household furnishings, and to clean and repair any article of personal wearing apparel from hat to shoes. This is one of the largest concerns of its kind not only in Evansville, but in this part of the state, and its development is a tribute and monument to Mr. Krauss's foresight, judgment, industry and general business ability. Mr. Krauss is a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He also holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the Optimist Club. His religious connection is with Bethel Evangelical Church, in which he is president of the Men's Bible Class. In 1906 Mr. Krauss married Ida L. Vogt, of Evansville, daughter of Chris Vogt, formerly employed by the Evansville Police Department. They are the parents of three sons: George Benjamin, born in 1907; Ralph William, born in 1909; and Norman Owen, born in 1913.

O. H. Kreuzberger, since locating at Evansville, has gained a reputation as one of the forceful lawyers of the local bar. Mr. Kreuzberger was born at Logansport, Cass county, Indiana, January 13, 1887, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Meyer) Kreuzberger. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, following which he was sent to Canisius College, Buffalo, New York, where he gained the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He next entered the University of Michigan, from which institution he acquired the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and immediately thereafter, being admitted to the state and federal courts of Indiana, began practicing at Evansville, which has since been his home and the scene of his well-deserved success. Mr. Kreuzberger is a member of the Indiana Bar Association, the Knights of Columbus and the Gamma Eta Gamma college fraternity. In politics he supports the principles of the Democratic party. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church. May 15, 1915, Mr. Kreuzberger was united in marriage with Cornelia, daughter of Charles and Rosa (Jochim) Beckman, of Ferdinand, Indiana, and to this union there have been born three children: Rosemary, who was born in 1916; Lucille, born in 1918, and Helen, born in 1920.

Walter J. Lang. The great corporation known as the Standard Oil Company operates so extensively in every section of the country that it has been found advisable, even necessary, to separate its operations into states and districts as per its incorporation papers. In the choice of the men to act as district managers the company naturally is careful to secure only those whose past activities have shown them to be men of energy, resource and initiative, and such an individual has been secured as district manager for Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois, Walter J. Lang, of Evansville. Mr. Lang was born at Evansville, August 30, 1884,

and is a son of John W. and Mamie (Jaucht) Lang. His father was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1864, and was about eighteen years of age when he located at Evansville, finding employment at his trade of varnisher with a number of furniture factories. For many years he was a foreman of varnishers, but during the last several years, because of advancing years, has merely been employed as a workman. Mrs. Lang died February 2, 1921, when fifty-six years of age. There were two sons in the family: H. A., who is assistant manager of the firm of A. L. Maxwell & Company, of Evansville; and Walter J., who graduated from the Evansville High School as a member of the class of 1903. He commenced work for the Standard Oil Company, February 3, 1905, as a stenographer, a position which he filled for four years. Later he was engaged in work in other departments of the company, winning promotion through his fidelity and industry, backed by inherent ability, and filled practically every position until becoming chief clerk, May 15, 1911. He was made assistant manager September 16, 1913, and July 1, 1918, became manager, a position which he has retained to the present. Mr. Lang's district is a most important one, necessitating constant vigilance and conscientious attention to details. A broad-minded man, he is strictly just in his dealings with his employes, with whom he is very popular, and, always radiating a friendly attitude, has made many warm friends among his business associates. Mr. Lang is interested in fraternal affairs to the extent of being a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner; also holds membership in the Kiwanis Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Turners and the Press Club. His political beliefs made him an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, but he has shown no political ambitions. As a citizen he has been a consistent supporter of movements making for progress and the general civic welfare. June 25, 1918, Mr. Lang was united in marriage with Fredericka, daughter of Christian and Anna Wuetherich of Evansville.

Henry Nicholas Lannert, president and treasurer of the Lannert Manufacturing Company, is a man who has had a very constructive influence upon the life of Evansville, and his company is numbered among the solid concerns of Vanderburgh county. He is a native son of Evansville, where he was born December 15, 1863. His father, John G. Lannert was born in Germany in 1836, and came to Evansville when he was about eighteen years old. A cabinetmaker by trade he worked at his calling for a few years, and then about 1866 began manufacturing carriages, but subsequently turned his attention to the making of delivery wagons, and continued to produce them until his death which occurred in 1907. The business was originally conducted under the name of Lannert & Barenfanger, but the name was later changed to Lannert & Erthal, and still later became J. G. Lannert & Son. In 1908 the business was incorporated under the present name, with

Henry N. Lannert as president and treasurer; his mother, Mrs. Margaret Lannert as vice president; and Louise Lannert, his daughter, as secretary. Mrs. Lannert continued in the business for about four years after the death of her husband, but John A. Lannert is now vice president; and Harry N. Lannert, a son of President Lannert, is secretary. Mrs. Lannert, whose maiden name was Moll, was born in Germany in 1839, and was brought to Evansville when she was about seven years old, and there she and John G. Lannert were married. They had a family of eleven children, eight of whom lived to reach maturity, and six are now living. John G. Lannert was a Democrat, and he and his family belonged to the Catholic church. Henry N. Lannert attended a parochial school, and also took a commercial course. At the age of fourteen years he began working in his father's business, and has worked his way up. About 1890 he began to own stock in the company, was later taken into partnership, and finally became its head. The plant is located at 208-210 South Sixth street. Both his paternal grandmother, Mrs. Barbara Lannert and his maternal grandfather Henry Moll were Germans by birth, and came to Vanderburgh county, and she settled at Evansville with her son, John G. Lannert, and this city continued her home until her death. Henry Moll secured government land in Vanderburgh county and became one of the early farmers of this region. Both the Lannert and Moll families have always been held in the highest esteem and their representatives are to be found in different parts of this and adjoining counties, and are always people of substantial worth. Henry N. Lannert belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Knights of St. John. May 10, 1887 he was married to Miss Emma Gosker, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Evansville, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Lannert have had five children born to them: Louise, who is the wife of Henry Klass, has five children, Henrietta, Walter, Charles, Emma and Raymond; Aurelia, who is the wife of Philip Kesler, has four children: Isabel, Philip, Robert and Wilford; Harry N., who married Marie Lapp, has two children, Henry and Mary Ruth; and Joseph George, who married Leona Stater, of Evansville. Mr. Lannert maintains a comfortable home at 421 E. Franklin street. His business cares have been too absorbing for Mr. Lannert to find much time or to develop the inclination for public affairs, but he does take an intelligent interest in the city's progress and his company is one of the substantial and prosperous concerns of this city, made so through his excellent judgment and honorable policies.

Frederick W. Lauenstein. The reputation of the capable investment bankers of the country is not made in a day, unusual ability in this highly specialized field of endeavor demanding not only natural abilities, but the most thorough preparation and strenuous, continuous and intense application and industry. Broad education and extensive knowledge of business, commercial and industrial principles and conditions are requisites for success.

Commencing business some years ago, Frederick W. Lauenstein has steadily advanced to the front in reputation at Evansville and to the legitimate rewards of such a standing. Mr. Lauenstein was born at Evansville, February 6, 1879, and is a son of Frederick B. and Constanze (Scheller) Lauenstein, natives of Germany. The parents immigrated to the United States previous to their marriage and took up their residence at Evansville, where they rounded out long and useful careers. Frederick W. Lauenstein attended the public schools of Evansville and St. Louis Academy, following which, in 1896, he entered Indiana University, where he pursued a literary course. After his graduation he engaged in business and has gradually built up one of the leading investment banking enterprises in the city, with a large and constantly-growing list of clients. He has several other business connections, and is identified with a number of civic, fraternal and social organizations. Politically he supports the Democratic party, while his religious connection is with St. John's Evangelical Church. March 2, 1902, Mr. Lauenstein was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth F. Fares, of Evansville, a daughter of John and Margaret (Emrich) Fares, and to this union there has been born one child: Margaret C.

Henry Levy belongs to the group of business men of Evansville who may be termed truly as being self made. This title, too often, is given indiscriminately to men who have reached the heights, but who have had assistance and encouragement on the way. In Mr. Levy's case, however, the title is well merited, for the present proprietor of the big haberdashery business which is conducted under the business name of "The Hub" has worked out his own success, unaided, from early youth. He is a product of Evansville, having been born in a house on Division Street, between Fifth and Sixth, a son of Mayer and Dora (Selz) Levy, natives of Europe. Mayer Levy emigrated to the United States in 1865 and took up his residence at Evansville, where he resided until his death, July 7, 1910. Mrs. Levy survived him until August 29, 1917. Henry Levy displayed his ambition and business instinct when he was only ten years of age, when it became his custom to purchase small books, at the rate of twelve for fifteen cents, and to dispose of them to passengers on the boats on the Ohio river, at the rate of two for five cents. When eleven years of age he began working during the vacation months in the general store of Denebeim Brothers, and when he left school, at thirteen years of age, began to work regularly for this concern, with which he remained for about two years. At the age of sixteen years he entered the employ of Strouse Brothers, whom he left temporarily at the end of two years in order to attend the Curnick's Business College, but at the end of ten weeks had completed his course and returned to the same employer as bookkeeper. When his employers took a trip to Europe, they left the business in his care, and on their return he was given further responsibilities and promotion

and remained with the firm until 1902. It had always been his ambition to be at the head of a business of his own, and in 1902 he founded "The Hub," Henry Levy, proprietor, in a small store at 427-9 Main Street, near the corner of Fifth. He made several enlargements and improvements, but soon found that he would have to have a much larger establishment, and, not liking to move away from the locality in which he had achieved his success, took up temporary quarters at No. 313 Main Street, where he carried on his business while the present modern building was being constructed, this being completed in 1914. "The Hub" is an exclusive haberdashery and the largest one in its section. Mr. Levy is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Central Turners, the Kiwanis Club, the B'nai B'rith, the Eagles, Moose, Elks and is a York Rite Mason, and has been treasurer of his lodge of the Fraternal Order of Eagles for twenty years. During the late World war his activities in behalf of the sale of Liberty bonds won him an appreciation from the Government in the form of a medal. He has always been public-spirited and a supporter of civic movements which promise to benefit his city. April 18, 1901, Mr. Levy was united in marriage with Miss Corinne R. Rosenheim, of Louisville, Kentucky, daughter of the late Charles Rosenheim, who founded the large wholesale queensware business at Louisville, Charles Rosenheim Company, Inc., which is now being carried on by Mr. Rosenheim's son and other members of the family. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Levy: Louis H., a graduate of Staunton Military Academy, of Virginia, who is assisting his father in the management of the haberdashery business; and Charles R., a graduate of the Evansville High School, class of 1923.

Joseph B. Lindenschmidt. Few of the business concerns of Evansville which have been in existence for the past forty years have a better or more substantial reputation and standing than the Lindenschmidt Company. Founded in 1883 on a firm basis, its prosperity has been built up through honorable dealing and the maintenance of high principles. Among those of the present generation who have contributed to the success of this enterprise, one who is worthy of mention is Joseph B. Lindenschmidt, who now occupies the positions of secretary and general manager. Mr. Lindenschmidt was born April 3, 1880, at Evansville, and is a son of Henry Lindenschmidt. Henry Lindenschmidt was born in 1835 in Germany, and was twenty-five years of age when he emigrated to the United States. For a time he was located in the East, but finally he came to Evansville, where he was first employed by Ben Mesker & Company. Later he embarked in the foundry business, in partnership with his brother, Charles Lindenschmidt, but after a trial gave this up and went to Topeka, Kansas, where he spent one year engaged in iron work. He then returned to Evansville, where, with Goswin Lindenschmidt, he founded in 1883 the H. & G. Lindenschmidt Company on the site of the present plant. When

the business was incorporated, in 1905, he became president of the company and occupied that position until his death, April 10, 1916. Mr. Lindenschmidt was a business man of the old-time, substantial type, admired and respected because of his honorable dealing, both by associates and competitors. He was a good citizen, supporting those measures which he approved as being of benefit to the city, and his benefactions were many. Joseph B. Lindenschmidt secured his education in the parochial schools of Evansville and when still a youth was taken into his father's business, where, under the excellent preceptorship of the elder man he learned all its details. At the time of the death of Goswin Lindenschmidt, Henry bought out the interest of his former partner's heirs and the business was incorporated as The Lindenschmidt Company, with Henry as president, Edward C., vice president, and Joseph B. as secretary and treasurer. Since the death of the father, in 1916, Edward C. Lindenschmidt has been president. The business is that of general machine work, cylinder and crankshaft regrinding, oxy-acetylene welding, etc. All work is given prompt attention, and the company has a reputation for superior workmanship. Joseph B. Lindenschmidt is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Chamber of Commerce. January 27, 1913, he married Mary C., daughter of William Schulte, a shoemaker of Evansville, and to this union there have been born eleven children: Henry, Lawrence, Mary, Margaret, Mildred, Joseph, deceased; Raymond, Ruth, Charles, Dorothy and Elizabeth. The family are members of St. Anthony's Catholic Church.

Thomas W. Lindsey, Sr. Among the attorneys of Indiana who have made a specialty of the practice of criminal law, there are few better known or who have made a greater success than Thomas W. Lindsey, Sr., member of the firm of Lindsey & Lindsey, of Evansville. During his long and intensely active career he has appeared in some of the most notable cases that have come before the courts, both as a private counsel and as a public official, and his reputation is based on a sound and substantial foundation, included in the formation of which are native talent, oratorical ability, untiring industry and a comprehensive knowledge of his profession as pertaining to litigation in tort and criminal cases. Mr. Lindsey was born in Warrick county, Indiana, February 28, 1867, and is a son of Thomas J. and Jane (Crow) Lindsey, the former born August 23, 1842, and the latter in 1838. His paternal grandfather, with his two sons, Thomas J. and John N., fought as a soldier in Company D, Forty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After acquiring a good preliminary educational training, Thomas W. Lindsey, at the age of twenty-one years, commenced teaching school, and followed this vocation for several years, having taught various schools in Indiana, Kansas and Missouri. He then applied himself to the mastery of law, and in 1894 opened a law office at Boonville. There his talents were soon recognized and appreciated and in 1896 he was elected prosecuting

attorney for the old Second Judicial District, including Perry, Spencer and Warrick counties, a post to which he was re-elected in 1898. Mr. Lindsey's record in this office was a remarkable one. During his tenure of office he succeeded in securing the conviction in some grade of homicide of every man and woman brought before the court charged with murder. He closed his official career by securing the conviction, in one of the most notorious cases that ever came before an Indiana court, of Joseph D. Kieth, charged with the murder of Nora Kifer, April 3, 1900. This conviction was later ratified and Kieth was executed. Mr. Lindsey remained in practice at Boonville until January 1, 1908, at which time he changed his field of activity to Evansville, where he now occupies offices at No. 605 Furniture Building, being in partnership with his son, E. Menzies. His practice is almost entirely of a criminal and tort nature and he is adjudged one of the most capable pleaders in the state, it being the expressed opinion of Judge Spencer that Mr. Lindsey made the best defending plea in a recent murder case that he had ever heard. He is also a splendid speaker on political questions and has been a campaigner for the national Republican party. Mr. Lindsey is past commander of the Indiana division of the Sons of Veterans and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Order of Owls. November 28, 1888, Mr. Lindsey married Miss Katie Fisher, of Boonville, who died October 1, 1889, without issue. August 4, 1890 he married Miss Blanche Fisher, a sister of his first wife, and she died October 4, 1891, also without issue. The present Mrs. Lindsey was formerly Miss Ida L. Cissell, of Cannellton, Indiana. They have had five children: Mrs. Isola C. Goldsmith, of Evansville; Mrs. Esther M. Holzman, also of this city; E. Menzies, who is associated with his father in practice; Bertram G., of Austin, Texas; and Thomas W., Jr., who died August 13, 1917. It is an odd coincidence that all of Mr. Lindsey's children were born on the 25th day of some month.

Peter Joseph Lintzenich, whose conduct of the West Side Implement Company has won him recognition as a capable business man and one of high principles, has been a resident of Vanderburgh county all of his life, with the exception of four years, and since 1892 has been located at Evansville. While he took up his present business only in the latter part of 1921, he has already made it an assured success by his use of modern approved methods. Mr. Lintzenich was born on a farm in Armstrong township, Vanderburgh county, Indiana, May 31, 1872, and is a son of William Joseph and Maria (Ritzel) Lintzenich. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Lintzenich, Christian Lintzenich, was born in Germany, whence he brought his wife and family to the United States and settled on a farm in Vanderburgh county. He followed an agricultural life throughout a long and useful career, and died highly regarded and esteemed. William Joseph Lintzenich was born in Germany and was a child when he accompanied his parents

and brother and sister to this country. Reared and educated in Vanderburgh county, he early adopted the calling of wagon making, and for many years was identified with this line of work. He died in 1885, at fifty-six years of age, while Mrs. Lintzenich, a native of Utica, New York, survived until 1911 and was seventy-three years of age at the time of her demise. Mr. Lintzenich followed the old style of making wagons by hand, and was an expert in this field of activity. In 1881 he moved to Union township where he farmed until 1885. In the latter year he took up his residence at Evansville, where for a time he followed his trade. The maternal grandfather of Peter J. Lintzenich, Joseph Ritzel, brought his family to Indiana via the Erie Canal, before the days of railroads, and during the early '30s conducted a general store at Evansville. Four of his sons fought as Union soldiers during the Civil war, and one, Joseph, was killed in action. In the family of William J. and Maria Lintzenich there were nine children who grew to maturity: Christian, Frank, William, John, Peter J., Anna, Lena, Matilda and Josephine. Peter J. Lintzenich was educated in the common schools of Vanderburgh county and at Ridgeway, Illinois, where he spent four years. Returning to Evansville in 1892, he secured employment with Rosenberger, Klein and Company, a grocery, hardware and implement house, with which he remained for nearly thirty years, resigning in November, 1921, to found the West Side Implement Company, of which he is senior partner. Mr. Lintzenich has a modern establishment at No. 1218 West Franklin Street, where he carries a full line of the most up-to-date and highly improved machinery, implements, etc., and is now in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative patronage, which is growing steadily. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the West Side Nut Club, and in politics gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. November 26, 1898, Mr. Lintzenich was united in marriage with Miss Odelia Schmitt, and to this union there have been born nine children: Margaret, Joseph, Josephine, Henry, Louise, Francis, John, Mary and Helen.

Frank Lohoff. During the more than half a century that Frank Lohoff has been a resident of Evansville, his career has been a somewhat varied one, at least in its earlier years, when he was interested in several lines of enterprise. For a long period, however, he has been president of the Evansville Tool Works, which, under his direction, has become one of the important business industries of Evansville. Mr. Lohoff was born March 1, 1858, in Germany, a son of William and Frances (Schulte) Lohoff, who brought their family to the United States and settled at Evansville in 1868. Two years after their arrival, William Lohoff, who was a stone-cutter by trade, met an accidental death by drowning. His widow survived him a number of years, passing away about 1890. There were two sons in the family: William and Frank, both of Evansville. Frank Lohoff was forced to be content with a limited educational training, as when his dather died he was but

twelve years of age and at that time he secured employment in the furniture factory of Blommer-Schulte & Rirtman. After five years with this concern he resigned and accepted the position of weighmaster, feedmaster, etc., at the Stock Yards, and when he left that enterprise became a member of the police force of Evansville. Leaving the department, he embarked in the restaurant business, but eventually disposed of his interests therein and became one of the organizers of the Schulte-Nehring Company, of which he was an officer for two years. This then became the Schulte-Lohoff Company and when Mr. Schulte died, in 1896, the company was incorporated as the Evansville Tool Works, the name which it bears at the present time. At the time of the incorporation, Mr. Lohoff was made president, and he still retains the chief executive post. The business has expanded wonderfully under his wise and capable direction, and, starting with a working force of but fourteen men, has grown to be an enterprise employing 165 persons. Mr. Lohoff has other business interests, being a director in the West Side Bank and the West Side Real Estate Company, president of the West Side Building and Loan Association, and treasurer of St. Joseph's Association. Fraternally, Mr. Lohoff is identified with the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the McDermott Club and the West Side Nut Club. During the administration of Mayor Bosse he served eight years as a member of the Sinking Fund committee. November 23, 1881 Mr. Lohoff married Miss Mary Fitterer, of Troy, Indiana, and to this union there have been born five children: Frank J., Oscar A., who is deceased; Mrs. Edward H. Johnstone of Evansville, Mrs. Sylvester J. Rusche and Miss Valeria E. Lohoff.

Albert F. Karges. One of the foremost business men of Evansville, Albert F. Karges, of the Karges Furniture Company, not only has built up a splendid business success, but has characterized his career by participation in civic affairs in a manner that has been beneficial to the community of his adoption. Mr. Karges is a native of Vanderburgh county, born on a farm in a log hut in Armstrong township, November 3, 1861, a son of Ferdinand and Rosina (Dulty) Karges. Ferdinand Karges was born in Germany, where he learned the trade of cabinetmaker and in 1853 came to the United States, where he found employment at his vocation. He became a pioneer furniture manufacturer of Evansville, and one of the founders of the Miller Karges Furniture Company, which was succeeded by the Evansville Furniture Company. In 1879 Mr. Karges disposed of his holdings in this business and moved to a farm, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1890 when he was fifty-six years old. Mrs. Karges died at the age of thirty-three years. There were four children in the family: Albert F., William T., Mrs. J. W. Boehne and Mrs. August Schlensker. Albert F. Karges secured his education in the public schools of Evansville, and for a time resided in boyhood at Memphis, Tennessee. The prevalence of yellow fever there drove them back to Evansville in 1874,



Albert F. Karges

and Albert F. Karges started to work for the Evansville Furniture Company at \$1.50 per week. After a short time he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the tailor shop of Fred Brokamp, and in the meantime added to his equipment for a business career by attendance at the Rankin Rice Business College, night classes. When eighteen years of age he was keeping books for William Hughes, remaining here five years. For six months Mr. Karges was identified with the lumber business, then returning to the furniture business with the Stoltz-Karges Company, manufacturing a line of cheap beds at Fulton Avenue and Water Street. In 1889 Mr. Karges became the founder of the Karges Furniture Company, and in 1892 the business had grown to such an extent that he was forced to seek larger quarters, and accordingly built the new plant on Maryland Street. At first he acted merely as secretary and treasurer, but subsequently acquired complete control and became sole owner of this business. In 1899 he became the organizer of the Globe Furniture Company, and after this the World Furniture Company and Bosse Furniture Company. In 1906 the business concerns were merged as the Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Company, the largest at Evansville. In 1900, still increasing the scope of his activities, Mr. Karges bought the Armstrong Furniture Company, in partnership with F. W. Bockstege, the new concern becoming the Bockstege Furniture Company, as at present. In 1908 he sold his stock in this company and bought all the interests Mr. Bockstege had in the other concerns. In the Karges plant he now employs some 225 men, who are engaged in the manufacture of a product that is widely known to the furniture world. Mr. Karges has numerous other interests, being president of the Merchants Commercial Bank, the oldest (next to F. J. Reitz) director in the National City Bank, president of the Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Company, president of the Karges Furniture Company, president of the Karges Wagon Company, director of the Crescent Stove Works, a director of the Evansville Furniture Company, a director of the Metal Furniture Company, a director of the Evansville Metal Bed Company, a director of the Wemyss Furniture Company, a director of the International Iron and Steel Company, chairman of the board of directors of the E. & O. V. R. R. Company, president of the Furniture Manufacturers Building Company, a director in the Sunbeam Manufacturing Company, the McCurdy Hotel and the Journal Publishing Company. He is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, which he joined more than thirty-five years ago. Mr. Karges is a Republican politically, but politics have played only a minor part in his career. He is a civic worker, however, and can be counted upon to give his moral and financial support, as well as his wise judgment and counsel, to movements which promise to advance Evansville's interests. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Country Club, and his religious affiliation is with the Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was an elder and superintendent of the Sunday school for over three years and Y. M. C. A. director for three years. December 8, 1885, Mr. Karges was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Hauk, of Evansville, daughter of Thomas Hauk, and to this union there have been born three children: Albert F., Jr.; Ed-

win F.; and Esther K., the wife of John Daus of the Anchor Supply Company of Evansville.

Carl R. Lomatch, who is numbered among the successful business men of Evansville, in his capacity of treasurer of the Southern Finance Company, the oldest and largest business of its kind in the southern part of the state, and had much experience in finance, although still a young man as years are counted. He was born in Ripley county, Indiana, June 28, 1901, and is a son of Alvin W. and Mary (Hallforth) Lomatch, and a grandson of natives of Germany, on both sides of the family, who emigrated to the United States as young people, and, settling in Ripley county, there spent the remainder of their lives in agricultural pursuits. Alvin W. Lomatch was born September 28, 1857, in Ripley county, and was reared to the life of a farmer, but at the age of eighteen years turned his attention to mercantile pursuits and established a modest business near Versailles, Indiana. He built up a large and lucrative business which extended all over the surrounding countryside, and at the time of his retirement, in the spring of 1923, was considered the oldest merchant in Ripley county. During his younger years he was quite a politician and took an active part in civic affairs. Mrs. Lomatch, who was born August 22, 1859, also in Ripley county, survives. She and her husband have been the parents of seven children: Carl R.; Clements F., who is cashier of the Ripley County Bank; Louis H., who is connected with the Fletcher American National Bank of Indianapolis; Amelia, the wife of George Smith; Elsie Licking, of Versailles; Ida, the wife of W. Mead; and Helen, the wife of Claude Brocks, of Ripley. Carl R. Lomatch was educated at Ripley, Indiana, where he was graduated from the high school as a member of the class of 1916, and immediately thereafter entered the Cross Plains State Bank, at Cross Plains, Indiana, where, in order to gain experience, he worked for eight months without receiving remuneration. He then went to Indianapolis, where he was employed in all branches of banking work in the Continental National Bank's city banking department and the clearing house department. Starting as a \$40 per month clerk, he worked his way up to the post of teller, a position which he held for eight months. He then joined the Continental Finance and Securities Company of Indianapolis, for which he was employed as cashier from June 1, 1919, until September 21, 1919, when the present company, the Southern Finance Company of Evansville, was founded, and he came to Evansville in the capacity of assistant treasurer. September 21, 1921, he was made treasurer and a member of the board of directors, and the business is now operated by him in association with Owen J. Conrad, the oldest automobile banker in the state of Indiana. The business was incorporated August 4, 1919, and its operations consist of the discounting of time payment paper in automobile deals. It is the first company organized at Evansville and the largest in this part of the state that deals exclusively with this kind of business. Mr. Lomatch is also vice-president and a director of several acceptance corporations, and is alert and energetic in any venture in which he engages. In politics

he is a Republican, while fraternally, he is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. While residing at Cross Plains he was for three years secretary and treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School. Mr. Lomatch is not married.

Edward A. Lorch. Of the men whose ability, industry and integrity have added to the character, wealth and good government of Evansville, few are better known than Edward A. Lorch. Mr. Lorch is a lawyer, not only by education and long practice, but by temperament and preference. He has been actively engaged in practice for twenty-two years, all spent at Evansville. Mr. Lorch was born at Troy, Perry county, Indiana, February 19, 1879, a son of David C. and Louisa (Porter) Lorch. David C. Lorch was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1837, and when a boy resided at Evansville, in a small German settlement, which was located here at the time. For the most part his youth was spent on the river, although he mastered the carpenter's trade, and was following that vocation at the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a private in Company K, Fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war David C. Lorch returned safely to his home, and spent the greater part of his life as a resident of Troy, where he died December 5, 1909. His residence at Evansville included the period when his father was employed in the Kratz-Heilman Foundry shop. Mrs. Lorch, who still survives, was born in Spencer county, Indiana, July 29, 1839, and is a member of a former family of North Carolina whose members became pioneers of Spencer county, her father being the first pilot on the Ohio river. Mr. Lorch is still the owner of a farm that has been in the possession of this family in Spencer county since 1805. At one time in his career, Mr. Lorch's maternal grandfather, was associated with Abraham Lincoln in a commercial venture. Edward A. Lorch was one of six children, of whom beside himself only one sister, Linnie, survives. Mr. Lorch attended the public schools of Troy, following which he pursued a course at the University of Valparaiso and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of law, as a member of the class of 1900. In the following year he took up his residence at Evansville, where he formed a law partnership with Edgar Durre, but after two years this association was dissolved and since then Mr. Lorch has practised alone. In 1910 and again in 1912, Mr. Lorch made the race for the office of prosecuting attorney on the Republican ticket, but each time was defeated by a small majority. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Chamber of Commerce.

John W. Lorenz, M. D. Hand in hand, in public usefulness, is the druggist associated with the physician and this mutual dependence is universally acknowledged as a condition of public safety. Out of the hands of the ignorant and superstitious the lawful administration of drugs has long since passed, and thus it is no unimportant position that a pharmacist holds in a community, where his personal standing is usually of the highest. Likewise, if, as in the case of Dr. Lorenz, the pharmacist be also a duly graduated physician, the community is doubly

fortunate, the two callings being blended into a whole that cannot fail to be of great and lasting public service. Doctor Lorenz, who has been a resident of Evansville since 1885, was born at Highland, Illinois, September 4, 1857, and is a son of Frank and Louisa (Haeusli) Lorenz, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Switzerland. Frank Lorenz was born April 5, 1835, the son of a market gardener, and was brought to the United States during the early '50's, when the family first settled at South St. Louis, Missouri, now known as Carondelet. In 1856, the family moved to a farm one mile north of Highland, Illinois, and it was there that Frank Lorenz met and married Louisa Haeusli, who was born August 25, 1839, and brought to this country as a child. Mr. Lorenz engaged in farming until 1882, when he retired from active business and moved to Highland, Illinois, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their days. They were the parents of three children: Dr. John W.; Edward, who is a retired farmer now living at Highland, Illinois, and Lillie, wife of Louis Metz, who is also a retired farmer and resides at Highland, Illinois. Doctor John W. Lorenz acquired his early education in the public schools where he made good use of his time and opportunity, and, when still a youth, he began teaching in the district schools, and after having taught two terms he was publicly thanked by the people of the community for his excellent work and efficient and conscientious service. To further his education, he then enrolled as a student at the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, and was graduated from that institution in 1881 with the second high honors of his class. While attending that institution he became a member of its military body, known as the Douglas Corps Cadets, in which he rose to be Captain of Company B. After completing this course he accepted the position as teacher in the Highland, Illinois, public schools, and followed this vocation for four years. In 1885 Dr. Lorenz came to Evansville, where, in July of that year, he accepted a position in the drug store of William Alexander, Jr., located at West Pennsylvania and Wabash Avenues. At the end of six months he severed his connection with Mr. Alexander and purchased a drug store at 913 West Franklin Street, which he successfully conducted until 1888 when he purchased a building at 925 West Franklin Street, and there continued the drug business for five years. In 1893 he built his present building at 1007 West Franklin Street, where he has since conducted his business, and where he owns and operates one of the most modern and up-to-date drug houses in the city. From early youth, Doctor Lorenz had entertained an intense desire to become a physician, but as he was without means for a medical education, this ambition was denied him until late in life. He early began the study for this profession which he continued for many years, and subsequently matriculated at the Louisville Medical College, where he took a thorough course, and was graduated from that institution in 1903 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since that date he has been practicing his profession in connection with carrying on his drug business, and has built up an extensive practice from the best element of his community. He is a deep student, an original in-

investigator and keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge. He has always maintained the highest standards of professional ethics, and at all times his career has been loyal, energetic and circumspect. His professional service has ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation, and his labors have merited and received the respect and homage of his professional colleagues as well as the general public. Doctor Lorenz is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and is a Shriner, holding membership in Hadi Temple. He is also a member of the West Side Nut Club, and is prominent in both social and business circles. He has a number of business interests, being a member of the executive board of the West Side Insurance and Real Estate Company and also of the West Side Building Loan and Savings Association. Doctor Lorenz was married August 24, 1882, to Miss Sophie Wehrly, of Edgewood, Illinois, a daughter of Fred and Verena (Iberg) Wehrly, and they became the parents of two daughters: Julia Louisa, and Irene Frances, both of whom were graduated from the Central High School of Evansville. Irene Frances also graduated from the State Normal School, Terre Haute, Indiana, and for several years was engaged in teaching in the public schools of this city. In 1904, the eldest daughter, Julia Louisa, was married to Charles T. Pelz, who is a graduate of Purdue University School of Pharmacy, and is manager of Doctor Lorenz's drug store. She died in 1920, leaving two daughters: Irene Amelia, and Charlotte Lucille, and in 1921 Doctor Lorenz's youngest daughter Irene Frances, became the wife of Mr. Pelz.

Harry Lowenthal, president and general manager of Holt & Brandon, a cold storage and ice firm at Evansville, has been prominently identified not only with business affairs but with fraternal life and civic matters since coming to Evansville. He was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, November 30, 1863, and is a son of Simpson and Caroline (Weston) Lowenthal, natives of Germany. Simpson Lowenthal was still a young man when he came to the United States and first located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided several years. During the late '40's, about the time of the gold rush to California, he started across the plains but stopped at Central City, Colorado, where he engaged in the dry goods business. Later he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was carrying on business during the Civil war, and while he was too old for active service was a member of the Home Guards when that city was raided. Subsequently he moved to Shelbyville, Kentucky, and continued to follow dry goods dealing as an occupation, and in 1880 located at Evansville, where for many years he was the proprietor of a mercantile establishment at the present site of the Triangle Overall Factory, 504-6-8 Fulton Avenue. In the evening of life he disposed of his business and retired from active affairs, his death occurring when he was eighty-three years of age, in December, 1907. Mrs. Lowenthal, who is now eighty-six years old, survives him as a resident of San Francisco, California. Harry Lowenthal attended school in Kansas, and was about sixteen or sev-

enteen years of age when he came to Evansville and secured a position with the firm of L. Lowenthal & Company, with which he was identified for seven or eight years, this being a wholesale clothing line. His next venture was in the insurance business, but this did not hold him long, as in 1901 he bought into the Holt & Brandon Ice Company, which had been founded some years before by Milton C. Brandon, the original plant being located on Main Street. The original structure of the present plant, at 820 Walnut Street, was constructed in 1895, at which time Sterling R. Holt, of Indianapolis, became a partner of Mr. Brandon. Mr. Lowenthal bought Mr. Holt's interests in 1901, and when Mr. Brandon died, in 1909, he became president and has since had control of the business, which is still operated under the former business name, with himself as president and general manager. When Mr. Lowenthal came into the business it had a rated tonnage of thirty-five daily, while at the present time it has 180 tonnage daily. The company is noted for its prompt and efficient service, and operates a fleet of automobile trucks for deliveries. The plant is modern in every particular, and numerous up-to-date appliances have been installed under the capable direction of Mr. Lowenthal. He has an excellent standing in the trade, and at this time is president of the Indiana Ice Dealers' Association. For many years Mr. Lowenthal has been a member of the B. P. O. Elks, and for three years served as exalted ruler thereof, during which time the new Elks building was erected at Evansville. In 1920 and 1921 he was president of the Rotary Club, and during this time was responsible for fostering the state convention of Rotarians. Mr. Lowenthal was vice-chairman of Red Cross work from the second year of the World war and was very active in all movements pertaining to wartime activities, as was also Mrs. Lowenthal, who was in charge of the surgical dressing and mending department of the Red Cross Chapter. Mr. Lowenthal is an independent voter, and his religious connection is with the Washington Avenue Temple. October 30, 1895, Mr. Lowenthal married Julia, daughter of Adolph and Racie (Ancker) Bitterman and they have four sons: Edwin, who is secretary and treasurer of Holt and Brandon; and Jack, Philip and Arthur, who reside with their parents. The members of this family are well and prominently known, and all enjoy widespread popularity. A review of the life of Mrs. Lowenthal's father, Adolph Bitterman, will be found elsewhere in this work.

William Emery McCool, M. D. For more than a quarter of a century Dr. William Emery McCool has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Evansville, where he is now the possessor of an excellent practice and a high standing in his profession. Fitted by training, temperament and inclination for his calling, he has brought to it enthusiasm and a fine human sympathy, both of which have aided him in making his career one of signal usefulness. Doctor McCool was born at Chandler, Indiana, December 22, 1868, and is a son of Emery and Anna (Cox) McCool. His father, who was born in 1838, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his mother, born in 1842, was of Irish descent, but were both born in this country, where they passed

their entire lives. They are now deceased. William Emery McCool passed his boyhood in the rural communities of Warrick county, Indiana, where he acquired his primary educational training in the country school adjacent to his father's home, and this was supplemented by attendance at the Warrick County High School, situated at Boonville, where he pursued a complete course and was duly graduated. After some further preparation, having decided upon a career in medicine, he enrolled as a student at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and in the winter of 1890 was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He commenced his professional activities at Oakland City, Indiana, where he met with success during his residence of four and one-half years, and, thus encouraged, sought the broader field and wider opportunities offered by the city of Evansville, where he has since followed his calling. As before noted, he has a large and representative practice, particularly in the field of surgery, and has kept abreast of the advancements made in his vocation, being known as a skilled practitioner of modern ideas and the most enlightened methods. After he graduated in medicine he took special post-graduate work at New York City and he has never given up his studies. Doctor McCool is local surgeon for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad and belongs to the surgical staff of Walker Hospital. He is a member of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine. Politically, he is a Republican, and his religious connection is with the Baptist church. December 24, 1890, Doctor McCool was united in marriage with Miss Cora Cosby, of Oakland City, Indiana, daughter of J. J. and Laura (Wilson) Cosby. They have two children: Joe and Burt, twins, both attending high school.

Harlan B. McCoy, who is prominently known at Evansville as a capable lawyer, county attorney, active Republican politician and promoter of athletics, was born in Spencer county, Indiana, July 13, 1884, and is a son of Dr. George W. and Jennie (Aley) McCoy, natives of the Hoosier state. Alfred Hill McCoy, his paternal grandfather, was captain of a company of Indiana volunteer infantry during the Civil war, as were two of his sons, Watson, who later became county recorder of Spencer county, and Franklin, who attained the rank of first lieutenant and died from the effect of a wound received at the battle of Shiloh. The other two sons, Dr. L. H. and Dr. George W. McCoy, were too young to enlist. The McCoy's came to Indiana in 1803, the great-grandfather of Harlan B. McCoy being a Methodist preacher, as was also Alfred H. McCoy, who was also known as a "circuit rider." The youngest of his parents' four sons, Dr. George W. McCoy was born October 20, 1855, and received a remarkably thorough training for the profession of medicine, being a graduate of a number of medical institutions, in addition to which he constantly carried on post-graduate work. He was, perhaps, as well informed a man in medicine as any in his state during his day, but death called him

when he was only forty-six years of age, May 16, 1902. In 1895 he came to Evansville and began the practice of his calling in association with G. W. Varner and this partnership lasted until his deplorable death, which was a loss to his county in medical and other ways. Mrs. McCoy, who still survives as a resident of Evansville, was born October 12, 1861, a daughter of J. V. Aley, a native of Indiana and a pioneer of Spencer county. Mr. McCoy is the eldest of his parents' three children, his sister being Mrs. Barrett H. Cochrum of Evansville. His brother was Alvin H. McCoy, who died in the spring of 1913, while engaged in the practice of law with Mr. McCoy. Harlan B. McCoy attended the public schools of Spencer county and Evansville, and after graduation from the high school in 1902, took a course at the Indiana State University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1906, and the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1908. He began practice with Philip C. Gould and this association continued until 1918, when Judge Gould was elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court. Since that time Mr. McCoy has practiced alone and now has offices in the Furniture Building. Mr. McCoy has maintained the traditions of the family by being a staunch Republican. He formerly was secretary of the first district Republican committee, city chairman and acting county chairman of the Republican party, and is now city chairman of the party and serving in the office of county attorney. He is a popular member of the local Elks Club and the Turnverein, and, being a great admirer of athletics, has been a constructive promoter and supporter of events of this kind. With his family, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. November 22, 1916, Mr. McCoy was united in marriage with Mabel Frances Tupman, of Evansville, daughter of J. S. and Mary Frances (Vogt) Tupman, and a member of an old pioneer family of Vanderburgh county.

Shelby McDowell. In the career of Shelby McDowell there is again found evidence that, given the will power, ambition, and inherent qualities of integrity and high principles, an individual may succeed in spite of all handicaps and disadvantages. Mr. McDowell was left an orphan at eight years of age, and his only assistance came from a public school education and such training as he could secure through a youth spent in the hard work and discipline of the farm. With these things as his capital he has won a place in public affairs and in the esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens. Mr. McDowell was born on a farm in Union township, Vanderburgh county, September 12, 1888, and is a son of William and Susan (Edmond) McDowell. William McDowell was born at Cincinnati, where his people had been early settlers, and as a young man came to Vanderburgh county, where he passed the rest of his short life as a farmer of Union township. He died in 1891, when his son was three years of age, while Mrs. McDowell survived him five years and was thirty-two years of age at the time of her demise. The only child of his parents, Shelby McDowell lost his mother when he was eight years of age and at that time went to live with his grandparents. Later he went to stay with

his uncle, Henry Edmond, on the latter's farm in Vanderburgh county, and in the meantime attended the public school, where he applied himself closely to his studies. He followed farming on his uncle's property until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time, having attained his majority, he entered upon his independent career. From early manhood he was intensely interested in politics and public affairs, and in 1912 was elected precinct committeeman of the Republican party, an office in which he served until 1920. In the mean time, in 1914, he was elected road supervisor and acted in that capacity for two years. In January, 1920, Mr. McDowell was appointed a member of the board of county commissioners of Vanderburgh county to fill a vacancy, and in the fall of 1922 was elected for a term of three years to the same office. In his present position, as in the others in which he has served, Mr. McDowell is discharging his duties in a capable and conscientious manner, fully vindicating the faith placed in him by the voters who placed him in office. He is energetic, able and far-sighted, with intelligent and constructive views and modern and enlightened ideas, these qualities combining to make him a valued and valuable public servant. He is accounted one of the strong men of the Republican party in his community, where his friends predict much higher honors for him in the future. January 18, 1910, Mr. McDowell was united in marriage with Miss Frances A. Lynn, of Mount Vernon, Indiana, and to this union were born three children, Helen E. and Shelby R., who are deceased, and Ronald G. Fraternally, Mr. McDowell is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he has numerous friends. He also has several other connections, fraternal and social, and is a man whose activities have touched life on many sides.

Pierce McKenzie, M. D. In the medical profession it happens not infrequently that a tendency will be shown by several successive generations of a family to follow the same calling. Evansville has a number of examples which prove this statement to be true, and a case in point is found in Dr. Pierce McKenzie, the son of a capable practitioner and himself the possessor of a large and representative following. Doctor McKenzie was born July 24, 1893, in Clinton county, Iowa, and is a son of Dr. Herbert M. and Emma (Pierce) McKenzie, the former a native of Whiteside county, Illinois, and the latter of the state of New York. His grandfather was a pioneer settler of Illinois, where he passed his life in the pursuits of agriculture, accumulating a handsome competence and winning the regard and esteem of his neighbors. Herbert M. McKenzie, having decided upon a career in medicine, completed his studies at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was duly graduated with his degree, and then went to Elwood, Iowa, where he still continues to carry on his practice with much success. He holds membership in the various organizations of his calling and is a man respected both in and outside of his calling. The fifth in order of birth of his parents' children, Pierce McKenzie, attended the public schools of his native locality, then entering the University of Chicago, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1916. Follow-

ing this, he entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1918, after making an excellent record in his classes. For two years after his graduation he served as an interne at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, under Drs. J. C. Webster and B. W. Sippy, and with this preparation came to Evansville, where he has since carried on his profession, his offices being in the American Trust Building. He has made rapid strides in his calling and is accounted one of the rising young physicians of the city. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Indiana Medical Society and the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, and is a man of sound judgment and enlightened views, not only in matters pertaining to his profession, but those relating to the civic welfare and general advancement along all modern lines.

Elva C. Macer, M. D. The connection of Dr. Elva C. Macer with the professional life of Evansville is that of a reliable, learned and experienced physician. As a citizen he has been constructive and progressive, and in the dual capacity of doctor and man of enlightened views and tendencies he has done much for the welfare of the community of his adoption. Doctor Macer was born in Warrick county, Indiana, June 14, 1876, and is a son of Joseph W. and Agnes L. (French) Macer. His grandfather, Thomas Macer, was born at Chattrés, England, February 2, 1818. He married Mary A. Robinson, who was born in the same city, May 8, 1823, and the day following their wedding they embarked for the United States, coming direct to Evansville, where old English friends, named Woodruff, had settled a few years before. An aunt of Mrs. Macer had already located at Inglesfield, while Rose Ann Darrow, of a prominent English family, had settled at Evansville in 1844. Thomas Macer's brother-in-law, John Skinner, and the latter's wife, accompanied the Macers on their journey to the new country, the trip consuming six weeks by sailing vessel. Thomas Macer was a Baptist preacher, but also followed several lines of business and in 1865 turned his attention to farming in Warrick county, near a little town named Lynnvile. There he passed the balance of his life, dying August 14, 1902, at the age of eighty-five years. His widow then removed to Evansville to live with her daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Little, and died December 28, 1909, aged eighty-seven years. There were four children in the family: Joseph W., Mary E., Thomas and Anna M., all living in 1923. Joseph W. Macer was reared to the pursuits of agriculture, in which he continued to be engaged until the death of his worthy wife, which occurred May 15, 1905, when she left six sons and one daughter. She was the daughter of a Union soldier who fought through the Civil war and took part in General Sherman's famous March to the Sea. After the death of his wife, Mr. Macer went to Boonville, Indiana, where he was variously employed for two years, in 1907 settling at Evansville, where he opened the Virginia Street office of the S. W. Little Coal Company. He continued to be identified with that business for several years, then associating himself with the Southern Indiana Coal Bureau, with which he continued until the office was abandoned in 1922. Mr. Macer is

now practically retired from active business affairs. The second in order of birth of his parents' children, Elva C. Macer attended the public schools of Warrick county, and, like many of his profession, entered upon his career as an educator. After five years of school teaching, he took up the study of medicine, and eventually entered the Louisville Medical College, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of his calling near Oakland City, Gibson county, Indiana, but after one year located at Evansville, where he has remained, building up a large and lucrative practice and gaining the good will, confidence and esteem of the people of his community. Doctor Macer belongs to the Vanderburgh Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, the Lancet Club and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the staff of St. Mary's Hospitals. In 1911, he was elected coroner of Vanderburgh county, the first Democrat to be so elected in twenty-four years, and served in that capacity for two years. In October, 1910, Doctor Macer married Miss Rema R. Rust, whose mother died when she was but seven years of age, at which time she came to Evansville and made her home with her aunt. She taught in the Evansville schools for some time prior to her marriage, and is a woman of intellectual attainments. She and her husband are the parents of two children: Elizabeth and Edward C. They maintain a pleasant home at 1001 Lincoln avenue.

Martin Mann. Viistors to the city of Evansville in search of hotel accommodations of a pleasing and modern nature find entertainment, shelter and an excellent cuisine at the Imperial Hotel, at 802 Main Street. This popular hostelry is under the capable management of Martin Mann, who has had a career of a varied character which has given him a broad outlook on life and has contributed materially to his equipment for the vocation which he now follows. Mr. Mann is a product of Indiana's agricultural community, having been born on his father's farm in Posey county, September 26, 1852, a son of Martin and Elizabeth Mann, who passed their entire lives in Posey county and devoted themselves to tilling the soil. Mr. Mann acquired his education in the public schools of Posey county and was reared to farming, but in young manhood decided upon a business career. Accordingly, he left the parental roof and in 1874 took a position with Hodge & Company, whose establishment was situated at the corner of Water and Sycamore Streets, Evansville, Indiana. He remained with this enterprise until 1879, in which year he was appointed assistant deputy county treasurer under Thomas P. Britton and when Mr. Britton's death caused a vacancy, Mr. Mann was appointed to fill out the term, which expired in 1883. In that year he went to Indianapolis and became a bookkeeper in Fletcher's Bank, with which institution he was identified for nine years. He then became a bookkeeper for the wholesale firm of Kipp Brothers Company, with which he remained seventeen years. During his residence in Indianapolis, Mr.

Mann became principal owner of the Indianapolis Live Stock Journal, which was started in 1889. He conducted this enterprise until October, 1918, when he sold it to Robert Henkel. In April, 1910, Mr. Mann returned to Evansville and took charge of the Imperial Hotel, at 802 Main Street, of which he has since been the proprietor. He conducts a modern establishment, up-to-date in its equipment and service, which merits the popularity and patronage which it enjoys. Mr. Mann's political views make him a Republican. He was formerly affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and at present belongs to the Evansville Chamber of Commerce. He has been a member of St. John's Church since his return to Evansville in 1910.

Richard E. Meier. One of the growing concerns of Evansville in the line of general insurance and automobile time sales notes is that operating under the style of the Interstate Finance Corporation. Much of the success of this enterprise is due to the energy and executive ability of Richard E. Meier, who occupies the dual post of secretary and general manager. Mr. Meier is one of the native sons of Evansville who has made good in the business world of his home city. He was born March 15, 1897, a son of Rev. E. F. and Katherine (Koch) Meier. The family is one of the old and honored ones of Vanderburgh county, where E. F. Meier was born and received his early scholastic training. He was thoroughly educated for the ministry, and, adopting the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, has labored faithfully as a pastor. He has held numerous charges, and is now located at Nashville, Tennessee, where he is the pastor of a large congregation. He and Mrs. Meier, who also survives, have been the parents of three children: Richard E., of this review; Ferdinand W., a resident of Decatur, Illinois; and Mrs. S. E. Huser, of Okemah, Oklahoma. The early education of Richard E. Meier was secured in the common schools of Evansville, whence he went with his parents to Petersburg, Illinois, to which point his father had been called. There he attended high school, and when the family moved to Nashville, the youth further prepared himself by pursuing a commercial course in Fall's Business College of that city. Later he received further instruction at the Watkins' Institute, also at Nashville, and then became identified with his present company. The Interstate Finance Corporation has developed a large business in the way of general insurance, and in the other department, the discounting of automobile time sales notes has been successful also. Mr. Meier has brought to the discharge of his duties an enthusiasm and vim that have assisted materially in a healthful growth of business, and is justly recognized by his associates as a young man of more than passing ability. The other officers of the company are: William J. Muensterman, president; Frank J. Folz, vice president; O. H. Kreuzberger, second vice president; and John O'Donnell, treasurer. Mr. Meier has a number of business connections, and his career has been loyal, energetic and circumspect. He is an active

church and Sunday school worker, being Deacon of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and assistant superintendent of its Sunday-school.

Arthur H. Meyer. Numbered among the members of Vanderburgh county's legal fraternity who have attained prominence and position through the exercise of industry and native talent is Arthur H. Meyer, who has been located at Evansville since 1908. During this period he has made consistent advancement as a shrewd, capable and thoroughly reliable lawyer and has gained the rewards commensurate with such a standing. Mr. Meyer is a native of the Hoosier state, having been born at Elberfeld, Warrick county, September 28, 1881, a son of George J. and Hannah (Neiderhaus) Meyer. His father, who was born December 25, 1853, at Haubstadt, Gibson county, Indiana, followed farming for some years in his native community, where he also served as justice of the peace in 1885. In 1889 he embarked in the implement business at Elberfeld, where he resided until 1906, moving then to Evansville, where he has since resided at 1214 East Virginia Street with his worthy wife, both being hale and hearty. Mrs. Meyer was born November 26, 1857, in Scott township, Vanderburgh county. Arthur H. Meyer attended the public school at Elberfeld and for his high school education attended school at Haubstadt. He then entered the University of Indiana, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1907, and in 1908, continuing his studies at the same institution, was granted his degree of Bachelor of Laws. July 7 of the same year, having been admitted to the bar, he located at Evansville, where he has since been engaged in a remunerative practice. Mr. Meyer has figured prominently in a number of important cases which have come into the courts and has gained a substantial and honorable reputation for the possession of excellent talent. He belongs to the various organizations of his calling and holds membership also in several fraternities and clubs. His religious faith is that of the Evangelical church, he and his family attending the Synod at Evansville. In politics a Democrat, he has supported staunchly the candidates and principles of his party, but has not sought office. October 16, 1912, at Evansville, Mr. Meyer was united in marriage with Miss Edna H. Henn, of this city, daughter of Henry and Lena (Fischer) Henn, of Vanderburgh county, and to this union there has been born one child, a daughter, Jean, who was born February 17, 1916.

Gus C. Meyer. Among the old-time business men of Evansville who have borne a part in the development of the city's interests, both civic and industrial, one whose long and honorable career reflects credit upon his abilities and integrity is Gus C. Meyer, former vice-president of the Sterling Products Company though now practically retired from active business. During a period of thirty years this reliable citizen was identified with the brewing industry of Evansville, and his associates have been men who have contributed greatly, as has Mr. Meyer, to the business

prestige of the city. He was born at Evansville, in a house which was located in the same block as that in which the Louisville & Nashville Railroad station is now situated, November 10, 1857, and is a son of August and Fredericka Meyer, natives of Germany, the former born in 1817 and the latter in 1819. The parents were married in Germany, and at the time of the Revolution of the late '40s in that country left the disturbed Fatherland and emigrated to the United States, locating at Evansville in 1848. In that same year August Meyer took out his first papers of citizenship, and in 1854 received his second papers. Mr. Meyer was a machinist and locksmith by trade and first started working at the machine shop of Kratz & Heilman, with which concern he remained until after the close of the Civil war. He then embarked in the portable saw-mill business in Union township, Vanderburgh county, where he purchased 600 acres of land for its timber, and continued in the same line of business until his death in 1878, which was caused by an accident in the mill. At one time Mr. Meyer was also interested in the paper mill business with the late Ferdinand Funke, father of the sons who now operate the paper mill of Funke & Sons. Mrs. Meyer died in 1898. There were four children in the family: Constant F., who died in March, 1922; Julia, now the widow of Gottlieb Klocke; Caroline, who became the wife of Louis Ebert, and died in March, 1912, and Gus C., whose name heads this review. August Meyer, who was a very religious man, was one of the founders of the old Zion Church on Fifth Street, of which he was a generous supporter all the rest of his life. Gus C. Meyer attended the old Park school, located in John Law Park, the Carpenter school, and the old Methodist Church Building, on Fourth and Vine Streets, where he took what was then known as the second preparatory course. Entertaining Republican sympathies at that time, although not a voter, in 1875 he was given a position in the county auditor's office, under Philip Decker and served one term. He next spent one year in the employ of the Armstrong Furniture Company and two years as bookkeeper with the Southern Chair Works, at the corner of Fourth and Division Streets, in the old Armstrong factory. From May 1, 1880, Mr. Meyer was with the Heilman Plow Company for ten years as bookkeeper and for one year as traveling representative, and then became one of the originators of the Evansville Brewing Company, at the corner of First Avenue and Ingle Street, the officers of which concern were: Henry Weinberg, president; Gus C. Meyer, secretary; Henry Stockfleth, treasurer; Simon Bartholome, office manager; and Fred Sanwald brewmaster. At the end of 1922 Mr. Meyer had completed thirty years in this business, in which he had made a record for splendid business ability, sterling integrity and constructive utilization of progressive methods, having served as vice-president of the Sterling Products Company until 1922, when he retired, a concern which is a combine of several of the old breweries at Evansville, engaged in the manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages. He

is vice-president of the Lamasco Building and Loan Association, a director in the Lamasco Bank, vice president and a director of the National Furniture Manufacturing Company, and a director in the North Star Furniture Company. He has a number of social and fraternal connections and has taken an active interest in civic affairs. During the World War he was Captain of the "Pluggenheimers," who were very active in selling Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps, and all the other civic drives since then. November 22, 1919, Mr. Meyer was united in marriage with Miss Minnie F. Stedtfeld, of Evansville, daughter of Christian and Minnie Stedtfeld, who are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer maintain a pleasant home at No. 5 Heinlein avenue, this city.

Herman J. Meyer. While many changes have taken place in the industrial life of Evansville during the past quarter of a century, some of the old reliable concerns still have the advantage of being governed by members of the same family who were early identified with the business. The advantage of such conditions are easy to determine and are generally recognized, for interest is always sustained and old standards maintained when no radical changes have been made in the management. In the conduct of the leather and leather findings and shoe store supplies business of Evansville, the G. Meyer Leather Company, now conducted by Herman J. Meyer, at 212 Locust Street, takes precedence over all other concerns of its kind in the City, both in prolonged period of operations and in the scope and importance of business controlled. Mr. Meyer was born at Louisville, Kentucky, March 27, 1889, and is a son of Gerhard and Christina Meyer, natives of Oldenberg, Germany. Gerhard Meyer came to the United States during the early seventies and settled at Louisville, Kentucky, where he later engaged in the leather and leather findings business. In 1898 he removed to Evansville, where he purchased the small leather and leather findings business conducted by Henry M. Stein. Through his able management, this enterprise prospered, and during the ensuing years its development and advancement have kept pace with the marvelous progress of the city, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative commercial activities of the country. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Meyer's time and energy were devoted to the building up of this splendid enterprise, and although recently forced by ill health to retire, he is remembered as one of the sterling business men of Evansville whose efforts not only contributed materially to the growth and development of the City, but in all matters tending to the public good he was an active and unostentatious worker, and his death, which occurred May 11, 1923, removed from Evansville one of its most valued citizens. Upon his retirement from business, January 1, 1923, he was succeeded in management by his son, Herman J. Meyer, who is conducting the enterprise along the same progressive line as that of his father, and is recognized as a man of high ideals. He became associated with his father in busi-

ness in 1914, and since that date has been actively identified with the enterprise, although did not assume control of the business until after his father's retirement.

Although the scope of his work has always been broad, and he gives close and loyal attention to his business, Mr. Meyer also finds time to get the most out of the finer social activities of life, and is affiliated with several social organizations of the city. He has always maintained the highest standards of business ethics, and at all times his career has been loyal, energetic and circumspect. In June, 1916, he was united in marriage with Miss Regina Snell, of Troy, Indiana, and to this union there have been born four children: Herman G., John P., Laura A. and Helen L. The family home is at 1506 Mulberry Street, and is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

Rev. Jacob U. Schneider, who has been continuously identified with the Zion Evangelical Church at Evansville as pastor for twenty-eight years, is one of the most distinguished and influential leaders of that denomination in Indiana. He was born at Shanesville, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 5, 1859, and is a son of George and Margaret (Troxell) Schneider. George Schneider was born in Wittenburg, Germany, November 30, 1840, and was eighteen years of age when he came to the United States. In his youth he had learned the trade of blacksmithing and this he followed in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, until the year 1871, when he took his family to a Nebraska frontier farm, in Richardson county, where he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred December 1, 1916. Mr. Schneider married Margaret Troxell, who was born May 5, 1841, in Switzerland and was fourteen years of age when brought to the United States by her parents, the family settling in Ohio, where they passed the rest of their lives in farming. Mrs. Schneider did not survive long after arriving in Nebraska, her death occurring March 17, 1872. She and her husband were the parents of the following children: Rev. Jacob U.; George Edward, of Hemingford, Nebraska, president of the Farmers Bank; Mrs. Elizabeth Garver, of Sabetha, Kansas; and Mrs. Mary Freiburghaus, who died at the age of twenty-six years. The early educational advantages of Jacob U. Schneider were confined to attendance at the old country schools of Richardson county, Nebraska, where he had been taken as a small boy, and later he took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, St. Louis, Missouri. He pursued his classical studies at Elmhurst College, near Chicago, and in 1886 graduated from the Eden Theological Seminary, St. Louis, and was ordained, in 1886, a minister of the Evangelical Church. His first pastorate was at Castle Shannon, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and two years later he went to Jefferson City, Missouri, as pastor of the Evangelical church of that city, serving it capably and effectively for five years. After that he was principal of the high school at Washington, Missouri, and in 1895 came to Evansville to accept the pastorate of Zion Evangelical Church. This church was founded January 1, 1849, by the Reverend Toelke, an organizer and traveling preacher, who



J. M. Schneider

served on and off for two years, when the Rev. Christ Schrenk became pastor and served as such for thirty years, still retaining the pulpit at the time of his demise. During this time there was an intermission, after twenty years of service, when Rev. Lenschau served the congregation for five years, but at the end of that period Reverend Schrenk returned and completed another ten years in the pulpit. Following the death of the latter, the pulpit was served for twelve years by the Rev. John Frick, who was succeeded by Reverend Schneider, who has not only maintained a large and prosperous church organization, but has interested himself in all that makes for a better city. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1910 to 1918, and served as its secretary and treasurer, and was also a member of the Playground Commission. He has been president of the board of directors of the Protestant Deaconess Hospital since 1906. In the larger affairs of his church he is known as chairman of the Synodical Literary Board, chairman of the Board of Examiners of Candidates for the Ministry, and chairman of the Committee on Relations of the Synod to other Christian bodies. In 1886 Rev. Mr. Schneider married Rosa L. Langtim, who was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, a daughter of Ernest and Minnie (Clausen) Langtim, and they have every reason to be proud of their family of children, three in number, named Carl, Selma and Herbert. Carl Schneider graduated from Evansville High School and attended Elmhurst College, and following the example of his father entered the Eden Theological Seminary at St. Louis, of which he is a graduate. Beyond that, he continued his preparations abroad, a student in the Theological Seminary at Tubingen, in the University of Leipzig and in the University of Berlin. He is now professor of Religious Education at Eden Seminary. Carl Schneider married Louise Fischer, and they have one son: Carl, Jr. The daughter, Selma, a graduate of Evansville High School and of DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, after leaving college engaged in social service work at Sleighton Farm, the seat of the Pennsylvania Reform School for Girls, and subsequently taught at Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia. She then took a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago, from which she received the degree of Master of Arts, and is now teaching at the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis. Herbert Schneider is a graduate of the Evansville Central High School. After taking a collegiate course at Valparaiso, Indiana, he engaged in newspaper work at Evansville with the Evansville Courier. June 24, 1918, he entered the United States Service and went to Europe as a member of Company C of the Three Hundred and Ninth Engineers. On his return from France he again took up newspaper work, and was city editor of the Pittsburgh Dispatch until the spring of 1923, when he took a position on the Ohio State Journal as telegraph editor. He was united in marriage with Miss Gladys Davis, of Evansville, Indiana, and at this writing resides at Columbus, Ohio.

Zion Evangelical Church. The church was organized on the first day of January, 1849, when the constitution was signed by thirty-five charter members. They were men only, having attained the age of twenty-one years or more. Services were held in the

old court house and a small log cabin on Sycamore Street during the years 1849 to 1851, then in a small frame church erected on the present site of the church. In 1855 a large brick church was erected without a steeple. The cost of construction was approximately \$4,500, and the building at that time was the largest of its kind in the city. The steeple, school house and parsonage then followed in the order given. The steeple planned by Mursinnia, entailed a cost of \$4,000, the parsonage \$4,000, the school building \$4,000 and the bells \$1,300. In the course of time other Evangelical churches were organized by members of Zion Church. In 1888 St. Lucas Church was founded and it grew rapidly to the proportions of a large church. Rev. Herbert Pister is the pastor of this church. In 1895 an appeal coming from St. Peter's Reformed Church on the West Side engaged the attention of Zion Church. St. Peter's Church was reorganized taking the name Evangelical St. Paul's Church. Rev. Theo. L. Haas is the present pastor of this church, which has gained a large membership and influence on the West Side. To this reorganized church Zion also contributed a large number of members. Indeed, for a time so many flocked to these two newly organized churches that some members of Zion became very much alarmed as to the future of their own church. But the establishment of additional churches was not a hindrance to Zion, for the officials and members of the church applied themselves to their labors with greater energy, and Zion continued to grow in membership and influence. The cause of the Kingdom of God was enhanced very materially in the city of Evansville. Zion Church learned to take pride in the organization and development of other denominational churches in the city, and looked forward to the future without misgivings, notwithstanding the sacrifices she had made in the organization and development of other churches. In due time two additional churches were organized by members of Zion Church: Bethel Evangelical, located on Jefferson Avenue, and St. Matthew's Church on Outer First Avenue. Bethel Church has attained a large membership, and is reckoned as one of the largest and most influential churches in the city. Three pastors have served Bethel Church—Rev. Theo. Schlundt, Rev. Paul Piefer, and Rev. Ewald Kockritz—pastor at this writing. St. Matthew's Church was served five years by the pastor of Zion Church. Rev. Walter Scheer was St. Matthew's pastor for the last four years during which time the church made satisfactory progress; Rev. Karl M. Kindt is the successor to Rev. Scheer, and now in charge of St. Matthew's. Nor did Zion Church lag in benevolent enterprises. From the very beginning of the Deaconess work in Evansville the church took an active interest in this undertaking, contributing large sums of money to the building fund and equipment of the institution from time to time. The pastor and several members of the church were constantly on the hospital board. In addition to the obligations assumed to the Protestant Deaconess Hospital, the church cheerfully and consistently supported the project to establish a Protestant Old People's Home in Evansville, and

it is a safe prediction that she will prove true to her past in the unselfish support of this benevolent enterprise in the days and years to come. The total amount contributed to benevolences in the last years have been from six to eight thousand dollars. Notwithstanding her efforts in the interest of others, the church found ways and means to improve her own equipments for more efficient service. A large Sunday school hall was built and a modern pipe organ installed in the church in 1917 at a total cost of \$35,000. These improvements represent a present day value of approximately \$70,000. In the course of the seventy-five years, seven pastors have served Zion Church, as follows: Rev. Henry Toelke, 1849-1850; Rev. Gerhardt H. Zumpe, 1850-1852; Rev. Christian Schrenk, 1852-1858; Rev. John Henry Mengert, Feb. 1858-July, 1858; Rev. F. Lenschau, July, 1858-1863; Rev. Christian Schrenk (second time) 1863-April 26, 1882 (date of death), Rev. John Frick, 1882-1895; Rev. J. U. Schneider, 1895—. The church officers are: Charles H. Espenlaub, president; John J. Ehrhardt, secretary; Wolfgang Miller, treasurer; Henry Haas, financial secretary. Elders: Edw. A. Nussmeier, Gustav Weber, Edw. J. Schlundt, Chas. H. Espenlaub, Deacons: Walter P. Fuchs, W. M. G. Meyer, Eli G. Huber, Conrad Schuble, Wolfgang Miller, Wm. Rech, J. C. Fischer, Harry Ashworth, Henry Haas, John J. Ehrhardt, Miss Anna Richardt, and George Albrecht. Trustees: Charles H. Espenlaub, Phil. Werkmann, Wm. Rech, and Edward J. Schlundt. Statistics for the seventy-five years of the church are as follows: Baptisms, 3,932; confirmed, 2,061; marriages, 1,705; burials, 2,350. A great portion of the labors achieved during this period of the church's history can not be reckoned. Many thousands were nourished with the bread of life, and the full extent of the blessings distributed through the ministrations of the church and her servants to the honor of God and the well-being of men will not be revealed until the end of time when the works of all men will be made manifest.

William L. Mitchell. It was only after mature and deep consideration of the subject that William L. Mitchell chose Evansville as the field of his professional labors in 1919, since which time he has risen steadily in his calling and in general public esteem. He was born at Mount Pleasant, Perry county, Indiana, February 16, 1889, and is a son of Leonard L. and Phoebe (Mosby) Mitchell, both natives of the same county. Leonard L. Mitchell, who has been a lifelong agriculturist, has been successful in a material way as a farmer and stockman, and has also gained a prominent place in public esteem. He has been at various times the incumbent of public office, his duties ranging all the way from township trustee to county treasurer, and in every case he has discharged his responsibilities fully and faithfully, to the gratification of his fellow-citizens. Both he and Mrs. Mitchell still survive, being highly honored residents of Derby, Indiana. The youngest in a family of five children, William L. Mitchell acquired his elementary education in the public schools of his native locality, following which

he pursued a course at a boarding school, which prepared him for his college work. He then enrolled as a student at the St. Louis University, from the law department of which institution he was graduated with his degree in June, 1918. Less than two weeks later he enlisted in the Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery, under Colonel Hughes, and was sent to Fort Barrancas, Florida, where he remained in training five months. He was then graduated to enter the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Monroe, but the signing of the armistice closed the war before he completed the course, and in December, 1918, he was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant. Mr. Mitchell then started on an extended tour of the country, seeking a likely location for a young and ambitious lawyer to ply his profession, and finally chose the city of Evansville. He has had no reason to regret his choice, for here he has built up a large and representative clientele, his practice carrying him into all the courts, where his consistent success has gained him standing and reputation. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Vanderburgh County Bar Association and as a fraternalist holds membership in the Knights of Columbus. March 2, 1918, Mr. Mitchell married Jewell Miller, of Mauckport, Harrison county, Indiana, a daughter of Philip U. Miller, and to this union there have been born two children: Leonard Upton and Betty Jane.

Lewis Morris. The career of Lewis Morris, one of the well-known citizens of Evansville, has included in its scope the management of important business matters and the holding of high official office, in both of which directions he has shown himself enterprising, industrious and capable. At present he is manager of the Home Supply Company, and is also serving as wharfmaster at Evansville and was formerly deputy state oil inspector, having served under both Governors Marshall and Ralston. Mr. Morris was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, October 25, 1878, and is a son of William H. and Lee (Davis) Morris. His father spent the greater part of his life as a coal miner at Central City, Kentucky, but also for a time was the proprietor of a retail liquor business, and died in February, 1906. Mrs. Morris also is deceased, having passed away in 1902. Lewis Morris attended the public schools of his native vicinity and then enrolled as a student in the old College school, at Evansville, of which the principal at that time was Mollie Stembridge, who has since died. When he had completed his education he secured employment as solicitor for a brewing company and followed this work for several years, then attaching himself to the automobile industry. After three years of experience in the latter line he gave it up to accept the management of the Home Supply Company, which position he has since held. The plant of this concern, which deals as a wholesale house only, is located at No. 127 South Fifth Street, and sends its product all over the United States in wholesale quantities. As to the local trade, that is supplied in a retail way. Mr. Morris has been successful in developing a large and remunerative business, through his general

ability, industry and acquaintance with the trade. He bears an excellent reputation in business circles, where he has the full confidence of his associates. While Mr. Morris's commercial interests are large and important, he has found the time to serve in official positions and is now wharfmaster at Evansville, in addition to which he has been deputy state oil inspector for five years. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and politically he is a Kentucky democrat of the old school. During the World war he took an active civilian's part in the sale of bonds and war stamps. In 1901 Mr. Morris was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Naney, the daughter of Jacob and Lucy Naney, of Spencer county, Indiana.

Thomas J. Morton. The banking interests of a community are necessarily among the most important, for financial stability must be the foundation stone upon which all successful enterprises are erected. The men who control and conserve the money of corporation or country must possess a number of qualities not requisite in the ordinary individual, and among these high commercial integrity, exceptional financial ability, poise, judgment and foresight may be mentioned. Likewise public confidence must be with them. A citizen who has been prominently connected with the banking interests of Evansville since 1914, as cashier of the Lamasco Bank, Mr. Morton was born in Ohio county, Kentucky, April 26, 1868, and is a son of John P. and Ella (Austin) Morton, natives of the Blue Grass State. His father, originally a farmer, was elected county judge, and after serving in that office took up the practice of law, which he followed until his death about 1900. Mrs. Morton survives him as a resident of Evansville. The eldest in a family of seven children, Thomas J. Morton attended the public schools of Ohio county, Kentucky, being graduated from the high school in 1883. Following this he taught school in the same county and also was in business for a short time until 1893, when he enrolled as a student at DePauw University, and after pursuing a scientific course was graduated with the class of 1897. Returning to Kentucky, he was variously engaged until 1903, when he engaged in the banking business at Island, Kentucky, remaining at the Island Deposit Bank until 1913, when he resigned his position as cashier and came to Evansville, becoming one of a group of men to found the Lamasco Bank, of which he has since been cashier. This bank opened its doors to the public May 23, 1914, and on its first day received \$11,000 in deposits. The institution has been a highly successful one, and now has deposits of more than \$1,300,000, and is numbered among the strongest institutions of this part of the state. Mr. Morton has contributed materially to the success of the bank and has an excellent reputation in banking circles. He has also been a director of the Remedial System of Loaning since its organization. Mr. Morton belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Knights of Pythias, and is a York Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His religious connection is

with the Methodist church. He is entitled to membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans, as his father fought as a soldier during the War between the States. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. July 12, 1900, Mr. Morton was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Townsend of Anna, Illinois, and they are the parents of two children: Thomas J., Jr. and Margaret Helen.

William J. Muensterman. It is not frequently found that the educator is possessed of the qualities which make for marked success in business and finance. The individual possessed of the purely intellectual nature is seldom one who can cope with the stern and practical issues of banking and commerce. An exception to this rule, however, is found in William J. Muensterman, of Evansville, secretary and treasurer of the West Side Investment Company, who after spending eighteen years in teaching in Vanderburgh county, transferred his activities to business and financial matters, in which he has achieved a notable success. Mr. Muensterman was born on a farm eight miles northwest of Evansville, in Vanderburgh county, October 14, 1872, a son of Henry and Lena (Rexing) Muensterman. Henry Muensterman was born in Germany, October 16, 1842, and was brought to the United States when three years of age, later becoming a naturalized citizen. His family settled in Vanderburgh county, and during the Civil war he joined the Thirty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years, being once wounded in battle. For many years and up to the time of his death, April 29, 1922, he was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. After the war he returned to Vanderburgh county and engaged in farming, practically all of his life being spent in German township. Mrs. Muensterman, who was born February 15, 1847, came from her native Holland to America when very young, and still survives her husband, residing at 1506 Illinois Street, Evansville. She and Mr. Muensterman were the parents of the following children: William J., Anthony, Frank, Frederick, Julius H., Benjamin J., Henry V. and Mrs. Rosa Folz, of Vanderburgh county. William J. Muensterman was educated in the public schools and at the age of eighteen years commenced his career as an educator. He followed the same line of endeavor for eighteen years, of which fifteen years were spent in German township and three years in Armstrong township. In 1908 he gave up educational work and came to Evansville, where he embarked in the real estate business, starting alone and later becoming identified with Eli G. Huber. He then assisted in the organization of the West Side Investment Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. This has been built up to be one of the important concerns of its kind. Mr. Muensterman is also a director of the West Side Bank and of the C. Graulich Furniture Company, president of the Interstate Finance Corporation and treasurer of the Franklin Corporation. A Republican in politics, in 1919 he was elected representative of the district in-

cluding Vanderburgh county. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Chamber of Commerce and the West Side Nut Club. August 20, 1895, Mr. Muensterman was united in marriage with Miss Philomena Goebel, of German township, and to this union there have been born ten children: Mary, now the wife of Joseph W. Schneider; Alvina, Joseph F., Catherine, Amelia, Christina, William J., Jr., Raymond, Philomena and Edmond.

Frank Muntzer, manager of the Evansville Union Stock Yards Company, has been engaged in this line of business practically throughout his entire career, having had his early training in this field in the National Stock Yards at East St. Louis. During his incumbency as manager he has succeeded in enlarging and developing the business at Evansville, where he has inaugurated progressive policies and systematic methods. Mr. Muntzer was born March 13, 1874, in Warrick county, Indiana, and is a son of George and Louise (Vogel) Muntzer, the former of whom was born in New York, while the latter was a native of Germany who was brought to the United States as a child. As a young man George Muntzer came to Indiana and established a sawmilling business at Stevens Station, Warrick county, where he became one of the wealthy men of the community. He was prospering greatly when he had the misfortune to accept the contract of furnishing all the ties for the Air Line Railroad. When the railroad went into the hands of a receiver, a large part of Mr. Muntzer's fortune was swept away, and in 1875 he moved to Evansville and became a carpenter contractor, a business which he followed during the remainder of his life. He was a Democrat in politics and belonged to St. John's Evangelical Church. During the Civil war he served as a member of the Home Guards. His death occurred in 1903, his wife having passed away three years before. They were the parents of six children: Edward, a carpenter contractor, residing at No. 243 New York Avenue, Evansville; Fred, connected with amusement enterprises at Chicago, Illinois; Frank, Mary and Alice Caroline, who are deceased; and William, formerly a druggist at Evansville, who moved to San Antonio, Texas, where his death occurred. Frank Muntzer was an infant when brought by his parents to Evansville, and here he received his education in the public schools, graduating from Central High School as a member of the class of 1892. He then took a one-year course at the Spencerian Business College and in 1893 entered the employ of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, with which concern he was for three years engaged in work of a clerical nature. At this time Mr. Muntzer went to East St. Louis, where he found employment with Swift & Company, packers, in the National Stock Yards, and during the six years that he was with this concern won repeated promotions until finally he was in charge of the produce accounting department. Returning to Evansville, he became weighmaster and bookkeeper at the Evansville Union Stock Yards, from which position he was promoted, by various stages, to the office of man-

ager, the duties of which he assumed in 1920. He has made a splendid record in welding together a solid and substantial organization and in making this industry one of the important ones of the city and surrounding country. Mr. Muntzer is a Republican. He belongs to the Reed Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Hadi Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Crescent City Court No. 122, Tribe of Ben Hur; Orian Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge No. 116. His military record includes service as a National Guardsman during the Spanish-American war. December 22, 1896, Mr. Muntzer was united in marriage with Otta Ola, daughter of William Waller Stockwell, who was formerly engaged in the liquor business at Evansville. To this union there have been born three children: Charles, who attended high school and graduated from Lockyear's Business College in 1918, and is now employed at the Stock Yards as a bookkeeper; Helen Audry, also a graduate from high school and from Lockyear's Business College, class of 1923, who resides with her parents; and Dorothy Louise, who is attending high school. Mr. and Mrs. Muntzer and their children are members of St. Paul's congregation of the Episcopal church.

Alvin Neff. Included among the younger generation of business men of Evansville, who are taking advantage of the opportunities for advancement to be found in the business world of this city, and are thereby winning success and position, is Alvin Neff, vice president of the Schuler Implement Company. Mr. Neff was born in Posey county, Indiana, September 4, 1897, and is a son of Frank and Elizabeth (Wildeman) Neff. His paternal grandfather was born in Pennsylvania, whence he came to Vanderburgh county and here passed the remainder of his life in the pursuits of farming. Frank Neff, the father of Alvin, was born in Vanderburgh county, but in young manhood went to Posey county, where he farmed for some years. He then moved to a farm near Armstrong, Indiana, where he tilled the soil for ten years, and finally, in 1919, came to Evansville, where he is now president of the Schuler Implement Company, of which he was one of the founders. He is sixty years of age and one of the strong and stable business men of the city, with a number of large interests and several important connections. Mrs. Neff, who also survives, was born in 1872 in Posey county. Alvin Neff attended the common schools of Vanderburgh county, following which he pursued a course at the Lockyear Business College, during 1915 and 1916. During 1917 and 1918 he was employed as a bookkeeper in Evansville business houses, and in 1919 he became one of the purchasers of the Schuler Implement Company. This venture has proven a very successful one, and Mr. Neff's activities have been factors in contributing to its growth and prosperity. The officers of the company are: Frank Neff, president; Alvin Neff, vice president; Joseph Hoefling, treasurer; and Benjamin Aman, secretary. Mr. Neff belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In politics he is a Republican,

and his religious connection is with St. Boniface Church. June 2, 1921, Mr. Neff married Marie, daughter of Joseph and Mary Fisher, of Mount Vernon, Indiana.

Alfred E. Neucks. The profession of architecture undoubtedly offers a great future to those equipped by nature and study for this line of work. It demands, however, a thorough technical knowledge of numerous subjects, but its rewards are commensurate with its difficulties and on the pages of history the names of architects who have accomplished great attainments appear with other benefactors of mankind. The city of Evansville has its full quota of these able men, and prominent among them is Alfred E. Neucks, who is working his way rapidly to the forefront through the medium of his own ability and efforts. Mr. Neucks was born at Evansville, November 25, 1892, and is a son of Ernst and Henrietta (Schenck) Neucks. His father, a native of near Hanover, Germany, was a young man when he came to the United States and was first engaged in the grocery business at Boonville, Indiana. On his arrival at Evansville, he opened a grocery at Third Avenue and Pennsylvania Street, whence he moved to 1509 Main Street, at which address Alfred E. Neucks was born. Ernst Neucks was a well known man of his day and locality, and was requested to run for county office, but refused, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests. He was a charter member of St. Lucas Church, and at one time was treasurer of the old local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His death occurred in 1898, when he was sixty years of age, his son Alfred E. being only six years old at the time. Mrs. Neucks, who survives him at the age of seventy-two years, was born in Missouri, a daughter of Reverend Schenck, who at one time was pastor of the Methodist church at Inglefield. There were the following children in the family: Carl, of Evansville; Emily, now Mrs. Emil R. Viehe; Anna, now Mrs. Klutey, of Henderson, Kentucky, where her husband is connected with the Kleymeyer and Klutey Brick and Tile Company; Ida, a professional trained nurse, at Chicago; three sons, deceased; and Alfred E. Alfred E. Neucks attended the public schools of Evansville, and on leaving high school, having decided upon the calling which he would follow, entered the office of H. B. Hammond, an architect, with whom he worked for one year. He then entered the employ of Wills & Ingle, architects, with whom he continued for a like period, and on leaving that concern became associated with Mr. Boyle of the firm of Brubaker, Stern & Boyle, of Indianapolis, the Evansville office being under the management of the last named member of the firm. Mr. Neucks continued with the firm for eleven years, the last several years of which it was known as H. E. Boyle & Company, Messrs. Brubaker and Stern having withdrawn. In the spring of 1920 Mr. Neucks embarked in a business of his own, and now has well-appointed offices in the Peoples Bank Building, suite 515. He has made a success of his profession thus far and has secured a number of commissions for

important work, having been the designer of some of Evansville's large, handsome and imposing structures and beautiful residences. He is a member of the Indiana Society of Architects, the Optimist Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Knights of Pythias, and in politics maintains an independent stand. His religious faith is that of Bethel Evangelical Church, and at present he is a member of the church board. October 27, 1914, Mr. Neucks was united in marriage with Maytha, daughter of Jacob and Mary L. (Riepe) Seip, of Evansville, and to this union there have been born three children: Jack Alfred, Edward Carl and Marilyn Maytha.

John J. Nolan. Since 1914 the office of postmaster of Evansville has been capably and conscientiously filled by John J. Nolan, long known as one of his city's most able and constructive citizens. During his career as a business man, he earned merited success, at the same time finding the opportunity to accomplish much that added to the city's growth and welfare. Mr. Nolan is a native of Evansville, and was born August 31, 1859, a son of William J. and Anne (Roche) Nolan, natives of Ireland and married there, who emigrated to the United States in 1855. Locating at Evansville, William J. Nolan found employment at his trade as a stone-cutter, and was thus employed until the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, and died at Corinth, Mississippi, November 1, 1863, being buried in an unknown grave. He had reached the age of forty-one years and was the father of six children: Eugene, who served as a soldier during the Civil war and died in 1877; William J., who in 1885 moved to Paris, Tennessee, where he died in 1913; John J.; Mrs. Sarah F. Garrity, Mrs. Mary Halpin and Mrs. Anna Roche. Mrs. Nolan, who was born in 1823, died in February, 1894. John J. Nolan attended the public schools, but left high school to assist in the support of the family, and secured a position as messenger boy with the Western Union Telegraph Company. While thus engaged he took the opportunity offered of learning the art of telegraphy, after mastering which he became an operator and for fourteen years served as a knight of the key, for the most time as an Associated Press operator with the Western Union. He was so employed from 1877 until 1891, during which time he served a term in the Legislature, from 1888 to 1890. In 1891 Mr. Nolan was made president and general manager of the People's Electric Light and Power Company, at Evansville, and served in this capacity for ten years, or until 1901, when the property was sold. In the meantime, in 1893, under appointment of President Cleveland, he had served as postmaster of Evansville. In 1901 Mr. Nolan embarked in the coal business, and remained therein until 1906, being then appointed city comptroller by Mayor John Boehne, a capacity in which he served three years. He was also mayor of the city for one year, and in 1910 became general manager of the Public Service Company, later becoming vice president and a director of the Merchants Bank, in

which position he served until again presented with the postmastership, April 1, 1914. During the late war Postmaster Nolan, while acting as president of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, was chairman of the Liberty Loan drives and organizer and chairman of the American Red Cross at Evansville. He is a leading Rotarian and is fraternally affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks, of which he was exalted ruler in 1905. October 18, 1887 Mr. Nolan married Miss Vallie Fitzwilliam, of St. Louis, and to this union there have been born two sons: Val, an attorney of Evansville, a lieutenant of artillery during the World war, who is married and has two children,—John Patrick and Val, Jr.; and Eugene E., vice president of the Bennighof-Nolan Company, of Evansville, who enlisted as a private during the World war.

E. S. O'Hara, manager of the Evansville Sash and Door Company, has become well known to the citizens of the county seat of Vanderburgh county during the eight or more years that he has occupied his present position. From young manhood, when he left the farm to seek his fortune in business affairs, he has been identified in one or another way with the lumber and sawmill business and the experience which he has gained has come through first-hand knowledge and contact with active operations. Mr. O'Hara was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, February 2nd, 1863, a son of Charles and Jane O'Hara. His parents were farming people and he was reared in an agricultural community, where he obtained his early education through attendance at the country schools. He remained under the parental roof, assisting his father with the farm work, until he was twenty-two years of age, at which time he went to Illinois, where he worked on a farm for a time near Aurora, then returned to Louisville, Kentucky, where he secured a position with C. C. Mengel, Jr., & Brother Company, working in the sawmills of his employers in Tennessee. Later he transferred his services to the firm of W. J. Hughes & Sons Company, Louisville, Kentucky, and when he left their employ, in 1905, it was to go to the Anson-Hixon Sash & Door Company, at Indianapolis, where he accepted a position as traveling salesman for a large Wisconsin Corporation. He was later transferred to Evansville, where he represented this concern in the same capacity until July 1915, when he was made general manager of the Evansville Sash and Door Company, a branch of the Wisconsin corporation, which had been founded in 1906. Mr. O'Hara is one of the live and hustling business men of his city, fully abreast of all advancements of the trade and alert to take any honorable advantage of opportunity that may arise. In politics he is a Democrat, but confines his activities in politics to casting his vote and to taking a good citizen's interests in matters that affect the community. He belongs to the United Commercial Travelers, and was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. O'Hara is a nephew of and the only living relative of Theodore O'Hara, who was born in 1820, at Danville, Kentucky, and

was a lawyer and journalist. He was at one time an officer in the United States Navy. He was likewise connected with the Lopez and Warner movements. During the Mexican war he served first as captain and later as major, and afterward, for a year, in the United States cavalry. During the Civil war he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy and commanded a regiment with the rank of colonel. He did not long survive his Civil war experiences, dying June 7, 1867, in Barbour county, Alabama. Colonel O'Hara's fame lies principally in his authorship of the beautiful poem "The Bivouac of the Dead," quotations from which are to be found on all national monuments in the world, while the poem in its entirety is seen on the shaft in England erected to the memory of the British soldiers who lost their lives during the Boer war. February 8, 1905, Mr. O'Hara married Elnora Church, which courtship began when they were still members of the "A. B. C." class in the country school. To this union there has been born one daughter, Genevieve, who was formerly on the stage with the Charles Frohman Opera Company of New York City, but who is now married and living in California.

Leonard C. Oliver. Prominent among the men who in recent years have taken advantage of the opportunities offered at Evansville for the gaining of business success and in so doing have reached prominence, is Leonard C. Oliver, the proprietor of a flourishing brokerage enterprise. Mr. Oliver is also well known in club circles and is a general favorite with the many acquaintances whom he has made since his arrival at Evansville in 1919. Mr. Oliver was born at Cordell, Alabama, June 12, 1881, and is a son of L. C. and Phoebe (Price) Oliver. His father, who was for some years a school teacher in Texas, later removed to Indian Territory, subsequently Oklahoma, where he engaged in the general store business, and there continued to reside until his death, which occurred Labor Day, 1918. Mrs. Phoebe Oliver was a daughter of Reuben Price, who was a minister of the Methodist church, and for many years was prominent in church affairs. She was a native of Alabama and died when Leonard C. Oliver was six years of age. When about nine years old, Leonard was taken by his father to Indian Territory, where he completed his education in the public schools. He left his studies when he was fourteen years of age and secured employment on a farm, also being employed in a sawmill. Leaving the latter he engaged in railroad work until 1914, when he embarked in the brokerage business in Oklahoma. In 1919 he came to Evansville and opened a brokerage office at No. 215, S. 4th Street, and later at No. 209, South Second Street. Soon he found his quarters too small and moved to his present offices in the American Trust Building at Sixth and Main Streets. He has built up a large and important clientele and has established himself firmly in the confidence of his business associates. Mr. Oliver is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis, Twelve Six, Shrine Booster Clubs, and the Turners, in all of which he is active and popular. He is a member of the Elks, is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. With Mrs. Oliver, he belongs to the Methodist church. He is

a Republican in political sentiment, but takes only a good citizen's interest in political affairs. July 21, 1919, Mr. Oliver was united in marriage with Miss Stella Althouse, of Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Oliver is widely known in musical circles as the possessor of a voice that has won her praise from the highest critics. She received instruction under the best vocal teachers in New York, and then for five years in concert work. Since her marriage she has been very prominent not only in musical circles of Evansville, but in social affairs and movements which affect the welfare of the city and its people.

Arthur H. Ortmeier. In a career that has been marked by activities in several lines of business industry, Arthur H. Ortmeier has worked his way to a position of substantiality in life insurance circles of Evansville, Vanderburgh county and southern Indiana. At the same time he has taken a leading part in a number of movements which have served to contribute to the betterment of his community, and has been generous with his time, means and abilities in the acquirement of beneficial results. Mr. Ortmeier was born at Evansville, February 3, 1885, and is a son of John H. and Wilhelmina (Becker) Ortmeier, the former of whom was born at Evansville, while the latter was a native of Vanderburgh county. The paternal grandfather of Arthur H. Ortmeier, John B. Ortmeier, was born in Germany. There he learned the trade of cabinetmaker, and about the year 1849 came to the United States and took up his residence at Evansville, where he passed the remainder of his life at his calling. John H. Ortmeier was born in 1850, and after securing a public school education followed in the footsteps of his father and learned the cabinetmaker's trade. Throughout his active life he followed that trade and after several years spent in retirement died December 4, 1918, at the age of sixty-eight years. During the later years of his life he was a manufacturer of furniture and a partner in the firm of L. Puster & Company. He married Wilhelmina Becker, who was born in 1852, and still survives. Her father was born in 1795, in Germany, and was for four years in the army of Napoleon, under whose command he fought through the Russian campaign. He brought his family to the United States during the early '40s engaging in farming in German township, Vanderburgh county, where he passed the rest of his life, dying in 1881, at the age of eighty-six years. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ortmeier: Daniel H., John D., Arthur H., Edmund J. and Amelia. Arthur H. Ortmeier attended the public schools and after graduating from the high school in June, 1902, entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At that time he went to Chicago, where he was identified with the piano business, as he was also at New York City, where he worked four years for John Wanamaker. He was at Chicago from 1906 until the fall of 1907, and at New York from 1907 until December, 1911, when he returned to Chicago and became an official of the Ed G. Davies Company, in which business he had a financial interest. In May, 1913, his health failed and upon the advice of his physician he went to Denver, Colorado. It was while there that he became interested in the insurance business, and on his return to Evansville, fully

restored to health, in June, 1915, he became agent for the New York Life Insurance Company. In September, 1916, he became special agent for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, and in August, 1919, was made manager for the district covering Vanderburgh county and southern Indiana. He has increased the business of his company greatly since taking charge at Evansville, where he has offices on the fourth floor of the Old State Bank Building. He has been prominent in insurance circles and at various times has served as vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the local underwriters' association. Mr. Ortmeier is a Republican, and on one occasion had charge of registration for the Republican party, having been appointed by the party county chairman. He is a member of St. Lucas Church, and is greatly interested in church and Sunday school work, and is now serving as president of the Federation of Brotherhoods in southern Indiana. He was the organizer of the Newcomers Club of Evansville, is ex-secretary of the local Anti-Tuberculosis Society, a former director of the state board of that society, and a member of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and the Country Club. December 26, 1910, Mr. Ortmeier married Miss Margaret Davies, of Chicago, and they have one son: John Edward, born October 14, 1916.

Daniel H. Ortmeier, one of the well-known practitioners of law of Evansville, is also a prominent figure in Republican politics in Vanderburgh county and connected with several leading business and financial enterprises. He was born at Evansville, November 14, 1880, a son of John H. and Wilhelmina (Becker) Ortmeier, the former a native of Evansville and the latter of Vanderburgh county. John B. Ortmeier, the paternal grandfather of Daniel H. Ortmeier, was born in Germany, where he learned the cabinet maker's trade, and about 1849 came to the United States and settled at Evansville, where he spent the rest of his life following his vocation. John H. Ortmeier was born in 1850, and after receiving a public school education learned the cabinet makers' trade under the guidance of his father. He followed that occupation throughout his active career, and died in 1920, when seventy years of age, after several years of retirement. From cabinet making, he gradually developed into a furniture manufacturer, and eventually became a partner in the firm of L. Puster & Company. Mr. Ortmeier married Wilhelmina Becker, who was born in 1852, and is now living in Evansville. Her father was born in Germany, in 1795, and saw service of four years in the army of Napoleon, fighting through the Russian campaign. During the early '40s he brought his family to the United States and engaged in farming in German township, Vanderburgh county, where he passed the rest of his life, dying in 1881, at the age of eighty-six years. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ortmeier: Daniel H., John D., Arthur H., Edmund J. and Amelia. Daniel H. Ortmeier received his early education in the public schools of Evansville, and after his graduation, in 1898, from the high school, entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1901. Returning to Evansville, he studied for a time under the preceptorship of Judge R. D. Richardson, and after his admission to the bar began practice with

his preceptor, in association with whom he remained until Judge Richardson's death seven years later. He then formed a partnership with Philip C. Gould, since elevated to the bench, but after one and one-half years this association was dissolved, and in 1909 Mr. Ortmeier joined George A. Cunningham in forming the firm of Cunningham & Ortmeier. Mr. Cunningham died in 1916, since which time Mr. Ortmeier has been practicing alone, his present offices being in the Mercantile-Commercial Bank Building. Mr. Ortmeier served as county attorney for four years, from 1907 to 1911. He has been very prominent in Republican politics, and after having been secretary of the Republican county central committee for two terms, served as its chairman in 1906, 1908 and 1910. On one occasion he was the candidate of his party for Congress, but met with defeat. For fifteen or sixteen years Mr. Ortmeier has been a member of the board of trustees of the Willard Library. He has several business connections, being a director of the National City Bank and the Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the B. P. O. Elks, the Chamber of Commerce, the Evansville Country Club and the Columbus Club of Indianapolis. His religious connection is with St. Lucas Evangelical Church. June 30, 1909, Mr. Ortmeier married Emma, daughter of Jacob L. Knauss, of Evansville, connected with the Phoenix Flour Mill.

Lane Boyd Osborn. During his long and honorable connection with the bar of Vanderburgh county, Lane Boyd Osborn has exemplified and occupied a position of prominence in his profession and one of esteem in the attitude of his contemporaries. He has been identified with a number of prominent cases which have come before the courts, and at present is a member of the strong legal combination of Osborn & Sappenfield. Mr. Osborn was born in Spencer county, Indiana, August 20, 1864, and received his early education in the public schools of his native community. After spending two years at the Indiana State Normal School, he began his career as a school teacher, but at the end of three years gave up the labors of an educator to begin the study of law in the office of H. M. Logsdon, now of Evansville, but then of Rockport. Admitted to the bar in 1889, he followed his calling at Rockport for a time and then went to Oklahoma, where he was engaged in practice from 1893 to 1899. In January of the latter year he came to Evansville, which has since been his place of residence and the scene of his success. For many years he was in partnership with Judge Thomas Van Buskirk, this association being dissolved in 1912, and Mr. Osborn then proceeded to practice alone until 1921, when he formed an association with J. W. Sappenfield, under the style of Osborn & Sappenfield. They carry on a general practice and occupy offices at 123 South Fourth Street. Mr. Osborn served two terms as prosecuting attorney, discharging his duties in a capable manner. In 1920 he was a candidate for judge of the Probate Court, being nominated in the primaries but defeated in the election. Again in 1922 he was a candidate, this time for

judge of the Superior Court, and although nominated in the primaries met with defeat at the polls by the margin of 320 votes. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He has numerous connections of a professional, civic and social character and takes an active part in all movements making for the betterment of Evansville and the advancement of the interest of its people. June 1, 1893, Mr. Osborn was united in marriage with Miss Amy Hayford, of Rockport, Indiana, and to this union there have been born five children: Daniel H., a graduate of the Evansville high school and the University of Indiana, and now a student of law, who had training for the World war at the officers' training school, Camp Hancock, Georgia; Louise B., a graduate of the Evansville high school, and the University of Indiana, degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, now a student of Yale College for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, has been elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity; Lane Boyd, Jr., a graduate of Evansville high school, and now attending Evansville College; and William Paul and Robert G., who are attending the graded schools. Mr. Osborn and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ben N. Paul, for twenty years the Secretary and Manager of the Peerless Laundry, now located at 720 South Eighth Street, has been known as one of the leading establishments of its kind at Evansville, and has been enjoying a constantly increasing patronage. It has during this time been under the capable and energetic management of Ben N. Paul, a man well known in business circles of the city who has also taken an active part in civic affairs. Mr. Paul was born at Evansville, April 9, 1873, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Ehrlich) Paul, natives of Germany, both of whom are now deceased. Robert Paul was nineteen years of age when he immigrated to the United States and in 1869 took up his residence at Evansville, where he established himself in business as a merchant tailor. After spending some thirty-five years in this city he moved to Oklahoma, founded a retail clothing business, and made that state his home until his death in 1918, when he was seventy-three years of age. Mrs. Paul passed away October 29, 1916, when sixty-seven years of age. They were the parents of ten children. Ben N. Paul received a common school education, attending the old Canal Street school, and during vacation periods worked in the drug store of Joseph F. Bomm & Brother, receiving a weekly wage of \$1. On leaving school he worked for one year in the drug store at \$2 per week, to learn the business, but at the end of that time decided that the vocation of pharmacist was not his line and accordingly resigned and became associated with his father, with whom he remained until reaching the age of twenty-one years. He then secured a position as traveling salesman on the road, traveling out of Evansville for five years selling working clothing as the representative of the Triangle Overall Company, and following this spent a like period traveling out of New York City selling boy's and children's clothing. In 1903 Mr. Paul purchased from Mrs. T. C. Birtwell the Peerless Laundry, which had been established some five years before. Under his management

this plant has built up a reputation as one of the highest quality laundries from coast to coast. The laundry was situated originally at Sixth and Main Street, but Mr. Paul increased the business to such an extent that larger quarters and more modern facilities were needed to care for it, and he accordingly built his present plant, at Oak and Eighth Streets, in 1914. He now has an establishment of the most up-to-date kind, with highly improved laundry machinery and a large force of expert workers. Mr. Paul has established a reputation for quick and courteous service and high-class work, while as a business man he has won confidence by straightforward dealing. Politically he is a Republican. He takes an interest in civic affairs, and is outspoken and forceful in maintaining his views on questions of public import. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the B. P. O. Elks, in addition to which he holds membership in the Evansville Club, the Clear Crest Club and the Kiwanis Club. He is also a member of Washington Avenue Temple. In 1899 Mr. Paul was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Freeman, of Olney, Illinois, and to this union there have been born two sons: Meyer, who was a volunteer in the Student Army Training Camp during the late war; and Lester.

John H. Peters, director of vocational training of the public schools of Evansville, perhaps has accomplished as much for the cause of practical education in the schools of this city as any other individual. His duties are numerous and responsible, but his own training before he assumed the position which he now holds were of a nature and character which fitted him eminently for this work, in which he has achieved marked and recognized success. Mr. Peters was born in Posey county, Indiana, August 22, 1874, and is a son of John and Dorothy (Goeke) Peters. John Peters was born in 1829, in Darmstadt, Germany, and when seventeen years of age immigrated to the United States with a brother, who later became a veterinary surgeon in Posey county. John Peters took up farming when he located in Posey county, Indiana, and soon became a loyal and patriotic citizen. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in an Indiana volunteer infantry regiment, with which he served gallantly for one and one-half years, and then returned to his farming activities, in which he continued to be engaged until about 1902, then coming to Evansville and going into retirement. Here he died January 12, 1917. He was a staunch Republican in his political views, and always took an active part in politics. For a number of years he was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Peters, who died May 1, 1917, at the age of eighty-five years, was born in Prussia, and was sixteen years of age when brought by her parents to America, the family settling in Posey county, where her father passed his life in agricultural pursuits. The only child of his parents, John H. Peters attended public school in Posey county, and later received higher schooling at Evansville. After pursuing a business course at the Lockyear Business College, he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's

trade and one and one-half years later took up millwright work, later turning his attention to work in furniture factories, where during his seven years of experience he became foreman and superintendent at the United States Furniture Company. Following this, Mr. Peters took further educational training and in 1914 began teaching in a night school as a vocational instructor. This, at first, was really an experiment on the part of the school board, but one year's thorough trial decided its value and Mr. Peters, who in the meanwhile had been equipping himself still further for this kind of work, was asked by the authorities to become a day teacher along the same line. He spent three years as a teacher, and when Mr. Graham resigned, Mr. Peters was appointed director of vocational training for the Evansville public schools, a position which he has since retained, and the duties of which he assumed in September, 1917, these including the supervision of the manual training in the grades and high schools of Evansville. Mr. Peters is enthusiastic about his work, and in addition to the duties above mentioned assists the State Rehabilitation Department in its work in behalf of men injured in vocational occupations. This service assists the individuals in securing artificial limbs, in putting them into training for new occupations, if needed, or improving their ability in their present trade if their injuries permit them to continue. He is president of the Vocational Directors Club of Indiana, and a member of the School Masters' Club and the Child Welfare Committee. In politics he was formerly an active Republican, until his school duties began to claim so much of his time and attention. He belongs to St. Lucas Church, where he was a member of the board of trustees for three years and superintendent of the adult department of the Sunday school, and likewise belongs to the Brotherhood of St. Lucas, the Court of Honor, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Sons of Veterans and the Kiwanis Club. March 18, 1903, Mr. Peters married Selma, daughter of Herman and Mary Klamer, of Evansville, Mr. Klamer having been one of the early county commissioners of Vanderburgh county. To Mr. and Mrs. Peters there have been born two children: Richard J. and Eloise Laura.

Fred M. Petersheim. The wholesale and retail drug interests of Evansville have a capable, energetic and worthy representative in the person of Fred M. Petersheim, the proprietor of a flourishing enterprise at 224 South Water Street. He has been identified with this line of business since entering upon his career, and, having let no other interests draw his attention from this field of activity, has been able to build up a stable and thriving industry. Mr. Petersheim was born at Evansville, November 14, 1859, and is a son of Fred and Christine (Meyer) Petersheim. The parents were born in Germany, whence they immigrated to the United States in 1859, settling at once at Evansville, where Fred Petersheim, a flour

mill man, secured employment at his trade. He worked thus for many years, and likewise was engaged as a packer for a long period, and was always a sober, industrious and reliable workman and citizen, as well as an active worker in the Lutheran church. He died in 1904, when seventy-three years of age, his widow surviving him until 1909, when she passed away at the age of eighty-three years. Fred M. Petersheim attended the parochial and public schools and began his career in the drug business as a clerk in the pharmacy of Doctor Newell, located at Locust and Second Streets, in 1873. He remained with Doctor Newell for three years and in 1876 joined the forces of the wholesale drug firm of Keller & White Drug Company, with which he was associated until 1883. Mr. Petersheim then opened his present establishment at 224 South Water Street, and has been successful in the development of an excellent business. In addition to enjoying a large local retail trade, he supplies physicians and surgeons as a wholesaler all over southern Indiana, southern Illinois and parts of Kentucky, carrying a full line of all standard drugs, medicines, toilet articles, rubber goods, druggists' sundries, etc. His long record of straightforward and honorable dealing has given him a high standing in business circles, in which he has made and maintained numerous lasting friendships. He is treasurer and a member of the board of directors of the Advance Stove Works. In civic affairs he has been active, having for many years been a director of the Associated Charities, and at one time served by appointment as county councilman. Politically, he is a Democrat, and his religious connection is with the Trinity Lutheran Church, of which he has been a trustee for many years. October 11, 1884, Mr. Petersheim was united in marriage at Evansville, with Minnie, daughter of Henry and Julia (Loebs) Fischer, of this city, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Minnie, who is now Mrs. Ralph Tresselt.

Guy M. Purcell. The seed business and the vocation of agriculture are so closely allied that a knowledge of the one implies at least a general knowledge of the other. In his early years Guy M. Purcell, president of the Purcell Seed Company, of Evansville, was reared to the pursuits of the farmer, and while his chief interests are centered at this time in the seed enterprise which bears his name, he still devotes considerable of his time to agriculture, and is the owner of a well-cultivated property not far from the city. Mr. Purcell was born at Shawneetown, Gallatin county, Illinois, December 21, 1886, and is a son of James A. and Anna (Wiseheart) Purcell. His paternal grandfather was a native of Virginia who left the Old Dominion with three brothers, of whom one settled at Vincennes, Indiana, while the others continued on to southern Illinois. In that community the grandfather of Mr. Purcell engaged in farming until his death. He had four sons: James A., Charles, Melvin and William. James A. Purcell was born in Virginia and was still a lad when he accompanied his father to Illinois. He was reared a farmer lad and engaged in tilling the soil

until 1904, in which year he engaged in the milling business at Equality, Illinois, where his death occurred in 1914, when he was fifty years of age. He is survived by Mrs. Purcell, a native of Pennsylvania, who is sixty years of age and makes her home with her son, Guy M. She and her husband had three other children: a son, Orval, and a daughter, Dee, both of whom are deceased; and a son, James E., who is an upper classman at West Point, and will graduate in 1924. Guy M. Purcell was given his early education in the school at Hickory Ridge, Illinois, and until eighteen years of age was associated with his father in farming. When his father died he came to Evansville, where he attended the Lockyear Business College, and then secured a position with the Small Seed Company, as a common laborer. He was later taken into the office in a minor capacity, and there won rapid advancement, so that at the age of twenty-five years he had become vice president and general manager of the concern, holding these positions for seven years. In June, 1920, he resigned and organized the Purcell Seed Company, of which he has since been the active head, and which has grown and developed materially under his direction. His establishment is located at No. 110 North Second Street, and enjoys a large patronage. As before noted, Mr. Purcell continues to maintain his interest in farming, and the greater part of his leisure time is spent on his farm a short distance from Evansville. Mr. Purcell is primarily a business man, but has outside interests and belongs to several civic and fraternal organizations. He is an active member of the Baptist church, and is president of the Agoga class, the largest men's class in the state of Indiana. June 9, 1910, Mr. Purcell was united in marriage with Mamie E., daughter of Philip and Margaret Wolfe, of Evansville, where Mr. Wolfe was engaged in the grocery business for many years. Five children have been born to this union: Alice, Isabelle, Berenice, Guy M., Jr. and James Allen.

Harry Raphael. Among the business houses of long standing which are now operating under different names from those which they possessed at the time of their inception, is the wholesale dry goods establishment of Raphael Brothers, located at No. 24 South First Street. This has been developed into one of the largest concerns of its kind at Evansville, through the initiative, industry and enterprise of several young and energetic brothers, among whom is Harry Raphael, who occupies the position of treasurer of the concern. He was born at Cleveland, Ohio, May 31, 1890, a son of Abe M. and Lena (Skora) Raphael, natives of Poland, where they were married. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1887 and took up their residence at Cleveland, where Abe M. Raphael, who was a tailor by trade, followed that vocation for four years. At the end of that time he changed his residence to Evansville, engaging in the tailoring business, and this city has continued to be the home of himself and wife. Harry Raphael has three brothers, David, Philip and Isadore, and two sisters, Helen and

Jennie. Harry Raphael attended the graded and high schools of Evansville, and at the time of his graduation from the latter, in 1906 embarked in the retail merchandise business, with which he continued to be identified until 1920. In that year there was organized the firm of Raphael Brothers, a wholesale dry goods concern, which succeeded the old established firm of I. Gans Company. The business has been built up to large proportions, and its product finds a ready market not only at Evansville and the surrounding countryside in Indiana, but in other states as well. In the capacity of treasurer of this house Harry Raphael has done much to advance its interests, and his associates in the business have found reason to place implicit confidence in his judgment and ability. He is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the Kiwanis Club and the B'Nai B'rith Jewish organization. Politically he is a Republican. In 1918 he entered the artillery division of the United States army for service in the World war, but was not called into action, and in 1919 was honorably discharged from the service at Camp Knox. December 7, 1917, Mr. Raphael was united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of Julius Trockman, who has been engaged in the junk business at Evansville for more than a quarter of a century. To this union there has come one son: Irwin.

Peter H. Reddinger. Connected with the vast furniture industry of Evansville, and a component part thereof, are numerous lines which being strictly identified with the manufacture of furniture, call for a high degree of specialization. In this connection may be mentioned the business of manufacturing dining-room tables and table parts in white, which plays such an important part in the manufacture of furniture, a line in which one of the prominent concerns is the P. H. Reddinger Manufacturing Company, of which Peter H. Reddinger is president. Mr. Reddinger was born in Holland, September 20, 1871, and is a son of Harold and Grace Reddinger. Harold Reddinger was of German birth, but as a child was taken by his parents to Holland, where he met and married his wife, a native of that country. In 1878 Harold Reddinger brought the family to the United States, settling at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he followed merchant tailoring for about fourteen years, finally going to Kennett, Missouri, where he followed his trade until his death, when he was fifty-seven years of age. He always followed merchant tailoring and the men's furnishing business, and was known as a man of integrity and business ability. Mrs. Reddinger died at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving the following children: Herman, who is deceased; William, deceased; Peter H.; Johanna, the wife of Peter Feenstrea, who is associated with Mr. Reddinger in business, and holds another position; and Koe L., who is engaged in the furniture business at Big Rapids, Michigan. Peter H. Reddinger was seven years of age when brought to the United States, his boyhood and youth being largely spent at Grand Rapids and Cincinnati, Ohio, where he secured a public school education and at the former city learned the trade

of wood and spindle carver. When he was but seventeen years of age he began a drifting career, and as there was a demand for his kind of work he did not lack for employment at his trade. After working thus at various furniture factories, Mr. Reddinger finally settled down at Cincinnati, where he founded what he called the Cincinnati Carving Works, a business which he carried on with a measure of success until 1903. In that year he came to Evansville and started a business at the rear of the Bosse Furniture Company's plant, which he called the Reddinger Carving Works. Five years later he built his present plant and organized a company, which in 1914 was incorporated as the P. H. Reddinger Manufacturing Company, and in 1918 a new and modern three-story building was erected. Mr. Reddinger is president of the company, M. D. Helfrich is treasurer and J. W. Schimmelman is secretary. The product of the concern meets with a big demand in the trade and the company has shown a sound and wholesome growth. In politics Mr. Reddinger prefers to take an independent stand and to trust his own judgment in the choice of candidates worthy of his vote. He stands high in Masonry, having attained to the Scottish Rite, and is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. June 14, 1893, Mr. Reddinger was united in marriage at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, with Miss Katherine Schuley, of Peoria, Illinois, and they maintain a pleasant home at 812 Wabash Avenue.

Sol A. Reese. A man of broad and extended business experience and progressive and enlightened views, Sol A. Reese, secretary and treasurer of the Southern Stove Works, has become one of the leading factors in his field of industry at Evansville. While he is primarily a business man, he has given due attention to the duties of citizenship and has displayed a commendable public spirit in civic enterprises. Mr. Reese was born March 31, 1880, at Owensboro, Kentucky, and is a son of A. E. and Fannie Reese. His parents were engaged in the chinaware business at Owensboro for many years and were well-known and highly respected citizens of that city. Sol A. Reese attended the public schools of Owensboro and after three years at high school spent one year at Miller's Business College. With this training, he entered upon his business career as an employe of the Southern Iron Works, with which concern he remained two years in the capacity of bookkeeper. At the end of that period, he went to Selma, Alabama, where he was also a bookkeeper for two years, in the employ of the Peacock Iron Works, later being located at Birmingham, Alabama, as assistant treasurer of the Southern Car and Foundry Company. He went next to Louisville, Kentucky, as sales manager for the Laib Company, remaining three years, and in 1907 came to Evansville, where he joined the Evansville Stove Company in the capacity of vice president. In 1917 when this concern was consolidated with the Southern Stove Works, under the name of the latter, Mr. Reese remained with the new company in the capacity of secretary and treasurer. He has materially aided this company to become

one of the leading enterprises of its kind at Evansville, and its product is now shipped broadcast all over the country, where it meets with a ready market. The company maintains a modern manufacturing plant at the corner of Keller and Sixth Streets, and gives employment to a large force of mechanics. Mr. Reese is widely known in business circles and his ability and energy are generally acknowledged. He belongs to the Furniture Manufacturers' Association, the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and is fraternally affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. March 3, 1913, Mr. Reese was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Mannheimer, whose father was president of the Evansville Packing Company. To this union there have been born two children: Richard, aged eight years; and Carolyn, aged three years. Mr. and Mrs. Reese belong to the Washington Avenue Temple.

George E. Riechmann, president, treasurer and general manager of the Evansville Furniture Company, is one of the progressive and enterprising business men of Evansville, where he has been identified with a number of important enterprises, all of which have benefitted by his judgment and energy. Mr. Riechmann was born at Evansville, September 11, 1887, a son of Fred and Anna (Harmeyer) Reichmann. Mrs. Riechmann, now a resident of Evansville, was born in Pike county, Indiana, October 30, 1852. Fred Riechmann was born in Germany, and when sixteen years of age immigrated to the United States, settling at once at Evansville, where he found employment with the wholesale grocery firm of Koester-Korff Grocery Company. A man of industry and thrift, he saved his earnings carefully, and eventually invested them in a modest retail grocery business on Main Street. Under his management and the impetus of his energy, the business grew and flourished, and to it he added first a feed business and then a wagon business, all of which he managed until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-four years of age, in 1898. Following his demise these business interests were taken over by the family, who conducted them for a time, but they later were disposed of. There were five children in the family: Anna, the widow of the late Hon. Benjamin Bosse, for some years mayor of Evansville; Mayme; H. Fred; August L., of Evansville; and George E. George E. Riechmann attended the public schools and the parochial school of Trinity Lutheran parish. This education was supplemented by a course at Lockyear's Business College, and his career was started as an employe of the old National Bank, where he worked for a time as bank messenger. He left this position to enter the manufacturing business, in the employe of Benjamin Bosse, being bookkeeper at one of Mr. Bosse's furniture plants, which was known as the Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Company. In July, 1921, he took charge of the present company, known as the Evansville Furniture Company, and following the death of Mr. Bosse was elected president, treasurer and general manager, positions which

he occupies at this time and in which he is making this one of the leading manufacturing plants of the city. Aside from his business interests, Mr. Riechmann has been active in politics and civic matters. At the time of President Wilson's elections he served as a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club, at the time of the first election of Mayor Bosse was secretary of the Democratic Central Committee, was treasurer of the Central Committee and served twice as chairman of the County and Central Committees. He has never aspired to office. At present he is a director of the Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Company, the West Side Bank and the West Side Investment Company, a director of the Evansville Courier Company and an officer therein, and a director of the Evansville Top and Panel Company. He belongs to the Travelers' Protective Association, the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association. November 25, 1909, Mr. Riechmann married Helen Umbach of Evansville, daughter of John and Mary (Ellerbusch) Umbach, a pioneer agricultural family of Scott township, Vanderburgh county. To this union there has been born one son, Fred Benjamin, named after two of his uncles, Benjamin Bosse and Fred Riechmann, the latter of whom died six weeks after the death of the former. Master Riechmann is something of a prodigy, being but seven years old, but is in the fourth grade of the Trinity Lutheran parochial school, which his father attended. In a recent test he stood the highest of any lad of his grade in the city.

Julius F. Ritter. Included among the rising generation of successful business men of Evansville is found Julius F. Ritter, secretary of the Evansville Enameling Company, who has spent his entire career in this city and belongs to that energetic class of men who have made their own way. Mr. Ritter was born at Evansville, September 28, 1892, and is a son of Max Ritter. Max Ritter was born March 2, 1857, in Germany, and was eleven years of age when brought by his parents to Evansville, where he has since resided. He is a well-known business man, being a member of the former tannery firm of Ritter & Sauer, on West Franklin Street, and is not unknown to public life, being at present deputy clerk of the board of water works. Julius F. Ritter attended the parochial school of the locality of his birth, later completed the high school course, and then had a year's training at Lockyear's Business College, from which he was graduated in 1908. He then became a stenographer at the Indiana Stove Works, and subsequently was promoted to bookkeeper, a position which he retained until 1919, when he joined the newly-formed Evansville Enameling Company, in the capacity of manager. October 1, 1922, he succeeded Charles F. Dickmann in the position of secretary. The other officials are H. J. Karges, president; William H. Boetticher, vice-president; and Edward Kiechle, treasurer. The business of the company is the vitreous enameling of cast iron and steel. The company is a member of the American Ceramic Society. To the energetic work of Mr. Ritter must be accredited much of the concern's success, which has been remarkable consid-

ering the comparatively short period of its existence. May 28, 1918, Mr. Ritter enlisted in Headquarters Company, Officers Training School, and was assigned to the Field Artillery, at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, where he saw service until receiving his honorable discharge February 28, 1919. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, entertains Democratic views in regard to politics, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. October 18, 1922, Mr. Ritter was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Reichert, of Evansville, and they maintain a pleasant home at 406 Campbell Street.

Edward Cuthbert Roach. Nearly forty years have passed since the death of Edward Cuthbert Roach, but his memory still remains green and his reputation is perpetuated, because he was one of the strong and virile figures of his day, and a man who was a factor in the founding and developing of several of Evansville's important business enterprises. Mr. Roach was born August 3, 1831, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, he was a son of Captain Cuthbert Williamson Roach, who was born June 1, 1801, in Virginia. Captain Roach was a well-to-do planter of Virginia, and one of the sturdy men of his time who helped to blaze the trail overland into the then new West. In 1833 he made the journey from his Virginia home to Kentucky, where he spent the remainder of his life, becoming a large land and slave owner, and a man of prominence. He died in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1875. Edward Cuthbert Roach was two years of age when he accompanied his parents to Kentucky. When he was nineteen years of age he left the parental roof and located in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he became a successful tobacco and cotton broker. He was in the Confederate Army in the war between the states, but had been honorably discharged because of physical disability, but had a substitute serving in his stead. When General Butler reached New Orleans, he issued a proclamation to the citizens, giving them their choice of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States or giving a list of their property to be confiscated, as an enemy of the United States. Mr. Roach made a report of his property for confiscation, and with six other brokers of New Orleans, ran the blockade to Cuba, from where they sailed for Europe. During the war, previous to General Butler's occupancy of New Orleans, Mr. Roach had shipped a great deal of tobacco and cotton, by blockade runners to his agents in Berlin and Liverpool. These products had been sent to him to sell on commission at the then value of Confederate currency. The foreign agents had made advantageous sales and paid him in gold. Mr. Roach paid this to his customers, retaining only his commission for selling. The war was over; he could have kept the gold. After his death these facts were published in several southern newspapers, the articles being written by those who had profited by his honesty. Mr. Roach and the other gentlemen who had gone abroad with him, traveled extensively in Europe and the British Isles, after first attending to business affairs. When they believed the war was virtually over, they returned to this country, reaching New York City the night President Lincoln was assassinated. Soon afterwards he returned to

New Orleans, remaining there until 1871, when he came to Evansville, making this his home until his death. The first wholesale hat house in Evansville was conducted in the name of "E. C. Roach." It was the business of his brother, John J. Roach, but for business reasons it was deemed best at the time to have the firm's name "E. C. Roach." It afterwards became the "John J. Roach Wholesale Hat Store," and later the "Roach & Torian Hat Store." On coming to Evansville in 1871, Mr. Roach went into the wholesale boot and shoe business in partnership with Mr. Ben Underwood. Two years later he went into the wholesale grain and seed business with Mr. John Hubbard. After two or three years he bought Mr. Hubbard's interest and continued the business alone until his death. Mr. Roach and little son, Keen Roach, met their death in the Belmont disaster, in 1884. Mr. Roach was a liberal man, of high principles and splendid character. He was not a politician, but firm in his convictions, and he possessed sound views on matters of public policy. January 9, 1877, he married Miss Fannie Keen, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, daughter of Rev. L. G. Keen, D. D., and Eleanor Hannah Jones Keen. Doctor Keen was a native of Philadelphia, and his wife of England. Coming to Kentucky early in life, he was one of the most noted preachers of his day. Mrs. Roach survives her husband, and lives in Evansville. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are now living: Edward Cuthbert, of Evansville, and Thomas K., of Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry Rosenthal. A resident of Evansville for forty-seven years, during this long period Henry Rosenthal has been connected with the printing industry and today is one of the best known men in the trade. His business experiences have made him intimate with every branch of the business, and today, as president of Rosenthal & Seely, he occupies a leading place among the city's promoters of large enterprises. Mr. Rosenthal was born March 26, 1851, in Germany, and is a son of Dr. David and Minna (Goldschmidt) Rosenthal. His father, a student, physician, investigator, writer and publicist, was for some years editor of the "Silesian Church Gazette," the official organ of the Catholics. He was also the author of "The Converts of the Nineteenth Century," a comprehensive and exhaustive literary work which was published in seven volumes, both in Germany and the United States, and was likewise the author of many works of a medical character. Henry Rosenthal was fifteen years of age when he came to the United States, and for a time made his home with a nephew of his father. Subsequently he learned the printer's trade at New York City, whence he came to Indiana in 1869 and settled at Vincennes, where he remained five years with his brother, Ludwig, and published a German newspaper. He then sold out and went to San Francisco, where he also published a German paper, as he did at San Jose, with his brother. After two years at the latter place they disposed of their interests to good advantage and Mr. Rosenthal's brother went to China, where he became a merchant and sold American made goods for twenty four years. Henry Rosenthal returned from San Jose to St. Louis, where he worked for one year at his trade, and in December, 1876,

came to Evansville and became a printer on the Evansville "Democrat." After one year the foreman resigned and Mr. Rosenthal was given the position, one which he held for fourteen years. At the end of that time, in company with J. G. Newman and Professor Keilmann, he started "The Germania," a Republican afternoon paper, which at the end of three years was sold to the "Democrat." Mr. Rosenthal and George Kuebler then started the Rosenthal-Kuebler Printing Company, on Locust Street, which in 1918 was consolidated with the Speed Press. One year after the consolidation, the president of the company, Emil Weil, died, and it was then that the firm of Rosenthal & Seeley came into existence. The modern plant of this company is located at No. 325 Sycamore Street, where there is the most up-to-date equipment for all manner of job work, in addition to which this company prints the "Advocate." Mr. Rosenthal holds views in accordance with the principles of the Republican party. He has been secretary of a local court of the Tribe of Ben Hur for twenty-four years, and when it was organized at Evansville, in 1899, brought 100 of the 167 members into the order. He is also secretary of the German Society and belongs to several other German organizations of the city, in addition to which he is a Mason and belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Degree of Honor A. O. U. W. He also holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce. October 1, 1888, Mr. Rosenthal married Emma, daughter of Dr. Martin Sinz, who practiced medicine at Evansville for many years before his death. Mrs. Rosenthal was born in Knox county, Indiana, April 18, 1859, but was brought by her parents at the age of twelve years to Evansville, where she was educated, and where she has made her home ever since.

George Martin Royster, M. D. In the line of his specialty, as pertaining to the treatment and cure of diseases of the eye, nose, throat and ear, few men are better known in the Vanderburgh county medical profession than Dr. George Martin Royster, for while his advent at Evansville has been recent, he has been quick to impress his ability upon the community. He was born in Henderson County, Kentucky, December 3, 1887, and is a son of Dr. Floyd and Ruth (Martin) Royster. He belongs to a prominent family of Kentucky, where both the Roysters and the Martins settled early, the pioneers being the great grandparents of Doctor Royster, natives of Virginia. His maternal grandfather, George B. Martin, was a native of Henderson county, Kentucky, where he amassed a considerable fortune. He was a philanthropist of the practical type; and his death, in 1919 was a loss to his community. He had large land holdings, and Doctor Royster still possesses land interests in Henderson county. After attending the public schools of his native community, George Martin Royster enrolled as a student at the high school at Corydon, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1904. He then took a literary course at William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, graduating in 1907, after which he entered the University of Louisville, graduating therefrom in 1911 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For eight years he practiced at Henderson, Kentucky, then taking post-graduate work with the Mayo

Brothers, at Rochester, Minnesota, and to further his preparation for his calling went to the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, the Chicago Polyclinic, and Tulane University, New Orleans. In April, 1922, Doctor Royster settled at Evansville, where he has since been engaged as a specialist in diseases of the eye, nose, throat and ear, with offices in the Citizens Trust Building and he now owns the residence of the late Alfred Green, at No. 1043 Riverside Avenue. He keeps fully abreast of the advancements being made constantly in his profession, and in the near future contemplates making an extended European tour, during which he will complete his education by attendance at the leading universities and medical schools. While at William Jewell College, Doctor Royster joined the Phi Gamma Delta literary fraternity and at Louisville became a member of the Phi Chi medical fraternity. He belongs to the Elks and the Country Club, and at Henderson was a member of the board of governors of the Henderson County Country Club. During the World war period he served as a member of the district board of medical examiners of Kentucky. Doctor Royster belongs to the First Baptist Church of Evansville. December 29, 1908, Doctor Royster was united in marriage with Miss Ethel, daughter of Dr. J. R. and Jennie (Poole) Sigler, Doctor Sigler being a well-known physician of Corydon, Kentucky, where Mrs. Royster was born. To Doctor and Mrs. Royster there have come three children: Ruth Evelyn, born May 27, 1910; George Martin, Jr., born January 1, 1912, and Robert Allyn, born August 31, 1913.

Henry J. Rusche. Few of those now engaged in the manufacture of furniture at Evansville have a longer, and none a more honorable record than Henry J. Rusche. Becoming identified with this line of industry in early youth, he has maintained his connection therewith to the present, being manager, secretary and treasurer of the Specialty Furniture Company. Mr. Rusche was born in Germany, December 23, 1862, and is a son of Herman and Magdaline (Bergmann) Rusche. The family came to the United States in 1866 and at once located at Evansville, where Herman Rusche secured employment with the Evansville Gas Company, later transferring his services to the Southwestern Broom Manufacturing Company, with which he was connected for many years. He died October 3, 1918, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, Mrs. Rusche having passed away in 1914, when seventy-six years of age. The only son of his parents, Henry J. Rusche was about three years of age when brought to Evansville, where he attended the parochial schools. His education was somewhat limited, as he began to work at an early age, but advanced his learning by attending night school while learning the trade of cabinet maker in the plant of the Evansville Furniture Company. He remained with that concern until 1889, in which year he organized the Specialty Furniture Company, his associates being F. C. Meyer, M. W. Breger, Albert Doerschler and Louis Kuehn, the last two of whom have since died. The company's plant is located at No. 35 Elsas Avenue, and its product has a wide sale, being noted for its superior quality and fine workmanship. Mr. Rusche has been the leading factor in

the development and success of this concern and is widely known in trade circles, as well as in business life generally, being vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Furniture Building. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association, and is an independent voter in politics. May 21, 1889, Mr. Rusche was united in marriage with Rosetta, daughter of William and Carolina (Devalt) Reitz, and to this union there have been born six children: Matilda, William, Sylvester, Robert, Henry and Herman. The family belongs to Trinity Catholic Church.

William E. Ruston. In his capacities of business man and public official, William E. Ruston has contributed to the welfare and development of Evansville a sound, stable and growing business enterprise, and executive capacity of a character sufficient to handle the duties of county commissioner. He has been the builder of his own business and the developer of his own official ability, and in each direction has displayed fitness and reliability. Mr. Ruston was born September 11, 1885, at Evansville, and is a son of Robert E. and Sarah (Thorne) Ruston, natives of England. The parents were married in their home community of Chattrice, and were about twenty-three years of age when they came to the United States and settled at Evansville, where the father died April 15, 1923, and the mother still makes her home. For a time after his arrival Mr. Ruston was employed by Igleheart Brothers, then securing a position on the City Fire Department, and later on the city police force, was later made license officer, and finally served for some years as turnkey at the city jail and for four years prior to his death was pensioned by the city. Another one of the family to be prominent in public affairs was Mr. Ruston's uncle, Thomas Ruston, who served as a member of the board of county commissioners about 1912. There were eight children in the family of Robert E. and Sarah Ruston: William E.; Charles W., the proprietor of a bakery at Evansville; Reuben; Reginald; Claude; Ollie, now the wife of Robert Snedden, of Mount Carmel, Illinois; Pearl, now the wife of Sam Johnson, of Fort Worth, Texas; and Mrs. Bessie Voigt, of Evansville. William F. Ruston acquired his education in the public schools of Evansville and commenced his business career as a clerk in the grocery of Huff, Reider & Lamey. He was with this concern only a short time, when, at the age of twenty-one years, he decided to embark in business on his own account, and accordingly opened his present establishment at William Street and Morris Avenue. He now conducts a first-class grocery and meat market business and has built up a large and representative trade of the most desirable kind. Mr. Ruston is noted for his honest representation and fair dealing, qualities which have gained him friends, confidence and added patronage. A Republican in politics, he has always been active in the ranks of his party, and since May, 1922, has served as a member of the board of commissioners of Vanderburgh county. He has already been re-elected for another term in this office, which will start in January, 1924. At all times Mr. Ruston has looked after the interests of his

constituents, while at the same time protecting the interests of the county. Mr. Ruston is affiliated fraternally with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Owls and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in the work of which he takes an active interest. August 18, 1915, Mr. Ruston married Emma, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Rust, an old Evansville family whose members carried on truck gardening on Virginia Street for more than thirty years. To this union there has been born one son: Henry William. Mr. and Mrs. Ruston are consistent members of St. Lucas' Church, and maintain a pleasant home on Weinbach Avenue, R. R. S.

Warner A. Rutherford, supreme organizer of the Royal Order of Lions, with headquarters at Evansville, is an excellent example of the individual who, starting his career in one line of endeavor, recognizes opportunity when it presents itself and takes up a different vocation, finding therein greater success and contentment. For some years Mr. Rutherford was a merchant, and, although making a success in this field of activity, his real forte was not discerned until he entered the work of organization. He was born at Pineville, West Virginia, April 21, 1887, and is a son of Felix and Nancy Jane (Laxton) Rutherford, natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Rutherford, who survives and resides in West Virginia, reared two sons: Warner A. and W. C., the latter of whom died in 1920, at New Orleans, Louisiana. Warner A. Rutherford secured his education in the public schools of West Virginia, and from 1905 until 1908 worked his way through high school by accepting such honorable employment as he could find outside of school hours. In 1908 he became manager of the Singer Company, at Bristol, Tennessee, holding that position until 1910, when he was made road manager for the Freeman Portrait Company, at Nashville, Tennessee. During the latter part of 1912 he embarked in business on his own account as a furniture and hardware merchant, and gradually built up this enterprise until he was conducting a chain of stores at Hazard, Whitesburg and Neon, Kentucky. During the years that had passed, Mr. Rutherford had become more and more interested in fraternal work, as a spectator rather than a participant. Eventually, in 1915, he decided to try his fortune in the work of organization, first with the Order of Owls of the United States, and so successful was he in this work that he became supreme supervisor of this order and at one time had 319 organizers under him. His work brought him to the forefront rapidly, as six months after he had started, as an untried hand, he was made district supervisor in charge of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and two months later had been made supreme supervisor. In 1920 he became connected with the Royal Order of Lions, as supreme director of the organization, opening headquarters at Knoxville, Tennessee and subsequently founding the order in nine southeastern states. In 1921 he came to Evansville, and in May, 1922, began a campaign which resulted in the securing of 5,600 members of both sexes. Mr. Rutherford possesses personality, persuasiveness, logic

and oratory, and is an indefatigable worker. The order of which he is the representative has enjoyed a phenomenal growth and now operates in twenty-three states in the Union, with numerous new members being secured every day. Mr. Rutherford belongs to various fraternal societies, being a member of Perry Lodge No. 425, Knights of Pythias, Hazard, Kentucky; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Hopewell, Virginia; Friendship Encampment of Odd Fellows, Lansing, Michigan; B. P. O. Elks Lodge No. 235, South Bend, Indiana; Council No. 8, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Johnston City, Tennessee; Kingsport Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, Kingsport, Tennessee; Lodge No. 1526, Loyal Order of Moose, Knoxville, Tennessee; Tribe of Ben Hur, Johnson City, Tennessee; and B. P. O. Stags, St. Louis, Missouri. In politics he is a Democrat, and his religious connection is with the Baptist church, he being a member of the congregation at Hudson, North Carolina. While a resident of Tennessee, Mr. Rutherford was active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. He takes an active interest in civic affairs and supports all enterprises that have the benefit of Evansville as their object. December 22, 1909, Mr. Rutherford was united in marriage with Anna, daughter of Dow M. and Ellen (Gilliam) Bruce, of Wise county, Virginia, an old and honored family of that State, and to this union there have been born two children: Marvin Bruce, born October 10, 1910; and Ellen Ruth Aileen, born April 26, 1912.

John Willard Sappenfield. Like a number of his colleagues in the legal fraternity of Evansville, John Willard Sappenfield entered upon his career as a school teacher. Later he was engaged in newspaper work, and finally came his entrance upon the arena of law, where he has gained a marked success, and is now a member of the firm of Osborn & Sappenfield, one of the strong and capable combinations of the city. Mr. Sappenfield was born in Harrison county, Indiana, July 22, 1867, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Byrn) Sappenfield, natives of the same county, where the father died in the early '90's and the mother in 1906. Henry Sappenfield was a merchant, but died before he had the opportunity of accumulating any appreciable means. He left his widow with three children: John Willard, Louis R. and Mrs. Ida Bracken, of Georgetown, Indiana. John Willard Sappenfield attended country schools in his youth, and while he was ambitious for a higher education and a professional career, he did not possess the funds necessary to carry him through college and accordingly secured employment as a school teacher, being thus engaged, principally in the rural districts of Harrison, Posey and Vanderburgh counties, from 1884 to 1894. He was then able to pursue a course at Valparaiso University, from which he was graduated in 1896, and on leaving that institution became engaged in newspaper work on the Evansville Journal. During the eight years that he was thus occupied, he rose from reporter to the position of city editor, but in 1904 gave up journalism and became

deputy city clerk under the administration of Mayor Boehne. During this time he applied himself to the study of law, and in 1910 was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice alone, and not long thereafter was elected prosecuting attorney, taking office in January, 1912. He was re-elected to this position, and was then succeeded by Lane B. Osborn. When Mr. Osborn's term expired, a partnership was formed between him and Mr. Sappenfield, and the firm of Osborn & Sappenfield is considered one of the sound and reliable firms of the city, maintaining offices at 121 1-2 South Fourth Street. Mr. Sappenfield belongs to the various organizations of his calling and observes its highest ethics. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, while fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias. With his family he belongs to the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. June 24, 1894 Mr. Sappenfield was united in marriage with Miss Clara E. Seward, who, prior to her marriage, had been engaged in teaching school at Evansville. She is a daughter of Edwin Seward, who was well known in this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Sappenfield there have been born five children: Elizabeth, of Evansville; Victor, also of this city; Venner, of Decatur, Illinois; Stanton, of San Benito, Texas; and Wayne, of Evansville.

Hon. F. Harold Van Orman. In recent years there has come to the forefront at Evansville no more virile or useful citizen than the Hon. F. Harold Van Orman, state senator from Vanderburgh county. Prominent alike in business, politics, fraternal activities and civic matters, he has bent his best energies toward the fostering and carrying through of measures and enterprises that will aid his city and county, and in so doing has installed himself in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, who have recognized and appreciated his efforts upon their behalf. Sen. Van Orman was born at Flint, Michigan, September 26, 1884, and is a son of Fred and Demaris (Paddock) Van Orman. He is of Holland Dutch descent, the family tracing its ancestry back to the sturdy Meinheers who settled in New York long prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, in which struggle a number of the Van Ormans participated. The grandfather of Sen. Van Orman came from the Empire state to Michigan and settled at Kalamazoo, where, March 17, 1860, was born Fred Van Orman, who may be accurately called "the father of the chain hotel system in the United States." Fred Van Orman began his career as a traveling salesman for W. G. Gould, out of Detroit, Michigan, but in 1887 turned his attention to the hotel business. His first venture was the Murdock Hotel, at Logansport, Indiana, and under his management it proved an immediate success. He was not content to devote all of his time to this enterprise, however, but with excellent foresight saw the possibilities of the hotel business, as operated under the chain system and began immediately to extend and develop his operations. These soon began to assume large proportions, including the Coulter House, at Frankfort, Indiana; the Lahr Hotel, at Lafayette; the Westcott, at Richmond, and the St. George Hotel, at Evansville, of which



F. Harold Van Orman

he was the proprietor in 1900. In addition to these Indiana hotels, he operated the Ruffner Hotel, at Charleston, West Virginia; the Otsego Hotel, Jackson, Michigan; and the Doxy Hotel, Anderson, Indiana. He now operates the Shawnee Hotel, at Springfield, Ohio; the Orlando Hotel, Decatur, Illinois; the McCurdy Hotel, Evansville; and the Hotel Victoria, Chicago, Illinois. He has had hotels in seven different states which have been directed from Evansville. Mrs. Van Orman, who also survives, is a native of Coldwater, Michigan. F. Harold Van Orman, after attending high school at Evansville for one year, spent two years at Phillips-Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and a like period at the Stone School, Boston, Massachusetts, his education being completed by a course at Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1908. At that time he returned to Evansville, where at once he entered the hotel business with his father, and has shown himself an entirely capable and energetic business man. Mr. Van Orman is what is known as a "go-getter," in the parlance of the day. What he seeks to achieve he invariably accomplishes and in a way that allows no doubt as to his success. No call upon him is too severe for him to answer in behalf of Vanderburgh county or Evansville and their people, and he has supported constantly all movements making for good citizenship, morality and education. In 1920 he was elected state senator from Vanderburgh county for a four-year term, and his actions in the senatorial body have been of a constructive and beneficial character. In July, 1922, Sen. Van Orman was re-elected president of the Hotel Men's Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, the largest and oldest hotel men's association in America. He is a director of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, ex-president of the Rotary Club, assistant raban of Evansville Temple of the Mystic Shrine and past exalted ruler of the B. P. O. Elks. September 26, 1913, Sen. Van Orman was united in marriage with Susie, daughter of Dr. Jerome and Florence (Barrett) Beeler, and to this union there have been born three children: F. Harold, Jr., Jerome Beeler and William Henry. A review of the career of Dr. Jerome Beeler will be found on another page of this work.

Gus A. Schelosky. An active and successful career that has brought him to a prominent position among the business men of Evansville, has been that of Gus A. Schelosky, who is identified with several leading commercial ventures in the line of manufacture. Essentially a business man, with large and important interests, he has found time to interest himself in affairs affecting the community and his co-operation with other public-spirited men has been conducive to the advancement of the city. Mr. Schelosky was born at Evansville, August 21, 1886, and is a son of Adolph R. and Louisa M. (Grese) Schelosky. His grandfather, William Schelosky, was born in Germany, where he followed the vocation of gardener, and brought the family to the United States in 1853, settling in Vanderburgh county, five miles north of Evansville. There he followed farming during the remainder of his life, developing a good property and becoming one of the substantial and

highly esteemed men of the community. Adolph R. Schelosky was four years of age when brought to the United States by his parents, having been born November 23, 1849, in Germany. He grew up on the farm, received a country school education, and assisted his father until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he began to work for what is now the Advance Stove Works. Later he was occupied at Evansville as a painting contractor, and in 1883 founded the Schelosky Table Company, with which he was identified, principally as president, until January 1, 1923, when he retired from active life. He married Louisa M. Grese, who was born at Evansville, December 12, 1855, a daughter of William Grese, and to this union there have been born six children: William M., Gus A., Herman, Arthur, Laura, (Mrs. C. H. Bredenkamp) and Louise, (Mrs. Herbert Evans), all of Evansville. Gus A. Schelosky acquired his education in the Evansville schools, and after his graduation from high school, in 1904, was employed as a bookkeeper. After a short time he became a stenographer for the George L. Mesker Company, but in 1906 resigned his position and went to St. Louis, where he was employed for one year by the May Company. Returning to Evansville in 1907, he commenced keeping books for the Indiana Tie Company, this being his occupation until 1912, May 1st of which year he became one of the founders of the present concern, the Small & Schelosky Company, dealers in rugs, linoleum and furniture. In 1918 Mr. Schelosky began operating the Universal Furniture Company, of which he is president, and in 1922 organized the Gilbert Furniture Company, which makes a specialty of living room suites. Mr. Schelosky is a man of progressive views and energetic capability and has won fairly the success that has come to him. A staunch Republican, he is interested in politics and active in civic affairs. He belongs to the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and the Country Club, and religiously is identified with St. John's Evangelical Protestant Church, Reverend Dresel's congregation. May 20, 1912 Mr. Schelosky was united in marriage with Helen E., daughter of Philip and Emily (Kramer) Grill of Evansville, and to this union there have been born two children, Helen and Mildred.

William M. Schelosky, secretary-treasurer of the Schelosky Table Company, has made rapid strides in the furniture manufacturing industry of Evansville since joining his present firm in 1910. He has made the most of the opportunities that have been offered him in the way of advancement, and while aiding his own interests and those of his company has found time to register himself as a good and constructive citizen. Mr. Schelosky was born at Evansville, September 28, 1882, and is a son of Adolph R. and Louisa M. (Grese) Schelosky, and a grandson of William Schelosky, a native of Germany. William Schelosky was a gardener in his native land, and on coming to the United States in 1853 settled five miles north of Evansville, in Vanderburgh county, where he followed farming during the remainder of his life, developing a

valuable and productive property and becoming known as one of the substantial and honorable men of his locality. Adolph R. Schelosky was born November 23, 1849, in Germany, and was four years of age when brought to the United States by his parents. He grew up on the home farm, in the neighborhood of which he acquired his education in the district schools, and assisted his father in the cultivation of the home acres until reaching the age of eighteen years, when he secured employment at the Advance Stove Works. Later he was engaged as a painting contractor at Evansville, but in 1883 founded the Schelosky Table Company, with which concern he was identified, as president, until January 1, 1923, when he retired from active life. Mr. Schelosky married Louisa M. Grese, who was born at Evansville, December 12, 1855, daughter of William Grese, and to this union there have been born six children: William M., Gus A., Herman, Arthur, Laura, now Mrs. C. H. Bredenkamp; and Mrs. Herbert Evans, all of Evansville. William M. Schelosky was educated in the graded and high schools of Evansville, and at the age of seventeen years left the latter and started to work for the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad in the capacity of apprentice machinist. After spending three years in the shops he was made a locomotive fireman, a position which he held for a like period, and when twenty-three years of age first took a position with the old Schelosky Table Company. After one year he left to go to work in the post office, during the Covert administration, and, starting at the general delivery window, won advancement to the money order department. He left the mail service January 1, 1910, to join the Schelosky Table Company, which had been incorporated in 1907 as one of the Klammer factories, starting as foreman of the mill room. Mr. Schelosky has been advanced to secretary-treasurer of this concern, which is one of the important ones in its field of activity, employing from ninety to one hundred mechanics. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Evansville, the Country Club and Reed Lodge of the Masonic order, and takes a keen interest in civic affairs. In national politics he supports the Republican party, but in local affairs considers the man rather than the party. With his family he belongs to Reverend Dresel's St. John's Evangelical Protestant Church. July 6, 1909, Mr. Schelosky married Freda, daughter of John and Lena (Herscher) Fendel, members of old Indiana pioneer families, and to this union there have been born three children: Allen A., who died in infancy; William M., Jr. and Robert Clarence.

Herbert K. Schemet. Among the young men of Evansville who have established a reputation for sagacity, and have gained distinction in various walks of life, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Vanderburgh county than Herbert K. Schemet. He has shown capability in various positions, as well as in the practice of law and his progressive spirit is evident in many ways. His standing as a citizen is firm and broad, and his career

at all times has been loyal, energetic and circumspect. He was born in Evansville, July 24, 1890, and is a son of Louis Schemet and Augusta M. (Kasberg) Schemet. His father was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France in 1853, and immigrated to the United States with his parents when a small boy. The family home was established in Vanderburgh County in the early sixties, where Louis Schemet, grandfather of Herbert K. Schemet, had a farm on First Avenue, about three miles out of the city, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1893. Louis Schemet, Jr. was reared at this old homestead, and in early boyhood assisted his father in conducting the farm. Later, however, he came to Evansville, where he established himself in the meat business and also dealt extensively in live stock, in which business he continued until his death in 1897. His wife, who still survives and maintains her home in Evansville, was born in Indianapolis, and came to this city with her parents when a small girl. Herbert K. Schemet acquired his education in the public schools of Evansville, and after graduating from the Central High School in 1908, he entered the employ of the United States Government, and was identified with the labor, interior and treasury departments for about twelve years. During this time, he also studied law, having matriculated at Georgetown University, from which institution he received his degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Patent Law, and was admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., in 1917. In 1920, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was associated with the Roxana Petroleum Company until November, 1921, when he came to Evansville and established himself in the practice of law. Mr. Schemet was married October 24, 1921, to Miss Gertrude Anna Dyck, of St. Louis, and they have one daughter: Barbara Madeline. Their home is at 115½ East Pennsylvania street.

William Scherffius, Sr., the proprietor of one of Evansville's successful dry goods establishments and an extensive operator in real estate and building, was born in Germany May 15, 1856, the son of William and Margareta Scherffius. His father, who was a miller by trade, died at the age of twenty-eight years, in the same year in which his son, William, was born. When William was sixteen years old, he and his mother and brother, Irwin, came to the United States, living in New York for a year before coming on to Evansville. Here William Scherffius began to work for the Hopkins Dry Goods store as a clerk, remaining with that concern for six years, leaving that place to work with Miller Brothers for another six years. During these years he had carefully saved a portion of his earnings, and in 1885 he went into business for himself, opening a dry goods store in the Laval Block on West Franklin street. This was at its inception a very small business, but through his policy of fair dealing and legitimate profits he attracted to himself a considerable patronage, so that with the passing years he prospered. In 1893, larger accommodations having become necessary

to the proper housing of his enterprise, he erected his own building at No. 1001 West Franklin street, where he is now located. Since its erection, the building has been considerably enlarged, and the volume of business done is one of the largest in the city. Mr. Scherffius has seen the opportunities for good investment in the real estate field, and from time to time has operated therein to advantage. He has constructed fifty-three homes in Evansville, and has done much to solve the housing problem of a growing city. He has on several occasions been importuned to stand for election to the mayoralty and other public offices on the Republican ticket, but since he has never cared to hold political office he has always declined to allow his name to be so used. He has traveled extensively all over the world and is a most congenial and entertaining raconteur. On October 16, 1880 occurred the marriage of Mr. Scherffius and Louisa Ruehman, the daughter of Herman and Louisa Ruehman, and to this marriage two children have been born: William Jr., who is manager of his father's department store, and Laura, now Mrs. James Seiler of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Frank J. Schlotter. The profession of architecture, while undoubtedly offering a splendid future for those who are equipped by nature and study to engage therein, calls for something more than ordinary ability and close application. It is the possession of these qualities, together with hard work and the possession of original ideas, that has given Frank J. Schlotter, of Evansville, a leading place among the architects of his part of the state. Mr. Schlotter was born at Evansville, July 21, 1864, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Negley) Schlotter, the latter being a sister of Philip Negley, who a number of years ago conducted a well-known retail liquor business on the corner of Vine and Sycamore Streets. Mrs. Schlotter, born in Germany, December 3, 1822, came to Evansville in the early '40s, and here spent the rest of a long, kindly and useful life, dying July 23, 1901. Joseph Schlotter was born December 27, 1827, in Germany, and as a youth emigrated to the United States, locating at Morganfield, Kentucky, where he became a citizen of the United States, after which he located in Evansville. During the Civil war he fought as a soldier of the Union, then returning to his grocery business, of which he had made a success prior to his death, June 26, 1888. He was a man of worth and character and had the esteem, good will and respect of the people of his community. Frank J. Schlotter was educated in the parochial and private schools of Evansville, and after a course in business college started soliciting subscriptions for the Argus, a weekly newspaper. He then entered the office of Reid Brothers, architects of Evansville, and after fifteen years succeeded this firm. Since 1886 he has followed his profession as Frank J. Schlotter, architect, and has risen to a high point in his profession. Mr. Schlotter has contributed much to the growth and beautifying of Evansville, not alone through his architectural skill, but through his support of all movements that have tended to better the city. April 25, 1888, Mr. Schlotter married Miss Alice P. Dean, of Evansville, a daughter of William and Elizabeth R. (Leven-

worth) Dean, the latter a former prominent politician who held a number of governmental positions and the latter of an honorable English family. To Mr. and Mrs. Schlotter there has been born one child: Frances Margaret, who is now the wife of William M. Cowell, of Evansville.

Paul H. Schmidt, who is engaged successfully in the practice of law at Evansville, is also interested in a number of business enterprises, and an active factor generally in the various phases of the city's life. He was born at Morganfield, Kentucky, May 26, 1887, a son of Fred J. and Elise (Ulrich) Schmidt. Fred J. Schmidt established a clothing and tailoring business, which he conducted with success until his early death, October 15, 1903, when he was but forty-three years of age. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Schmidt, at the age of sixty-two years, survives her husband as a resident of Evansville. The only child of his parents, Paul H. Schmidt attended the graded and high schools of Morganfield, graduating from the latter in 1904. He then enrolled as a student at the Indiana State University, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1908, and secured his Bachelor of Laws degree as a member of the class of 1911. He spent the following year traveling in Europe, and on his return to this country, in 1912, located at Evansville, where he at once entered upon the practice of his profession. His career was interrupted temporarily by the World war, when he enlisted in the service February 25, 1918, and served as quartermaster, navy navigation officer in the United States Navy, until receiving his honorable discharge in January, 1919. He then resumed his general practice in his offices in the Old State Bank Building. While his professional business is principally of a general character, he has had considerable experience in corporation law, and a number of the large enterprises of the city are found among his clients. Mr. Schmidt is a member of the American Bar Association, Indiana State Bar Association and the Vanderburgh County Bar Association. He has a number of business connections, being treasurer of the Florida Highland Citrus Corporation and a director in the Chero-Cola Bottling Company, Ward's Cakery Corporation, and the Pleasure Park Company, and holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club and Evansville Real Estate Board. He is also a member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church and the Evansville Country Club. While independent as a voter, when everything else is equal, he is inclined to favor the Democratic party. During the World war, when not engaged in his official duties, he served as a four-minute speaker. He is a charter member of Funkhauser Post No. 8, American Legion, and belongs to the Art League and the T. P. A. and is also a Mason and a Shriner. December 28, 1915, Mr. Schmidt married Samuella, daughter of Samuel and Melissa Robinson, residents and natives of Atlanta, Georgia.

Ervin F. Schminke, manager of H. Schminke & Company, tinners and roofers, and operators of a sheet metal works at No. 124 South Sixth Street, has been identified with the present business ever since he left school when little more than a lad. He has made himself

familiar with every department of the work, and through incessant industry and capable management has built up one of the successful enterprises of the city. Mr. Schminke is another one of Evansville's native sons to make good in their own community, and was born June 11, 1889, his parents being Henry and Julia (Baetz) Schminke, natives of Germany. Henry Schminke was born in 1853, and when nine years of age came alone to the United States and located at Evansville, where he was adopted by M. Seibert, of this city. He received an ordinary education and was still a youth when he secured employment, for some years working as a teamster, and through thrift and industry succeeded in saving enough capital to embark in the teaming business on his own account, a venture in which he was very successful. Encouraged, he then entered the coal business, but this proved a failure, and all his hard-earned means were swept away. Nothing daunted, he began all over again as an employe of the J. B. Mesker Company. Again his economy and good management stood him in good stead, for in 1895, when the opportunity arose, he was able to buy the business from his former employer. He thus became sole proprietor of the business, the style of which he changed to The H. Schminke Company, remaining at the head of the enterprise practically until his death at the age of sixty-six years. He was a man of business honor and integrity and one who had the full confidence of his associates. Mr. Schminke was quite active in Democratic politics and at one time was a candidate for county treasurer, but met with defeat, as he was also for county councilman. However, he was elected county commissioner, but only served from January, 1918, until June, 1919, when his death occurred. He is survived by Mrs. Schminke, who was born June 3, 1870. There were four children in the family: Ervin F., of this review; Amelia, the wife of George Lamey, of Evansville; Florence, the wife of Frank D. Stewart; and Harry B., who is in the government service. Ervin F. Schminke attended the Carpenter Street School, but his education was limited to only the graded school curriculum, as he was anxious to go to work, and when he was still a lad commenced learning the sheet metal worker's trade under the supervision of his father in the latter's business. When the latter took office as a member of the board of county commissioners, in 1918, the younger man took charge of the business, of which he became proprietor at the time of his father's death. The works are located at 126 South Sixth Street, where is maintained a modern plant with suitable equipment for turning out first-class sheet metal work of all kinds. The company also does expert roofing and all manner of tin work, and the patronage of the concern is growing rapidly under the energetic management of Mr. Schminke, who is not only a master of all the details of his trade, but also a capable handler of labor and a business man who appreciates the value of honorable dealing and strict adherence to the letter of contracts. Mr. Schminke is an independent voter, and as a fraternalist belongs to the Masons. September 20, 1910, Mr. Schminke was united in marriage with Helen D., daughter of August and Mary Nolte, the former of whom, an early Evansville settler, was a moulder

and patternmaker for stove works. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schminke: Marvin and Dolores.

E. F. Schnacke, whose prominent connection with a number of business enterprises at Evansville has made him a well-known figure in commercial circles, has had a varied and interesting career in which he has worked his way upward from modest beginnings to a recognized position of substantiality. He is a native son of Evansville, and was born February 18, 1882, being a son of Fred and Minnie (Borcherd-ing) Schnacke, both of whom were born in Germany. Mr. Schnacke received his educational training in the Lutheran and public schools of Evansville, and when still a youth secured employment at the Evansville Woolen Mills, where he spent fifteen years, gradually working his way upward and obtaining consecutive promotions because of his fidelity and persevering application to his duties. When he left this business it was to accept the position of secretary and treasurer of the Becker Wagon Works, with which he has continued to be identified. The former president of this concern, Azro Dyer, is now deceased, but his successor has not been appointed. W. Miller, for a number of years an employe of the concern, occupies the position of vice-president, to which office he succeeded in 1910. Mr. Schnacke has contributed materially to the success of the enterprise, to the operation of which he has given his best energies, but in addition has found time to apply himself to other ventures, each of which has benefitted by his abilities. In July, 1923, Mr. Schnacke became associated with Clarence Leich in organizing the North Star Furniture Company, situated at Pennsylvania Street and Ninth Avenue, Evansville, of which he is treasurer and general manager. He is interested in a wholesale cigar and tobacco business and in the Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Company, is a director in Scheip's Shoe Company, and is a stockholder in the West Side Bank. Among his associates he is known as a man of high integrity and proven ability. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Republican party, but not as a seeker after preferment. He belongs to the West Side Nut Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Evansville Manufacturers' Association. With his family, he holds membership in the Lutheran church. April 24, 1907, Mr. Schnacke was united in marriage with Miss Elfreda Deckert, of Evansville, whose father was for a number of years engaged in the livestock business. To this union there has come one child: Bernard, born in 1914.

Sylvester J. Schoening. A modern grocery establishment which has been developed from modest beginnings to a thriving, prosperous enterprise of comprehensive proportions is that of Sylvester J. Schoening, at 1224 West Franklin Street. The proprietor, who is still a young man, has been identified with this line of business throughout his career and is thoroughly familiar with its every branch and department. This thorough training has enabled him to give his customers the best of service, and thus has been erected a business structure of stability and strength. Mr. Schoening was born at Evansville, July 21, 1891, and is a son of Albert and Emma (Koenig) Schoening. On both sides of the family he belongs to families that have resided at

Evansville for a number of years and which have been well known and respected. His parents were born at Evansville, and for many years Albert Schoening was a bookkeeper in the employ of the old firm of H. H. Herman Company, being with that concern up to within a short time of his death. Mrs. Schoening survives her husband as a resident of Evansville, and is the mother of five sons: Sylvester J., Albert, Jacob, Fred and Oscar. Sylvester J. Schoening attended the Centennial School, after leaving which he at once started to work in the grocery store of John Gordner, with whom he remained for a period of approximately seven years. When he left the employ of Mr. Gordner he became associated with the Folz Grocery Company, a well-known Evansville establishment of former years, and was identified with this concern for eleven years, the last five of which were spent in the capacity of manager. At the time of the death of the elder Mr. Folz, Mr. Schoening severed his connection with the firm, and in November, 1917, embarked upon a venture of his own in the same line of business. During the six years that he has conducted his present business he has won well-merited success. Hard work, good management and unfailing courtesy at all times have combined to give him a large and representative patronage, and promptness and honorable dealing have given him a standing in business circles. At his modern store, 1222-1224, West Franklin Street, he carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries, attractively arranged and tastefully displayed. He has made use of ingenuity and up-to-date ideas, and has conducted his establishment along the policy that "the customer is always right." Mr. Schoening has several civic, fraternal and business connections with organizations, and he and Mrs. Schoening are members of Sacred Heart Church. In June, 1910, Mr. Schoening was united in marriage with Miss Clara Herrman, of Evansville, daughter of Aloysius and Elizabeth (Fisher) Herrman, the former of whom was an early mill owner of Evansville.

E. A. Schor, whose extended connection with the Karges Furniture Company has made him well known in business circles of Evansville, has spent his entire life within the limits of this city. He has gained success through industrious application and fidelity to high standards, and is now occupying the position of secretary of the concern with which he has been identified since 1905. Mr. Schor was born at Evansville, January 13, 1871, and is a son of R. F. and Mary (Schmutte) Schor, the former a native of Evansville and the latter of Germany, both now deceased. He acquired a common school education, and when sixteen years of age, after graduation, entered the employ of the First National Bank, the name of which has been changed subsequently to the City National Bank. Mr. Schor was a bookkeeper with this institution and remained in its employ for a period of nineteen years, gradually working his way upward to other and more important posts. In 1905 he accepted an offer from the Karges Furniture Company, which he joined in the capacity of bookkeeper, and soon was advanced to the secretary of the company, his present post. A business man of experience and ability, he has contributed largely to

the success of the enterprise, which has taken its proper place among the prosperous furniture houses of Evansville. Mr. Schor is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican, although he only takes a good citizen's part in public matters. His religious affiliation is with the Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church, in which he is serving as an Elder. In 1892 Mr. Schor was united in marriage with Miss Anna Karges, of Evansville, and to this union there have been born two daughters: Esther Karges, the wife of F. J. Scholz, Jr., of Evansville; and Annamary.

Frederick Schroeder, Sr. Unlike many of his fellow countrymen who have sought fortune and position in this country, Frederick Schroeder, Sr., did not arrive in the first blush of inexperienced youth, but came here a matured man of experience, who had traveled extensively. Arriving in Evansville in 1894 he settled down to a life of business activity, and in the years that have followed he has carved out of his opportunities success in the wholesale grocery and delicatessen line and has gained for himself a position in the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated. Mr. Schroeder was born in Germany, May 11, 1850, and is a son of August and Anne Schroeder. The death of his father when he was a lad of seven years made it necessary that he begin working at a tender age, but he secured sufficient education to enable him to obtain employment in a bank in his native land, in which he spent some years in clerical work. After traveling through Europe extensively, at the age of thirty-three years, or in 1883, Mr. Schroeder decided to try his fortunes in the United States, and accordingly took passage for this country and first settled at Cincinnati, where a large number of his fellow-countrymen had already made their homes. There he learned the harness and saddlery business and owned an establishment of his own for some time. He remained at Cincinnati for about eleven years in all, and during that time became acquainted not only with the English language, but also with business customs and methods. In 1894 he came to the conclusion that the city of Evansville offered better opportunities for the launching of a new business which he had had under contemplation and preparation for some time, and accordingly he came to this city and founded a wholesale and retail grocery and delicatessen business on Fourth Street, near Walnut Street, the present site of Bill's. For eighteen years he remained in that one location, and then, deciding that the wholesale line was the most profitable, gave up his retail business and founded his wholesale only business in the new location. In 1917 he again moved his establishment, this time to his present location at No. 24 Sycamore Street. Mr. Schroeder has built up an excellent business through strictly legitimate channels of trade. Speculation has had no part in his career, and his dealings have always been upright and above-board. For this reason his reputation in commercial circles is one to be envied and his word, unquestionably, is to be taken as being as good as his bond in business affairs. Mr. Schroeder handles a full line of first-class goods, which he distributes to retailers throughout the

southern part of Indiana and adjoining states, where his products are recognized as being of superior quality. Formerly a Republican, he was quite active in political matters during his younger years, but of late has given his uninterrupted attention to his business, and politics has had only a small part in his later life. He now votes independently, disregarding party lines and forming his own opinions as to the qualifications of candidates. His religious connection is with Zion Evangelical Church, to which the members of his family also belong. Mr. Schroeder has always manifested a commendable public spirit and has been ready to aid with his time, his abilities or his means, all worthy objects which appeal to his good judgment as being beneficial to the people and the institutions of his adopted community. At Cincinnati, in 1887, Mr. Schroeder married Miss Sophia Rommel, and to this union there have been born two sons: Frederick, Jr., and Eitel.

Harry H. Schu. Among the men who have contributed to the development of the furniture industry in Evansville is Harry H. Schu, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Crescent Furniture Company. Since the start of his career he has been identified with this line of business, and few men have a wider knowledge of the trade in all its ramifications. Mr. Schu was born in Evansville, December 4, 1866, a son of Anthony J. and Christina (Koehne) Schu, and a grandson of Frank Schu. Anthony J. Schu was born in New York state and was brought as a lad to Evansville, where he received his education and early engaged in the lumber business, eventually becoming an inspector. Prior to his death he enjoyed a number of years of comfortable retirement from business affairs. Mrs. Schu was also a child when brought to Evansville, where she died, and where she is survived by her four children: Harry H., Clemens A., Charlotte, who is now Mrs. Louis J. Huvert, and Miss Mary Schu. After securing his primary education in the parochial and public schools of Evansville, Harry H. Schu enrolled as a student at the Rank & Wright Business College, where he pursued a commercial course. On his graduation therefrom he became identified as a collector with Joseph F. Reitz, who conducted a furniture store, and after six years in this connection, joined Francis J. Reitz and C. F. Meyer, in the organization of the Crescent Furniture Company, in January, 1889. The Crescent Furniture Company was the successor of the Mechanics Furniture Company, whose business the new enterprise took over at a time when the old company was about bankrupt. Since that time the Crescent Furniture Company has been developed into one of the largest manufacturers of furniture in Evansville. At the start, F. J. Reitz was president, Mr. Schu treasurer and Mr. Meyer secretary, but after ten years Mr. Meyer severed his connection with the business, selling out his interest, and Mr. Schu at that time assumed the duties of secretary-treasurer and general manager, which offices he has since occupied. He is well and favorably known in trade affairs and business circles generally, and is an active member of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association and the Furniture Manufacturing Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and his fraternal connection is with the

Knights of Columbus. Mr. Schu was united in marriage with Mary Behme, of Evansville, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Gauer) Behme, an old Vanderburgh county family, Mr. Behme having spent his active career in agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Schu have a married son: Elmer C. He was born at Evansville, June 26, 1892, and married Louise McCutcheon, of Evansville. They have two children: Elmer Harry, born August 13, 1916; and Mary Louise, born February 26, 1920.

George T. Schultze. One of the veteran lumber men of Vanderburgh county, and of Indiana, is George T. Schultze, president of the George T. Schultze Lumber Company of Evansville. At the age of seventy-four years he is practically retired from active life, but maintains a keen interest in the business which he created and which he built up to be one of the important industries of the city. Mr. Schultze was born August 7, 1849, a son of George and Frances Schultze, whom he accompanied to Evansville when a child of seven years. His father, a physician, was also the owner of a grocery store, the conduct of which was placed in the hands of his capable wife, his sons, George T. and John, who later met his death in Ingle's coal mine, and his daughter, Mrs. Carrie Cooper, of Evansville, who showed marked business ability in carrying on a grocery. George T. Schultze received his education in the public schools of Evansville, and when eleven years of age went to work in a cigar factory. He has never forgotten this trade and can still take his place at the bench. Mr. Schultze continued to work at the cigar-making business until he was sixteen years of age, and then went to work in a brick yard, where for two years he was employed in moulding bricks. His introduction to his present line followed, and he began getting out saw logs, fence posts, cord wood and stave timber at Green River, which he brought to Evansville and sold to the stave factory. After a short time he returned to the brick yard, working for Semonin & Dixon, but again gave up this business, and was the first to start at Evansville in the making of staves and heads for barrels. His next venture was a sawmill on the river, and followed this with a cooperage business and the making of lumber of all kinds which was sold to the furniture factories of Evansville and other cities, even to London, England, where he secured a good market. In addition he got out oak for car works. After the timber gave out at Green River, Mr. Schultze gave up sawmilling and started making dimension lumber for factories and planing mills. He purchased this timber land in many cases for \$2 an acre, when one tree would reimburse him that much when cut. Eventually Mr. Schultze organized the George T. Schultze Lumber Company, of Evansville, of which he became president, a position which he still retains. Of more recent years he has not been as active as formerly in the actual operation of the business, but has continued as its active director, with all details of the business at his command. He still retains membership in the Manufacturers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce. He has always been a Republican. February 22, 1874, Mr. Schultze was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Voelker, of New York, and to this union there was

born one daughter, who is now Mrs. Lowry Bertelsen, a resident of Evansville.

William F. Schwentker, a dealer in musical instruments, at 720 Mary Street, Evansville, has been engaged in this line of enterprise ever since starting on his career and has made a success out of his activities through the possession and application of inherent ability, unfailing courtesy and untiring industry. For twenty-six years he has been selling pianos to the people of Evansville, and it is a matter of pride with him that without exception his patrons have been satisfied. Mr. Schwentker was born at Henderson, Kentucky, June 28, 1869, and is a son of Christian L. and Louisa (Weil) Schwentker. His father, a native of Germany, learned the trade of broom-making in his youth, and was still a young man when he came to the United States and settled at Henderson, Kentucky, after a year spent at New York City. He was a resident of Henderson during the Civil war, and in 1863 enlisted in the Union army, with which he served gallantly until peace was declared. On his return from military service, he engaged in agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Henderson, and in 1867, at Golconda, Illinois, was united in marriage with Louisa Weil, who had been born in Germany and was brought to the United States when sixteen years of age. In 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Schwentker came to Evansville with the only child they had then, William F., who was a little over one year old. Later there was born another child, Laura, now Mrs. Arthur J. Willem, who was born at Evansville. Christian L. Schwentker embarked in the meat business on Third Street, between Main and Sycamore, but in 1886 moved to 720 Mary Street, at Columbia Street, the present site of his son's piano business, and there continued until his retirement from business affairs in 1898. Mr. Schwentker, who was born August 10, 1836, died in December, 1909, while Mrs. Schwentker, who was born February 9, 1840, passed away March 26, 1921. They were deeply religious people and strong and active members of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which they joined soon after their arrival at Evansville. William F. Schwentker received his education in the public schools, after leaving which he entered his father's store and started to learn the meat business. He had been born, however, with a love and talent for music and in order to gratify his ambitions and to engage in work that was congenial and at the same time remunerative, accepted a position as Evansville agent for Steger & Son, the well-known Chicago manufacturers of high grade pianos. Mr. Schwentker has now been selling pianos at Evansville for more than a quarter of a century and is widely and favorably known in musical and music trade circles. He has devoted himself uninterruptedly to his business affairs and his home and has not sought public nor political honors, although fully appreciative of the responsibilities of good citizenship. As a voter he gives his support to the candidates of the Republican party. February 18, 1892, Mr. Schwentker married Anna C., daughter of John Ortmeier, and a member of an old and highly respected family of Evansville, and to this union there has been born one son: James M., who is associated with his father in business.

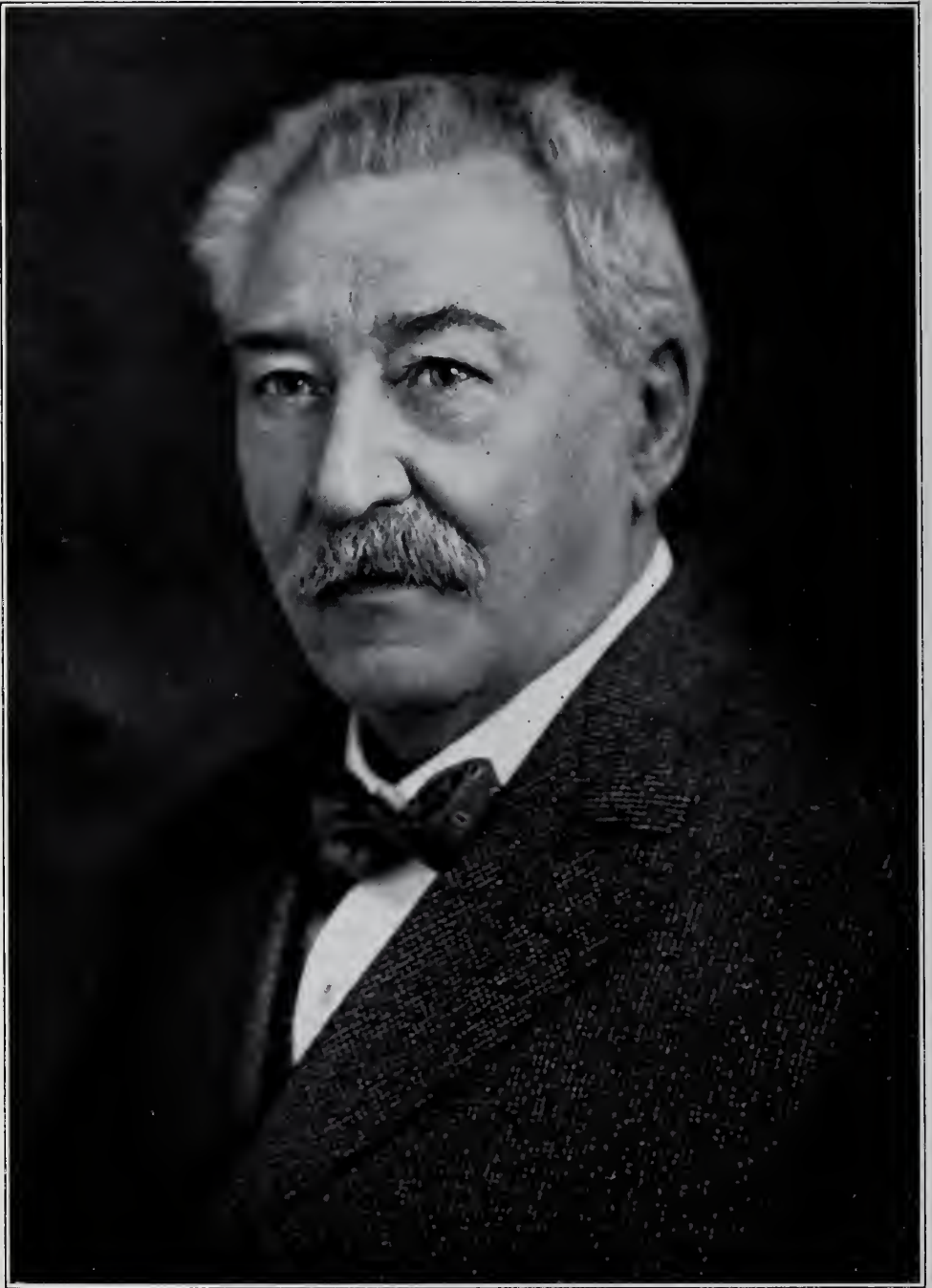
Charles W. Seeley. The art of printing, invented by Gutenberg, developed by Benjamin Franklin and brought to perfection by modern masters of the craft is highly exemplified by the skill and ingenuity of the craftsmen employed in the plant of the Rosenthal-Seeley Printing Company, of Evansville. Charles W. Seeley, secretary and treasurer of the firm, is a practical printer who learned his trade at the case and whose experience has covered every phase of the printing business. He was born July 23, 1871, at Covington, Kentucky, and is a son of Edgar Deacon and Missouri Jane (Walker) Seeley. Mr. Seeley's great-grandfather on his mother's side, Thomas Fall, was the proprietor of a paper mill at Lee, Massachusetts, and in that town was born Mr. Seeley's maternal grandmother. His maternal grandfather, Benjamin Walker, was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. George Seeley, the paternal grandfather of Charles W., was born in England, and came to the United States in young manhood. Edgar Deacon Seeley was born at Horsehead, New York, March 21, 1847, and when about twenty years of age moved to Covington, Kentucky, where he met and married Missouri Jane Walker, who was born at St. Louis, Missouri, January 20, 1851. Mr. Seeley was a shoemaker by trade and followed that vocation until elected constable of Covington, a position which he held for a number of years. Later he moved to Youngstown, Ohio, where he embarked in the mercantile business, and resided there until his death in 1917. Mrs. Seeley still survives and is a resident of Youngstown. Charles W. Seeley received a common school education at Covington, where he secured his introduction to the printing business in the printing shop of a newspaper at the age of fourteen years. When fifteen years of age he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in a job shop, but when seventeen years of age returned to Covington, where his father had purchased a press and type and Charles W. Seeley and his brother established a small printing business, known as Seeley Brothers. This venture not proving a great success, Mr. Seeley went to Kansas City, where he worked for one year, returning to Covington, going then again to Cincinnati, and finally locating at Akron, Ohio, where he worked for the Werner Works one year. His next location was Nashville, Tennessee, where he spent a year with the Brandon Printing Company, then coming to Evansville in 1901, to become foreman and superintendent of the Crescent Engraving and Printing Company. He spent several years in the employ of this concern and then became foreman of the composing room of the Speed Printing and Publishing Company. Some time later he started the business of the Speed Printing Company, in the McCurdy Building, and at the time of Mr. Weil's death, Mr. Seeley and a fellow employe, Henry Rosenthal, bought out the business, which they renamed the Rosenthal-Seeley Printing Company, of which Mr. Rosenthal is now president and Mr. Seeley secretary and treasurer. The business has enjoyed a healthy and consistent growth and occupies a leading place among the enterprises of Evansville. Mr. Seeley has been secretary of the Kiwanis Club since its organization in 1918. He is president of the Forum of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he

was elected a director in 1923. Fraternally, he is a York Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. His political views make him a Republican. April 7, 1897, Mr. Seeley married Miss Nina Irene Lanchanter, a French Canadian by birth, and they have had two children: Cathryn Walker; and William Arthur, the latter of whom was born November 29, 1902, and died October 14, 1918.

Frank W. Sieffert. During the career of Frank W. Sieffert he has been variously engaged in flourishing enterprises, and since entering upon his independent career has made steady advancement in several lines of endeavor. At present he is a member of the brokerage firm of Manning & Sieffert, handling electrical merchandise, with headquarters at New York City, and is also interested extensively in property values in Evansville and vicinity as a dealer in real estate. Mr. Sieffert was born at Newburg, Warrick county, Indiana, June 23, 1882, and is a son of Louis and Cassie (Busch) Sieffert, and a grandson of Dr. Aloysius Sieffert, who practiced medicine at Haubstadt, Indiana, for a number of years. Louis Sieffert was born April 23, 1849, near Jasper, Dubois county, Indiana, and was a child when he went to Haubstadt with his father. Later he resided at Vincennes and later at Celestine, Indiana, eventually opening a mercantile business at St. John, Warrick county, this state, where he also served as justice of the peace. His next location was Newburg, Indiana, where he engaged in the hotel and livery business, under the style of National Hotel, and while residing there was married. In 1884, when his son Frank W. was two years of age, Mr. Sieffert located at Evansville and opened the Warrick House, at No. 400 South Third Street. This he conducted for two years before disposing of his interests therein to enter the mercantile business on Lincoln Avenue near Governor Street. After some years of more or less successful operation, he disposed of his holdings and returned to the Heddrich House on High Street and Third Avenue, operating this hostelry for about ten years. He lived in retirement, then, for a short time, but his energetic nature would not allow him to remain idle and he eventually returned to the hotel business as proprietor of the Wellington Hotel, at Seventh and Main Streets. When he sold this property he again retired, ostensibly, but continued to be interested in real estate deals until the close of his life, which occurred November 27, 1918. A Democrat in politics, he was an active worker in the ranks of his party, and at one time was a candidate for county assessor in Vanderburgh county. He and his worthy wife, who survives him at the age of sixty-six years, were the parents of six children: Frank W., Busch, Raymond, Mrs. Charles E. Davis, Mrs. George E. Brown and Miss Genevieve. Frank W. Sieffert attended the public and parochial schools and the Carpenter Street school, and commenced his career as a clerk in the drug store of Henry A. Tepe, 139 Third Avenue. He was later identified with George Tepe, at Third and Division, in the drug business, and is a registered pharmacist in Illinois, Indiana and

Colorado. Mr. Sieffert became the proprietor of an establishment of his own, at Fifth and Walnut Street, but after one year consolidated this business with that of a Mr. Shively and adopted the firm style of Shively & Sieffert, operating an establishment at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Walnut Street for five years. At that time Mr. Sieffert's health failed, and, being thoroughly informed as to every angle of the business, had no trouble in securing a position as traveling salesman through Colorado for a St. Louis wholesale drug house. After a short time he resigned and accepted a position with H. E. Bucklen & Company, of Chicago, as traveling representative in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. During the six years that he was thus engaged he made such a success of his efforts that he was called back to Chicago and made general sales manager for this company, for the United States, a post which he retained for seven years. He enjoyed the full confidence and friendship of Mr. Bucklen, with whom he was associated constantly, and when the company decided to drop out of the field, full powers for the sale of same were placed in the hands of Mr. Sieffert, who closed negotiations in a deal involving a purchase price of \$1,750,000. At that time Mr. Sieffert's brother was operating an electrical store at Evansville and he returned here and became associated with him. After a number of years the partnership was dissolved and Frank W. Sieffert engaged in the brokerage business as Manning & Sieffert, selling electrical merchandise, with headquarters at New York City and branch offices at Evansville and Chicago. While this concern has been in operation only for a comparatively short time, its success is assured, and it is recognized as one of the notable enterprises of the country. Mr. Sieffert is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, the Turners, the McDermott Club and the Knights of Columbus, and his religious connection is with Sacred Heart Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat. January 7, 1905, Mr. Sieffert married Caroline, daughter of Gottfried and Barbara (Schaeffer) Stocker, of Evansville, a member of an old and honored family of the city. To this union there have been born three children: Harriet, Eleanor and Frank W., Jr.

Franz Engelsmann. Evansville counts upon its roll of departed benefactors none who left behind more substantial evidence of association with its affairs than the late Franz Engelsmann. As sculptor, public-spirited citizen and friend he came and went among the people of the city from the time of his arrival in 1914 until his death in 1921, and there remains in his wake an impression of practical and artistic usefulness, of genuine dependable character, due in part to his honorable ancestry, but more directly traceable to his untiring zeal and ready recognition of opportunity. Mr. Engelsmann was born May 5, 1858, at New York City, and was four years of age when he was taken to Germany by his parents. There he received his literary education and also studied sculpture, for which he had shown a decided talent in his youth. His teachers were



H. V. Bunsigkop



Frank Eyelmann

several of the famous masters of Munich and Karlsruhe, under whom his genius was developed to its full power. At the age of twenty-six years he returned to the United States and took up his residence at New York City, where he began to practice his art. His work received ready recognition and he was soon engaged on large commissions in various parts of the country. From New York City he went to Boston and then to Chicago, at which latter place he made his home, although traveling all over the United States. A beautiful example of his art is found in the sculptured figures to be found on and in the court house at Evansville, to which city he had moved in 1914 and where his death occurred December 23, 1921. Mr. Engelsmann had few connections aside from his art and his home. He was a Protestant in his religious faith. In 1899 he was united in marriage with Miss Louise Bennighof, who was born at Evansville, daughter of Henry V. and Elizabeth (Schlamp) Bennighof, natives of Germany. Mr. Bennighof was born September 10, 1833, and at the age of nineteen years came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, whence he made his way to Evansville. He was married in this city and became the father of nine children, of whom three are living at this time. Mr. Bennighof was a man of industry and ambition. He had worked for three years in a wholesale wine house in Paris in order to get the means to come to the United States, and upon his arrival at Evansville at once embarked in the grocery business. After several years he turned his attention to the wholesale liquor business, with which he was identified for many years, and for forty-three years was also identified with the People's Savings Bank, of which he was president at the time of his death, which occurred February 24, 1916. He was likewise president of the Crown Pottery Company, and a man whose judgment and advice were frequently sought by those who realized the value of ability that could raise a man from humble beginnings to affluence and prominence; yet despite his numerous interests he found time to engage in other pursuits, his chief recreation and pleasure being found in reading. In 1871 Mr. Bennighof built a handsome residence at No. 1510 Fulton avenue, when there were only three houses in that neighborhood, and this home is now occupied by Mrs. Engelsmann and her daughters and her brother, William H. Bennighof. He took an interest in public affairs and served as a member of the City Council for several years during his early life, and he and Mrs. Bennighof were faithful members of St. John's Church, in the faith of which the latter died September 10, 1896. To Mr. and Mrs. Engelsmann there were born three children: Louisa, who attended the Chicago public schools, and graduated from Ferry Hall Girls' School, Lake Forest, Illinois, the Evansville High School and Evansville College; Katherine, who attended the Chicago public schools and graduated from Evansville High School; and Franz, Jr., who died in infancy. In 1922 Mrs. Engelsmann and her two daughters took an extended trip to Europe, where they visited France, Germany,

Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium and England, and saw many of the battlefields of the great World war and numerous other historic points of interest.

Alfred E. Small. Probably no one factor has contributed in greater degree to the business prestige and development of Evansville than the activities connected with the furniture industry. These include the manufacture of furniture, dealing therein and wholesaling, and a special feature of the business is the handling of the selling rights, as conducted by the partnership of Small & Schelosky, of which firm Alfred E. Small is the senior partner. Mr. Small was born in Warrick county, Indiana, September 1, 1882, and is a son of Matthew and Martha (McCoy) Small, both deceased. Matthew Small was born in Warrick county, but for the most part spent his life in Spencer county, where he was engaged in agricultural operations, and where his death occurred in 1904. He was a veteran of the Civil war, through which he fought as a Union soldier and was a man who had the respect and esteem of of the people of his community. He married Martha McCoy, daughter of Captain McCoy, who was born in 1849 and died in 1918. When Alfred E. Small was two years of age his parents moved to Spencer county, and there he was educated at the public school at Gentryville. He left school at the age of fifteen years, and two years later gave up farm work and accompanied his mother to Evansville, where he secured employment with Vickery Brothers, grocers, at \$3 per week. Six months later he gave up his position and started to work for the Lahr-Bacon Company, dry goods merchants, with which concern he remained for several years, later being identified with The Andres Company. In 1909 Mr. Small became connected with the furniture business. At this time the various furniture manufacturing companies of Evansville felt themselves in need of salesmen to represent the various lines and the companies themselves, and Mr. Small was vested with this responsibility, it being a commission proposition. Realizing the possibilities connected with such a position, Mr. Small took it and elaborated upon it, carrying on campaigns for the purpose of displaying the outputs of the furniture factories and selling them to the retailers. Later this business was changed somewhat, when the partnership of Small & Schelosky was formed in 1915, this firm taking over the exclusive selling rights and putting salesmen on the road. In 1917 the firm extended its activities by taking on a line of floor coverings, linoleums, rugs, etc., and this has also proven a great success. The Gilbert Furniture Company of Evansville is another project of Mr. Small, who is vice president of the company, as he is also of the Universal Furniture Company. He has gained a position high in the esteem of his associates in business circles of Evansville, by reason of his undoubted ability, energy and integrity. He is a member of the Chamber of Congress and the Rotary Club, is fraternally affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks, and in politics is a Republican. He has been a lifelong Metho-

dist, his grandfather having been a minister of that faith. June 16, 1906, Mr. Small was united in marriage with Frances, daughter of Adam Weikel, a well contractor of Evansville. They have no children.

Walter A. Smith. Among the public officials of Vanderburgh county, one who has proven true to the trust reposed in him and who has gained the general confidence of the community is Walter A. Smith, of Evansville, county treasurer. Mr. Smith was identified with railroad matters for many years prior to entering public life, and has a wide acquaintance in railroad circles. He was born at Evansville, December 3, 1872, a son of Jones H. and Naomi (Bunker) Smith, natives of England. The parents were married in the country of their birth and in 1871 came to the United States, settling at Evansville, where they still reside, Mrs. Smith being seventy-six years of age. Mr. Smith, who was a moulder by trade, followed that vocation for many years, but is now living in retirement, although he is still very active for his eighty-two years. He is the oldest Mason in Evansville, and he and Mrs. Smith are members of the Episcopal church. Of their eight children, six are living. Walter A. Smith received his education in the public schools of Evansville, and when still a youth started to work in the freight office of a railroad. From the time he was fifteen years of age until he was thirty-one years old he occupied various positions connected with the freight departments of railroads, and occupied one position for twelve consecutive years. Eventually he became purchasing agent for the Hercules Corporation, with headquarters at Evansville for nine years, and held this post until assuming the duties of the county treasurership of Vanderburgh county, January 1, 1920. Mr. Smith, as before noted, has made a splendid official and since his incumbency the affairs of his office have been running smoothly and without any kind of a hitch. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and as a fraternalist he holds membership in the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Smith married Miss Cora Belle Hewitt, of Indianapolis, and to this union there has come one son: Walter Allen, Jr., born July 2, 1915.

W. Lee Smith. Among the younger members of the legal fraternity engaged in practice at Evansville, one who has made rapid strides in his calling within the space of a few years is W. Lee Smith, a member of the strong combination of McGinnis, Smith & Waller, with offices in the Citizens National Bank Building. Mr. Lee, who is one of the energetic and progressive practitioners of his city, is also a veteran of the World war. He was born at Sebree, Kentucky, May 9 1895, and received his early educational training in the public schools of that place, graduating from the high school with the class of 1912. He then entered the University of Kentucky, from the law department of which institution he was graduated in 1916. July 5 of that year he located at Evansville, where he began the practice of his calling alone. He was

making excellent progress in his calling when his career was interrupted by the entrance of the United States into the titanic struggle raging in Europe, and June 24, 1918, went to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he started intensive training as a private. He subsequently went to Camp Mills, New York, and then to Quebec, Canada, whence he sailed for overseas August 24, 1918. He remained with the Army of Occupation following the signing of the armistice, returning to this country and receiving his honorable discharge March 1, 1919. He again located at Evansville April 1, 1919, and began practice alone, but in September of the same year formed a partnership with Richard Waller. In the following month Orville W. McGinnis became a member of the firm, which has since practiced under the style of McGinnis, Smith & Waller. Mr. Smith is a close student of his calling, and devotes much of his leisure time to investigation and research. He belongs to the various organizations of his profession, in which he has numerous friends. As a fraternalist he holds membership in the Masons, the B. P. O. Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the D. O. K. K. He also is a member of the American Legion and the Optimist Club, and his religious connection is with the Baptist church. He is unmarried.

George W. Sonntag. Evidences abound at Evansville of the skill and good workmanship of George W. Sonntag, who for many years has been engaged in the roofing business. This is a specialized line, requiring training and experience, and the fact that many of the prominent buildings of the city have been roofed by Mr. Sonntag is evidence of his mastery of his line of work. He is a native of Evansville, where the family is well known and highly respected, and was born February 4, 1871, a son of John H. and Ellen (Terrell) Sonntag. John H. Sonntag was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1835, and when twenty years of age came to Evansville and secured employment with his brother, George Sonntag, who was the proprietor of a hardware establishment. Later he became a traveling salesman for the Boetticher-Kellogg Hardware Company, whose representative he remained for many years. His death occurred in 1898, when he was sixty-three years of age. Mrs. Sonntag, who also came from Cincinnati, passed away in 1888, aged fifty-three years. They were the parents of five children: Marcus, who is deceased; Edward F., Will L., John H. and George W. George W. Sonntag attended the public schools of Evansville, and when still a youth entered the employ of the roofing concern of Swormstedt & Sonntag, of whom the latter was his brother. He remained with this concern, familiarizing himself with every detail of the business, and in 1904 became the owner of the enterprise by purchase. At his establishment, Second Avenue and Ohio Street, Mr. Sonntag carries a full line of all kinds of roofing material, and employs a competent staff of skilled mechanics. He is equipped to handle any contract, large and small, and during his long connection with the business has proven decisively that he is able to fur-

nish work and material that will live up to all requirements. Mr. Sonntag bears an excellent reputation in business circles as a man of integrity. He is a member of Grace Presbyterian Church, and in politics votes the Republican ticket in national affairs, while remaining independent in local matters. February 4, 1903, Mr. Sonntag was united in marriage with Marie H. Gardner, of Evansville, daughter of Thomas Gardner, who was for some years engaged in the dry goods business at Evansville, and a granddaughter of Joseph Gardner, who was a pioneer of Vanderburgh county. To Mr. and Mrs. Sonntag there has been born one son: George.

Cyrus Q. Speck, who is prominent among the younger generation of business men who are assisting in making Evansville one of the most important manufacturing and distributing points in the Middle-West, has had an active career, and is now manager of the southern branch of the Bassick Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, manufacturers of furniture casters. Mr. Speck is a native son of Evansville, and was born December 31, 1892, a son of Philip and Amelia (Schneider) Speck. The latter, the daughter of a harness maker, was born at Clarington, Ohio, and still survives at Evansville at the age of sixty-five years. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Speck was born in Germany, where he became involved in the revolution of the '40s, and like many other political refugees, was compelled to flee to the United States. After his arrival he located at Evansville, in what was then known as the Parker settlement, and began to follow his trade of blacksmith, although he later entered the brewing business, in which he was successful. During the Civil war he was a captain in the Home Guards, and his descendants still cherish the sword which he bore. He died in 1898 at the age of seventy-seven years. Philip Speck, the father of Cyrus Q., is a sixty-nine-year-old resident of Evansville, in which city he was born. His brothers and sisters are: Peter and Henry, who are residents of St. Louis; Fred, of Paducah, Kentucky; and Elizabeth, the wife of William A. Koch, of Evansville. Philip Speck, while now practically retired from active life, retains the presidency of the Evansville Bed Company. He grew up in the Parker settlement and when his father moved to Evansville proper the youth found employment with "Old Man" Sonntag. Later he entered the grocery business, and subsequently, with A. Bromm and Mr. Henn, founded the Henn-Speck Company, well known in an earlier day, and up to four years ago, when Mr. Speck disposed of his holdings. In 1879 Mr. Speck married Amelia Schneider, and they became the parents of the following children: Clifford, William, Edna, Alma, now Mrs. Donald Graham; Roy and Cyrus Q. Cyrus Q. Speck attended the public schools of Evansville and after his graduation from the high school, in 1910, entered the University of Illinois, where he took a course in business administration of three years. Returning to Evansville, he began working for the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, working his way to the position of assistant cashier. He resigned in 1914 and joined the

Faultless Caster Company, for which concern he traveled on the road until 1921, resigning to become manager of the southern branch of the Bassick Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, manufacturers of casters. He has established the fact of his business ability and his associates place great confidence in his judgment and foresight. He is a Mason and an Elk, and belongs to the Phi Delta Theta Greek letter fraternity of the University of Illinois, the Chamber of Commerce and the Evansville Country Club. In politics he is an independent voter, disregarding party lines. September 7, 1922, Mr. Speck married Miss Dorothy Neemeyer, of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Olen C. Stephens, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Evansville, where he came immediately after his discharge from army service, is a native of Lynnville, Warrick county, Indiana, and was born June 29, 1885, a son of Joseph W. and Katherine (Maxey) Stephens. Doctor Stephens is of Scotch and Holland Dutch extraction. His father was born May 19, 1842, at Jamestown, Kentucky, and became a pioneer farmer and school teacher in Warrick county, Indiana, where he passed his life in the pursuits of agriculture and the school room. He was a man of excellent character and of good education and was highly esteemed in his community. Mrs. Stephens was born in 1844, in Warrick county, and became the mother of these children: Dr. Olen C.; William, of Warrick City; Thomas N.; Levi; Homer, of Warrick; Alma, now Mrs. Schnapp, of Newburg, Indiana; and Mrs. Jasper Cox, of Evansville. Olen C. Stephens attended the schools of his native community, and after his graduation from the high school, in 1905, began a preparatory medical course at the Indiana State University. He then entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and became an interne at the Methodist Hospital at Indianapolis. He commenced practice in Gibson county, Indiana, where he was elected coroner, and continued to occupy this position and to maintain his professional labors there until the United States entered the World war in 1917. He then applied for admission in the United States Medical Corps and was accepted and given a first lieutenant's commission. He saw service until 1919, when he was honorably discharged and at once came to Evansville, where he has built up a large and lucrative general practice in medicine and surgery, his present offices being located in the Boehne Building. Doctor Stephens is a member of the various organizations of his calling, and is recognized by his professional associates as a man who observes the highest ethics of the calling. He is a Mason and belongs to the Lancet Club, the Service Club and the American Legion. May 19, 1921, Doctor Stephens was united in marriage with Charlotte Wheeler, a member of an old and prominent family of Evansville.

Andrew G. Sterm. In the field of candy manufacturing at Evansville, a concern which has maintained a high reputation for more than a quarter of a century is the Sterm, Stock & Walter Candy Company. This concern is now under the sole proprietorship of one of its

founders, Andrew G. Sterm, a business man who has made his own opportunities and has had the ability to carry his plans through to a successful conclusion. Mr. Sterm was born at Rockport, Indiana, June 11, 1865, and is a son of George and Margaret (Hitner) Sterm, natives of Germany. George Sterm was but seventeen years of age when he emigrated to the United States, and first located at New York City, going then to Cincinnati, and, finally, at the age of nineteen years, to Rockport, Indiana. There he founded a modest soap manufacturing business, shipping his product to Evansville, and in time built it up to sizable proportions, but his plant, which he had neglected to insure, was destroyed by fire and he lost everything that he possessed. Possessing a good education, he soon found employment as a schoolteacher at Spencer City, Indiana, where he remained for three years, after which he entered the railway mail service, a vocation which he followed for several years. In 1882 he came to Evansville, where he became identified with the Southern Weighing and Inspection Bureau, and was connected with that organization until his death, in 1898, when he was sixty-six years of age. Mrs. Sterm survived him until 1917, being eighty-four years of age at the time of her demise. Andrew G. Sterm acquired a public school education, and when fourteen years of age came to Evansville, where he served an apprenticeship of three years to the harnessmaking business. He then spent one year as a journeyman, working at his trade, following which he started to work with the firm of Bromm, Henn & Company, for which concern he was city salesman for a time. He then returned to his trade for one year, but left it again to accept a position with A. W. Henn & Company, wholesale candy manufacturers, in the capacity of salesman. After twelve years on the road, Mr. Sterm decided to embark in business on his own account, and in 1897 founded the Sterm, Stock & Walter Company. Two years later he purchased the interests of Mr. Walter, and in 1921 became sole proprietor of the business when he assumed by purchase the interests of Mr. Stock. He carries on a wholesale business and has built up a splendid patronage, the product of his plant at 208 South First Street being considered of a superior quality and meeting a large and widespread demand. Mr. Sterm has an excellent reputation in business circles, built up by many years of honorable dealing and strict adherence to the letter of his contracts. He has several business connections, and in 1921 was one of the seven men who organized the Best Brick Company, a concern that has enjoyed phenomenal success and is now one of the important enterprises of Evansville. In politics he is a Republican. He is a charter member of the Travelers' Protective Association. Mr. Sterm has been married twice, and by his first marriage is the father of one daughter: Pansy.

Eugene T. Stevens, vice president and manager of the Eugene Stevens Company, is one of the substantial men of Evansville who is devoting his energies and abilities to the real estate, mortgage and loan business with very gratifying results, and in this respect is rendering a valuable service to his home community of Evansville. He is a na-

tive of Iowa as he was born at Council Bluffs, that state, in 1876, and was educated in his native city, through the high school courses. Going into the newspaper business, he continued a resident of Council Bluffs until 1909, but in that year came to Evansville and became associated with the Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank as manager of the real estate, mortgage and loan department of that institution. In 1915 Mr. Stevens was one of the men responsible for the organization of the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank of Evansville, and he became manager of the real estate, mortgage and loan department of the new bank, and held it until 1919 when he organized his present company, of which he has since continued vice-president and manager. His long connection with the banking departments which handled the realty, mortgage and loan matters for the two large banks with which he was associated, has given him an insight into these problems and a knowledge of the best methods to pursue, and his business has been a success from the start, and his company is now controlling a fair percentage of the business for Evansville and Vanderburgh county.

Henry Strickler. Ever since the year 1890 the bakery located at 811 South Eighth Street, Evansville, has been operated under the name of Henry Strickler, but it has been only since 1901 that the proprietor has devoted his entire time to this enterprise. At its start it was a very modest venture, conducted on a humble scale, but through industry, enterprise and fair dealing has been built up into a worthwhile business and one that has its recognized place in the commercial life of the community. Mr. Strickler was born in Germany, August 15, 1867, and is a son of Jacob and Mary Strickler. His parents, worthy, Christian people, spent their entire lives in their native land, where they reared their children to lives of thrift and honesty. In Germany Henry Strickler received a common school education, and on graduation was apprenticed to the trade of baker, which he mastered thoroughly and which he followed for some years as a journeyman. He also served the customary three years as a soldier in the German army, and when twenty-three years of age came to the United States and settled at Evansville. Here he secured employment with the Fred Miller Baking Company, one of the old-established enterprises of the city, where Mr. Strickler's industry and ability soon gained him a foremanship. Being ambitious and enterprising, it was Mr. Strickler's aim and goal to be some day at the head of a business of his own, and in February, 1895, he founded a small retail bakery business in his home at 811 South Eighth Street. He did not possess much capital, and his start was therefore small, but he worked faithfully at the big plant and in the meantime invested his earnings in the little business of his own, which in time was conducted by Mrs. Strickler while her husband was away at his employment. Thus as the years passed the modest business grew in size, importance and friendships until in September, 1901, when Mr. Strickler decided that it had assumed proportions that would warrant him resigning his position as foreman at the plant, in order to give all of his attention to his own business management. He now has a splendid patronage, built up on the sound foundation of honest deal-

ing and fair representation, although superiority of quality has also played a large part in his attainment of success. He bears an excellent reputation in business circles, and his principles of citizenship are those of a man of broad mind and enlightened views, who supports all worthy movements for the civic welfare. As a voter Mr. Strickler maintains an independent stand, casting his ballot for the man and not the party. In 1892 Mr. Strickler was united in marriage with Miss Mary Hofmann, who was born in Germany and was brought to the United States as a child of four years, the family settling at Evansville, where she was reared and received a public school education. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Strickler: Marie, residing with her parents; Annie, who is the wife of George LaMon, of Evansville; and Wilma and Henry P., at home.

Huber Stringfield. In the field of the selling of life insurance there are requisites for success that are absolutely necessary in few other lines of business activity. The successful life insurance salesman is one who has not only possessed certain attributes for a foundation but who has developed his highly specialized business by training and the assimilation of much data concerning the business. Of the men who have made a success of their line, one who has become well known as the representative of the Union Central Life Insurance Company at Evansville is Huber Stringfield. This company was organized in 1867, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is now represented in every state in the Union, handling only life insurance. Since 1880 it has had its general agent at Evansville, where for the last six years the average annual amount of business done has been approximately \$350,000.00. Mr. Stringfield, whose offices are located at 109 Main Street, was born at Bloomington, Illinois, July 22, 1871, and is a son of Thomas Clark and Martha Elizabeth Stringfield. His father, a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal faith, spent a number of years in Texas, in Illinois, and in Missouri. Owing to the frequent moves of the family, as the Reverend Stringfield answered his various calls, Huber Stringfield received the greater part of his educational training under his father's tuition although he also attended high school for a time while the family had their home in the West. From the start of his career he has had a liking for salesmanship, and has followed several lines in this connection. His start was in advertising specialties of his own designing, the first being advertising bulletin boards and later various other specialties. He later became salesman in Indiana and Michigan for The Osborne Calendar Company, of New York City, which he continued until 1908, at which time he organized and incorporated a sales company for the selling of the products of The Dr. J. B. Lynas & Sons Company, of Logansport, Indiana. In 1915, he became attracted to the insurance business and realized its possibilities. His first real training in this field was in Indianapolis under William E. Neal, state manager for the Union Central Life Insurance Company in Indiana, and for two years traveled through this state as a special agent. In 1916 Mr. Stringfield was appointed general agent for Vanderburgh county and has continued in this capacity to the present time. As is

necessary in his business Mr. Stringfield is energetic in action and persevering in character, logical and forceful in the presentation of his selling arguments, being likewise a good judge of human nature and a man of attractive personality. He has increased his company's business materially since settling in Evansville and in addition has formed numerous firm and lasting friendships. He has a number of civic and social connections, and in politics is a Republican of the Rooseveltian type, while his religious faith is that of the Christian Science church. In 1900 Mr. Stringfield was united in marriage with Miss Alice M. Gable, of Mulberry, Indiana, whose death occurred April 8, 1908. In 1911 Mr. Stringfield was united with the present Mrs. Stringfield, who was formerly Miss Lydia Schoepfle, of Birmingham, Ohio.

Albert E. Swope, assessor of Vanderburgh county, and one of the progressive agriculturalists of this section, is one of the most representative citizens, and a native of the county in which he has always lived, and which he has so capably served in several public capacities. He was born in Vanderburgh county, December 16, 1870, son of Albert A. and Sarah A. (Hornby) Swope, both natives of Vanderburgh county, and grandson of James Asbury Swope, one of the first settlers of the county. James A. Swope came to Vanderburgh county from Pennsylvania, bought a farm in the wilderness, cleared it, and on it he continued to live until his death, which occurred when his children were still small, and he left four sons and one daughter, and his widow, Mrs. Jane Swope, to survive him. She outlived her husband for many years, and died when she was over eighty years of age. Albert A. Swope was a carpenter by trade, but later on in life became a farmer, and he too, cleared up a farm which was located, as was that of his father, in Center township. For four years he served in the Union army as a member of Company F, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and only two members of this company are now living, they being Capt. William Leich and William Warren. During his military service he was in a number of engagements, and during one of them was wounded in the calf of the left leg. Following his return to private life he was elected a member of the county board of commissioners and served on it for six years, being elected on the Republican ticket. He also was a justice of the peace for a long period. During all of his mature years he was very active in politics and a leader of the local Republican party. Fraternally he belonged to the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to the Grand Army of the Republic. The death of this most excellent and representative man occurred in 1904, but his wife died in 1873. Albert E. Swope attended the public schools of McCutchanville in Center township, and then in 1886 became a student of Wabash College, where he remained for two years. During the administration of President Harrison he was one of the employes of the Evansville postoffice, but with the change of administration moved to his farm in Center township, where he still resides. This fine farm comprises 140 acres of valuable land, a portion of which was taken from the old homestead. For some years Mr. Swope has been known as a very successful breeder of Poland-China

swine and Jersey cattle. Very active in politics as a Republican, he has been on the advisory board in every capacity, and has been a frequent delegate to county and state conventions. At the time of the death of John H. Hanning, Mr. Swope was appointed as county assessor to fill the vacancy, and in 1922 was elected to the office for a term of four years. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Lions Club. In 1889 Mr. Swope was married to Katie M. Young, daughter of Benjamin Young, a pioneer of Vanderburgh county, and for some years assistant superintendent of free delivery out of the Evansville post-office. He worked up to that position in the postoffice from his initial one of delivery boy. At one time he was also chairman of the Farmers Institute, and he was recognized as a very substantial citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Swope became the parents of the following children: Mary A., who is the wife of Robert D. Henry, has three sons, Hugh, Robert and Donald; Ralph H., who married Margaret Whitehead, has two sons, Dwight and LeRoy; Clara E., who is the wife of Ivan France, has one daughter, Mr. France served during the entire period this country was at war, and for more than one-half of the time was overseas; Laura H., who is the wife of J. H. McCutchan, has two children, Harold and Marjorie, Mr. McCutchan was a first lieutenant during the World war, served for over one year and was mustered out at Lafayette, Indiana; Kathryn S.; Alice E.; and Anna Isabel.

Philip Temple. While the business style of some of the old and honored enterprises of Evansville have changed, as to name, if not as to policy, these concerns keep right on establishing records for integrity in their affairs and thereby retain their reputations and increase their trade year after year. In this class is found the Temple Company, the present proprietor of which, Philip Temple, assumed charge of the business more than a quarter of a century ago, before which time, however, the same business had been conducted by another concern. Mr. Temple was born at Chicago, Illinois, May 13, 1873, and is a son of David and Frances Temple. He was but seven years of age when he was brought by his parents to Evansville, and here his education was acquired in the Carpenter Street School, from which well-known institution have graduated so many men and women who have since made their mark in the affairs of Evansville. Next he pursued a course at Lockyear's Business College, and in 1897 began the manufacture of cigar boxes, under the style of the Temple Company, this being a continuation of the old Rymer Brothers business. Mr. Temple has a well-established trade, which is dependable and consistent, and each year sees an increase in his business. He is strictly honorable and businesslike in his dealings and therefore enjoys the respect and confidence of his associates. He has several connections of a business and social nature, and as a good citizen takes a keen interest in matters that affect the welfare of his city. Mr. Temple was married October 28, 1895, to Miss Josephine Lindenschmidt of Evansville, a daughter of Garhard and Mary Lindenschmidt, and they maintain a pleasant home at 907 Powell Avenue.

Henry A. Tepe. Not alone in business circles of Evansville is Henry A. Tepe well known to his fellow-citizens, but likewise in public affairs. From the time of reaching his sixteenth year he has been connected with the growth and development of a flourishing retail drug business, and for some time past has acted efficiently and constructively as a member of the City Council. Mr. Tepe was born at Evansville, July 30, 1881, and is a son of Henry H. and Mary A. (Kinker) Tepe. Henry H. Tepe was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 17, 1843, and when only seventeen years of age enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil war, becoming a private in Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1862, at Corinth, Mississippi, while defending Fort Robinet, he was severely wounded and removed to the army hospital, after leaving which he received his honorable discharge because of disability. A family by the name of Nurne, then living at First and Cherry Streets, Evansville, prevailed upon Mr. Tepe to take up his residence in this city in 1865, in which year he started working for the wholesale drug house of Keller & White, on Main Street. He continued with that concern until 1886 and then purchased the present drug business at No. 139 Third Avenue, of which he continued the proprietor until his death in 1898. Mr. Tepe was a man who was held in high esteem because of his integrity and good citizenship. He was a Democrat in politics and very active in his party, and at one time was a candidate for the office of county treasurer. For a number of years he was treasurer of Holy Trinity Catholic Church. He married Mary A. Kinker, who was born June 8, 1847, at Enochsburg, Franklin county, Indiana, and of their family of thirteen children, only three are now living, eight having died in infancy. Henry A., of this review; Louis, a resident of Evansville; Dr. George, formerly a physician and now deceased; Gertrude, also deceased; and Rose, living at Evansville. Henry A. Tepe attended the parochial school of Holy Trinity Catholic Church and night classes at the Carpenter Street public school, and when but a lad in his early 'teens started to learn the drug business in the establishment of his father. At the same time he pursued a business course at the Columbia Commercial College, and when only sixteen years of age took charge of the drug business when his father died. He has been the proprietor of this enterprise ever since, and under his capable and energetic management it has become a greatly successful venture, catering to a large and representative patronage. From youth he has been greatly interested in public affairs and in politics as a Democrat. At the time that his father made the race for the county treasurership he served at the polls. At the time of the death of Councilman J. J. Groeninger, the late Mayor Bosse appointed Mr. Tepe to complete the unexpired term of eleven months, and since then he has been elected twice to the same position, his present term expiring in December, 1925. He is a member of Assumption Catholic Church, and as a fraternalist holds mem-

bership in the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of St. John and the Improved Order of Red Men. September 14, 1904, Mr. Tepe was united in marriage with Alice Marie, daughter of Stephen and Alice (Walsh) Kiely, natives of Ireland. Mrs. Kiely died in 1902, her husband surviving her until April 19, 1923, when he passed away well advanced in years.

William J. Tolliver, M. D. Not only by natural ability and inclination, but also by inheritance, is Dr. William J. Tolliver entitled to a position among the leading physicians of Evansville, for he is the son and grandson of men who made their marks in the medical profession. He was born at Orleans, Indiana, January 16, 1872, and is a son of Dr. Milton P. and Ella B. (Pearson) Tolliver, both natives of the same community. The paternal grandfather of William J. Tolliver was William Tolliver, a pioneer of Lawrence county, Indiana, where he rounded out a long and useful career in the pursuits of the soil, and where he was held in high esteem. Dr. Milton P. Tolliver was born January 3, 1848, and was educated the profession of medicine, in which he has been engaged all his life. Although seventy-five years of age, he still follows his beloved calling, and maintains a profitable practice at Elnora, Daviess county, Indiana. He married Ella B. Pearson, who was born in 1852, daughter of Dr. James C. Pearson, who practiced medicine for many years. She died at thirty-six years of age, in 1888, the mother of three children: Dr. William J.; Dr. Harry C., engaged in the practice of dentistry at Elnora; and Ralph, ticket agent for a railroad at Odon, Indiana. Dr. William J. Tolliver attended public school at Mitchell, Indiana, and after pursuing a normal course entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine as a member of the class of 1892. Commencing practice at Elnora, he went subsequently to Indianapolis, where he remained for about six years. In 1912 he came to Evansville, where he has since carried on a constantly increasing practice, specializing in rectal diseases. He maintains well-appointed offices at 309 1-2 Second Street. Not only has Doctor Tolliver built up a good professional business, but has also gained a position high in the esteem of his associates. He belongs to the various organizations of his calling and keeps fully in step with its numerous advancements and developments. Politically, he is a Democrat, but politics have played only a minor part in a busy professional career. December 23, 1894, Doctor Tolliver was united in marriage with Miss Cora Payne, and they have one child: Elizabeth Louise, now sixteen years of age and attending school at Evansville.

Robert C. Torian. The insurance business has become such an extensive one and has invaded so many channels of activity that in this, as in other lines of business, specializing has come largely into favor. The insurance man of some years back generally handled policies in all lines of his business, but the modern man engaged in selling indemnity as a rule finds it more profitable to specialize

in one department or more, thus centralizing his efforts instead of spreading them over too wide an area. Of the men who are making a success in the business world as insurance specialists, one who is making rapid strides forward is Robert C. Torian, district manager for Vanderburgh county for the Travelers Insurance Company, handling life and accident policies, with headquarters at Evansville. Mr. Torian was born February 1, 1895, at Evansville, and is a son of George L. and Mame (Kuhn) Torian. His paternal grandfather, A. G. Torian, a native of Kentucky, came to Evansville at an early day and became the founder of the Torian Hat Company, with which he was identified until the close of his life. George L. Torian was born in Kentucky, in October, 1864, and was brought to Evansville by his parents. As a youth he entered his father's hat business, and is now one of the two brothers who are conducting that enterprise under the name of Torian Brothers. He is still an active business man who has a splendid reputation in commercial circles of Evansville. Mrs. Torian, who was born at Peoria, Illinois, and was brought to Evansville when a girl, died in 1899. There were two sons in the family: Robert C., of this review; and George L., Jr., of Montana. Robert C. Torian attended the public schools of Evansville, and after his graduation from high school was a student at the Swanee School. He next entered the University of Illinois, where he took a business course, and then became associated with his father in the hat business for one and one-half years. This business did not prove congenial to him, however, and he embarked in the insurance business at Terre Haute, with the Travelers Insurance Company, an organization with which he has been connected since 1917. In May, 1921, he returned to Evansville to take charge of the life and accident agency of the Travelers, which has maintained an agency at Evansville for about twenty years. As district manager, Mr. Torian's territory covers the entire area of Vanderburgh county. He has increased the business of his company wonderfully during the past two years, and his displayed remarkable fitness and aptitude for the position which he holds. Mr. Torian's office is situated in the Mercantile-Commercial Bank Building. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and has a number of other connections. His religious affiliation is with St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In May, 1918, Mr. Torian was united in marriage with Pauline, daughter of Paul De Kress, and a member of one of the old and honored families of Evansville, and to this union there has been born one child: Jeanne.

G. Arthur Trimble. Identified with the same business concern since the beginning of his career, G. Arthur Trimble, of Evansville, presents an interesting example of the value of persistence and fidelity in the winning of success. The vice president and treasurer of the Vulcan Plow Works is not only one of the prominent business men of his city, but also is prominent in public affairs, and at the present time is occupying the office of president

of the Vanderburgh county council. Mr. Trimble was born at Kirksville, Missouri, November 23, 1878, and is a son of Arthur and Alice (Hillyard) Trimble. His father, a native of Ireland, was fourteen years of age when brought by his parents to the United States, the family settling, in 1846, in Scott township, Vanderburgh county, whence he enlisted for service in the Union army, as a first sergeant of Indiana cavalry in the same regiment with Major Rosencranz. At the close of the war he returned to Vanderburgh county and engaged in farming, but in the early '70s removed to Missouri, where, in the vicinity of Kirksville, he was engaged in farming until his death in 1880. He was a Republican in politics. Mr. Trimble married Alice Hillyard, who was born in Scott township, Vanderburgh county, a daughter of Alexander Hillyard. Mr. Hillyard, who was born in 1800, in Ireland, came to the United States and settled in Scott township in 1818. He was an agriculturist by vocation and an earnest churchman. It is interesting to note that he was the youngest member of his family, his wife was the youngest of her family, and Mr. Trimble is the youngest of his parents' children. Mrs. Alice Trimble, who was born March 1, 1844, died in January, 1923. She and her husband were the parents of five children: Alta, Edith and Mrs. Mary Burns, of Evansville; Mrs. William I. Wellborn, of Galveston, Texas; and G. Arthur. When he was two years of age G. Arthur Trimble's mother brought him back to Evansville, and here he attended the Campbell Street school, and was graduated in 1897 from the Central High School. He then took a course in a business college, after leaving which he secured a minor position in the offices of the Vulcan Plow Works. Industry, ability and loyalty won him repeated promotions, and in 1920 he became vice president of the concern, to these duties being added those of treasurer in 1922. Much of the success of the concern can be accredited to his efforts and executive ability. Mr. Trimble is a member of the board of directors of the old State National Bank. He is greatly interested in civic affairs and was a member of the water works board during the first administration of the late Mayor Bosse. In the fall of 1922 he was elected president of the Vanderburgh county council, a position which he has filled efficiently. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and his religious connection is with Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a member of the board of trustees. During the World war he was very active in the Liberty Loan drives and other movements, to which he was a generous contributor. January 24, 1916, Mr. Trimble was united in marriage with Hannah, daughter of Thomas B. and Fannie (Hubbs) Stevenson, the former originally of Maysville, Kentucky, but later of Evansville. To this union there have been born two daughters: Ann and Margaret.

William L. Tucker. A resident of Evansville for the past thirty-eight years, William L. Tucker is known principally in business circles because of his connection with the flourishing company which

bears his name. As a lad he had worked in the leaf tobacco fields of the tobacco region of Tennessee, and after some years spent in other lines of industry, he returned to the vocation of his youth and has achieved a well-merited success. Mr. Tucker was born October 23, 1865, in Montgomery county, Tennessee, and is a son of John D. and Nancy (Wright) Tucker, the latter a native of Louisiana who died in 1888. John D. Tucker was born in what is now West Virginia and as a youth mastered the carpenter's and cabinetmaker's trades, which he followed for some years. On moving to Montgomery county, Tennessee, he settled on a farm ten miles from Clarksville, and engaged in farming and tobacco raising, but also continued his work at cabinet-making and to him fell the work of manufacturing the coffins, etc., that were used in the neighborhood. In 1877 he moved to Madisonville, Tennessee, and founded a grocery business, which he continued to conduct until his death in 1903. As a very small lad, when not attending the public schools of Montgomery county, Tennessee, William L. Tucker had worked in leaf tobacco factories for several years. He was about twelve years of age when he went with his parents to Madisonville, where he completed his education, and that community continued to be his home until 1885, at which time he came to Evansville and learned the trade of blacksmith. Upon mastering that calling he entered the employ of Copeland & Jones, with which concern he remained for about five years, and then returned to his old business, that of tobacco, this time with twist and smoking tobacco. Mr. Tucker entered the employ of the Harper Tobacco Company, which had been founded in 1865, and which was a stable and well-known enterprise with good financial standing and reputation. When Mr. Harper, the owner of the business, died in 1900, Mr. Tucker purchased the business from the heirs of his estate, and has since carried on its operations under the business style of the W. L. Tucker Tobacco Company. Under his energetic direction the business has grown materially and increased its scope, while the proprietor has established himself firmly in the confidence of those with whom business matters have brought him into contact. He has been an active religious worker in the First Baptist Church since his arrival at Evansville thirty-eight years ago, and during the past twelve years has occupied the position of deacon. Politically he maintains an independent stand both locally and in national affairs. Mr. Tucker is a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen of enlightened views, and a supporter of measures which he feels will be of benefit to Evansville and its people. In 1893 Mr. Tucker was united in marriage with Miss Virginia L. Harper, a daughter of his ex-partner, and three children have been born to this union: Jesse B., who is associated with his father in business. He was married December 30, 1916, to Miss Emma K. Ford, of Gallatin, Tennessee, a daughter of Marvin M. and Fannie (Kelly) Ford, and they have one daughter, Frances Virginia Lee. Harriet, who is the wife of Millard M. Irwin, M. D., of Nacomis, Illinois; and Lucy Lee, wife of Hardin L. May, of Evansville.



LEVI IGLEHEART
1820-1904

WILLIAM T. IGLEHEART
1825-1892

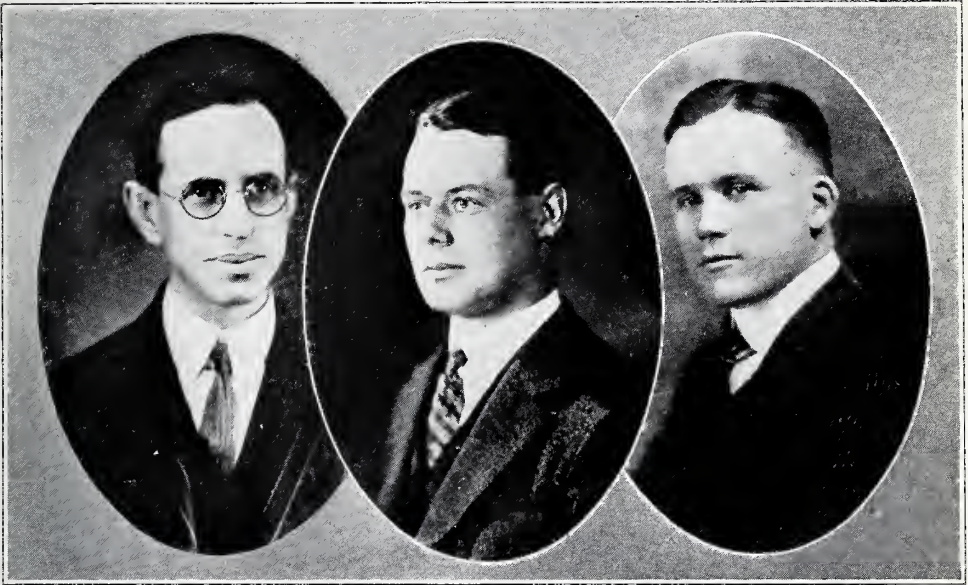
ASA IGLEHEART
1817-1887



LESLIE T. IGLEHEART
1848

ADDISON W. IGLEHEART
1852

JOHN L. IGLEHEART
1862



J. GILTNER IGLEHEART
1879

AUSTIN S. IGLEHEART
1889

EDGAR A. IGLEHEART
1891



IGLEHEART BROTHERS PLANT

Three generations of the Igleheart family and the great modern milling plant of today, founded in 1856

The Igleheart Family.* Of the families who have lent distinction and prestige to Vanderburgh county during the past century, few have contributed in greater degree than that bearing the name of Igleheart. Its members have graced the professions, have succeeded worthily in business, have filled public offices in an efficient and wholly honorable manner, and have been constant supporters of measures making for religion, education, morality and good citizenship. The family in this county traces its ancestry back to Levi, the fifth son of John Igleheart of Prince George county, Maryland, who was born August 13, 1786. Levi Igleheart married Anne Taylor and in 1816 settled in Ohio county, Kentucky, where he resumed his farming activities. In 1823 he moved to Warrick county, Indiana, where he again farmed, and where his death occurred in 1856. His sons were Asa, Levi, Jr., and William T., all of whom were reared to the pursuits of the soil. Asa Igleheart, son of Levi Sr., was born December 8, 1817, in Ohio county, Kentucky, and although brought up as a farmer preferred the study of law and in 1849 was admitted to the bar of Vanderburgh county, where he became a junior partner in the firm of Ingle & Wheeler. In 1854 he was appointed a common pleas judge, an office which he held for four years, then returning to the practice of his profession, in which he attained distinction and rose to a high place. In 1842 he married Anne Cowle, and they became the parents of three children: Ferdinand, Eugene and Annie, who became the wife of Edwin Taylor. Asa Igleheart died February 5, 1887. Levi Igleheart, Jr., second son of Levi, Sr., was born March 8, 1820, in Ohio county, Kentucky, and was taken by his parents three years later to Warrick county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, married, and engaged in farming until 1853. In that year he moved to Evansville and in 1856 established the Canal Flour Mills, but subsequently sold out to Little Brothers, and, with his brothers Asa and William T., formed the firm of Igleheart Brothers and established the present flour milling business. In 1844 Levi Igleheart, Jr., married Suzanna Ingle, of Inglefield, Indiana, and they became the parents of three sons, Leslie T., president of Igleheart Brothers; Addison W., treasurer thereof; and John L., vice-president, secretary and general manager. Levi Igleheart remained active in this business until his death in 1904. He was also prominent in religious work and was one of the organizers of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Evansville. William T. Igleheart, youngest of the three sons of Levi, Sr., was born in Warrick county, Indiana, in 1825, and remained on the home farm until 1856, in which year he joined his brothers in the founding of the flour milling business. Like his brother, he was prominent in the affairs of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Mary Ingle, and they became the parents of two children: William, who is now deceased; and Eleanor,

*The head of the Indiana branch of this family, Levi Igleheart, Sr., spelled his name with an "e" in the last syllable, while various branches of the same family from an early period omitted that letter.

a resident of California. The firm of Igleheart Brothers was founded in 1856 by Levi, Jr., Asa and William T. Igleheart, at the corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, the present site of the Majestic Theater, and remained on its original location until 1904, when it was moved to its present situation, First and Morgan Avenues. The plant was destroyed by fire in 1909, but work was immediately started on a new and more modern structure on the same site, which was ready for business in 1910. At the time of the death of Asa Igleheart, in 1887, his interests were absorbed by his brothers, and when William T. Igleheart died, five years later, a partnership was incorporated, the interest of his heirs being taken up by the present members of the firm: L. T. Igleheart, president; J. L. Igleheart, vice-president, secretary and general manager; A. W. Igleheart, treasurer; J. G. Igleheart, director in charge of mill sales in the South; and E. A. Igleheart, director in charge of bulk sales and export; and Austin Igleheart, director and manager of sales and advertising of the cake-flour department. The corporation conducts two businesses, one being the manufacture of flour in barrels and sacks for ordinary purposes; the other a special department manufacturing cake-flour and instant cake-flour, as well as other wheat cereals in packages. All of these products are produced under the trade name "Swansdown," the secondary brands being "Harvesta" and "Electric." The company, in addition to their own plant, own and operate the plant of Brose & Arnold, on the West side, which was absorbed in 1920. The milling capacity is approximately 1500 barrels per twenty-four hours, and the plant is operated on the twenty-four-hour basis. The export department has permanent connections with the island of Great Britain and the European continent, but the bulk of the mill flour is sold through wholesale grocers in the southeastern states. Leslie T. Igleheart, the eldest son of Levi, Jr., was born in 1848, in Warrick county, Indiana, and was five years of age when brought to Evansville, where he attended the public school, this training being supplemented by a two-year course at what was then the Indiana Asbury University, which later became, as now, DePauw. On leaving college he entered the flour mill business of his father and uncles, in 1867, commencing work as a bookkeeper. In 1871 a new mill was built at Evansville, known as the Yosemite Mill, which was operated by R. Ruston, and in which Leslie T. Igleheart was active in the interests of Igleheart Brothers. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1881, and Mr. Ruston and Mr. Igleheart continued to operate what was known as the Melrose Mill, which had been acquired a short time previously. Mr. Igleheart continued thus engaged until about 1906, when he returned to the original mill, and in 1904, at the death of Asa Igleheart and William T. Igleheart, was made president of the company, a position which he has since retained. Mr. Igleheart married in 1874, Miss Lizzie Giltner, of Chillicothe, Missouri, and they became the parents of two sons: Levi G., who died in 1909, and J. Giltner Igleheart, who was born March 2, 1879,

at Evansville, where he attended the public high school, and subsequently pursued a course at DePauw University, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. For two years thereafter he resided at Chicago, preparing himself for his future work in various ways, including work on a newspaper. He then moved to Belvidere, Illinois, where he spent three years as sales manager for the National Sewing Machine Company. While there he was united in marriage, in December 1905, with Miss Mabel Derthick. Later he returned to Evansville and joined Igleheart Brothers, but not as a member of the firm. After four years he removed to Portland, Oregon, but in September, 1916, returned to Evansville and became a member of the firm, a director of the company and manager of mill sales. He and Mrs. Igleheart are the parents of two children: Leslie D., born in 1907; and John Giltner, Jr., born in 1916. Mr. Igleheart is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, the Chamber of Commerce and the official board of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. Addison W. Igleheart, second son of Levi Igleheart, Jr., was born March 3, 1852, in Warrick county, Indiana, and educated in the graded and high schools of Evansville. When he was only sixteen years of age he entered the office of the family business, and was made a member of the firm in 1892, at which time he became treasurer. Mr. Igleheart was one of the first men in the United States to conceive the idea of putting up flour in packages, and was the originator of Swansdown prepared cake flour. He continued actively in the business for forty-three years, and although in ill health at this time, retains his position with the company as treasurer. Mr. Igleheart married Miss Campbell, who bore him one child, Isabel. Miss Cora Lee Begley became his second wife and three children were born to them: Suzanna, the wife of P. F. Darby; Evelyn, the wife of Lambert Johnson; and Edgar A. Edgar A. Igleheart was born August 1, 1891, at Evansville, where he attended the graded and high schools, following which he pursued a course at the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated therefrom in 1912. At that time he entered the offices of Igleheart Brothers, where subsequently he was placed in charge of the bulk sales. He has taken an active interest in exporting, in which field he has made several trips to Europe, South Africa, German East Africa, through the Red Sea seaports and Egypt. He is an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He served during the war in the navy as a chief petty officer. In 1922 Mr. Igleheart was united in marriage with Miss Aline Ellis, of Evansville, and they have one son: Edgar A., Jr., who was born July 24, 1923. John L. Igleheart, the third and youngest son of Levi Igleheart, Jr., was born November 20, 1862, at Evansville, where he attended the graded schools and spent one year at high school. He embarked upon his career as a newspaper man, being business manager for the Standard Union, but after several years turned his attention to the milling business. In 1884 he went to San Diego,

California, where he was connected with Elisha Babcock in the erection of the Coronado Beach Hotel, but in 1889 returned to Evansville. He spent a short period at Columbus, Ohio, but again came to Evansville in 1890 and entered Igleheart Brothers, of which company he is now vice-president and general manager. He has taken an interest in civic affairs at Evansville, and was a member of the city council in 1902 and 1903. October 12, 1886, Mr. Igleheart married Miss Belle Smith, of Indianapolis, and their only living son is Austin S. Austin S. Igleheart, was born October 25, 1889, at Evansville, where he acquired a public school education, then attended the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1912. In the following year he entered the family business, and in 1915 took up his present work as advertising and sales manager of the cake-flour department, a position which he holds at this time. Mr. Igleheart is a member of the local Rotary Club and director of the state Chamber of Commerce. July 4, 1918, he enlisted for service in the World war and entered the Officers' Training Camp at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, as a seaman of the second class. Although he was not active after the armistice was signed, he did not receive his honorable discharge until July 4, 1922. He returned to business life in January, 1919. In 1915 Mr. Igleheart married Miss Suzanne Bridwell, and they are the parents of three children: Austin S., Jr., born September 31, 1916; Evelyn, born April 16, 1920; and James W., born March 17, 1922.

George W. Turnham. Among the old and honored residents of Evansville, one who commands respect no less for his business ability than for his good citizenship and well-spent life is George W. Turnham. While he has been somewhat retired from active affairs during recent years, he still has large real estate interests which engage his attention and in the handling of which he demonstrates the retention of the acumen and sagacity that won him success in former years. Mr. Turnham was born on a farm near the little village of Dale, Spencer county, Indiana, January 7, 1850, and is a son of David and Nancy (Jones) Turnham. David Turnham was born in Tennessee, whence he came with his father to Indiana, the family settling in Spencer county. Reared to an agricultural life, he engaged in farming for many years, but later in life became a merchant and conducted a mercantile business during the last two decades of his career. He died in 1884, at the age of eighty-one years, while Mrs. Turnham passed away in 1898, when nearly eighty-seven years of age. Mr. Turnham was a boyhood playmate of Abraham Lincoln. He was twice married, and of his seven children three are living: Mrs. Hannah T. Jackson, of Oakland City, Indiana; Thomas R., of Rockport, this state; and George W., the youngest of the family. George W. Turnham was educated in the public schools and in his youth assisted his father in the work of the home farm. Later he became the elder man's assistant in the store, and when his father died, in 1884, he took over the proprietorship and continued to conduct the business, at the same time caring for his invalided mother. In 1899, his mother having passed away the year before, Mr.

Turnham located at Evansville, where he bought a home and embarked in the real estate business. He continued in this line actively for a number of years, and, as before noted, still has large holdings. Mr. Turnham has always maintained an excellent reputation for honorable dealings and has the full esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens. A Republican in his political views on national policy, he is inclined to be independent in purely local matters. He has always been active in church work, and is now a member of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church. He is not a lodge man. April 30, 1907, Mr. Turnham was united in marriage with Miss Retta McKinley, who was formerly a teacher in the public schools of Troy and Tell City, Indiana. She is a daughter of William and Mary (Mastin) McKinley, and is a distant relative of President McKinley.

J. Chester Vaught. In his special field of endeavor, which has largely to do with furnishing materials for the construction of homes, buildings, bridges, etc., J. Chester Vaught occupies a leading place at Evansville. Still numbered among the younger generation of business men, his advance has been rapid, and at the present time he is either president or a high official in several enterprises which give added prestige to Evansville as the home of important industries. Mr. Vaught was born at Evansville, October 6, 1892, and is a son of Joseph M. and Alice (Day) Vaught. His father was born May 4, 1867, at Paradise, Kentucky, and in 1890 came to Evansville, where he became identified with the Crown Pottery Company. Mrs. Vaught was born in Kentucky, June 19, 1868. After securing the advantages of a public school education, J. Chester Vaught entered upon his business career as an employe of George L. Mesher & Company, a concern with which he remained one year and six months. He then transferred his services to the International Steel and Iron Company, with which he was associated for ten years, and during the World war spent one year with the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Government Shipping Board. In June, 1919, Mr. Vaught became the organizer of the Evansville Structural Supply Company, which he has since served in the capacity of president, and in which he has been a leading factor in building up a large and profitable business. Mr. Vaught has various other interests, being president of the Home Builders, Inc.; president of the Donaldson Arms Realty Company, and secretary-treasurer of the Rotrava Engineering Corporation. Natural abilities and capacity for continued and painstaking endeavor have been concomitants in the achieving of success by Mr. Vaught, while his high standing in the estimation of his associates rest upon a career that has always been featured by honorable dealing and a strict living up to agreements and contracts. In politics, Mr. Vaught sustains liberal views, not being bound down by any hard and fast rules pertaining to party lines. He is president of the Optimist Club, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Evansville Engineering Society and the Evansville Credit Men's Association, and also belongs to the Bayard Park Methodist Episcopal Church. June 10, 1914, Mr. Vaught married Miss Edna Massburg, who died without issue, May 2, 1920.

Albert J. Veneman. While some men achieve success along certain lines and in certain professions, undoubtedly there are those who are born to them, their natural leanings and marked talents pointing unmistakably to the career in which subsequently they reach distinction. With some, the call of the church cannot be disobeyed; to others the science of healing appeals; the business mart or the political arena engage many, while there are still others who early see in their visions of the future, their achieving in the law as the summit of their ambition. To respond to this call, to bend every energy in this direction, to broaden and deepen every highway of knowledge, and finally to enter upon this chosen career and find its rewards worth while, that has been the experience of Albert J. Veneman, senior member of the well-known Evansville law firm of Veneman, Welborn & Roberts. Mr. Veneman was born at Evansville, December 31, 1870, and is a son of August and Julia (Reitz) Veneman. His paternal grandfather, Theodore Veneman, was born in Germany, and became a pioneer of Evansville, where he arrived during the early '40s. He was a lawyer by profession, his chief work in his calling being the settlement of estates for the German settlers. In 1858 he served as treasurer of Vanderburgh county. His death occurred in 1872. Theodore Veneman and his wife made five trips back to Germany, and it was on one of these visits that their son, August, was born. He was brought back to Evansville as an infant, and here grew to manhood, acquiring his education in the public schools. During his career he followed several lines of business, and at the time of his death, in 1880, when he was thirty-five years old, was engaged as an accountant. Mrs. Veneman died in 1879, aged thirty-one years. They were the parents of three sons: Albert J., Edward and Oscar. Albert J. Veneman attended the parochial schools of Evansville and acquired his professional education in the law department of Indiana University. Admitted to the bar in 1898 he at once took up practice at Evansville, where he has since practiced. For fourteen years he maintained a law partnership with Judge Logsdon, and in 1913 was formed the partnership of Veneman & Welborn. In 1919 Louis L. Roberts was admitted to the firm, which became, as at present, Veneman, Welborn & Roberts, forming one of the formidable combinations of the city. A Democrat in politics, he has been active in the ranks of his party and has held a number of positions of importance, having been city attorney of Evansville, county attorney of Vanderburgh county, and in 1911 a member of the State Legislature, when he was made speaker of the House. He is one of the trustees of the Willard Library, a member of the board of trustees of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society and a trustee of the Gibault Home for Boys, at Terre Haute, Indiana. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and he and the members of his family belong to St. Benedict's Catholic Church. February 14, 1901, Mr. Veneman was united in marriage with Miss Anna Helen Kelly, of Bloomington, Indiana, and to this union there has been born one child: Mary Gertrude, a student at Assumption High School for Girls.

Walter C. Wack. In a large manufacturing city, where many interests meet and clash, and supremacy at the best of times is main-

tained only through the exercise of unusual business ability, importance attaches to those whose foresight and good judgment, supplemented by experienced trade knowledge, enable them safely to guide great enterprises. By no means all of the business ventures entered into at Evansville in 1865 can be located at the present time, although many started with far better prospects than did the Wack Collar Company, of which Walter C. Wack is now the head. Mr. Wack was born at Evansville, August 7, 1882, and is a son of Charles P. and Louisa (Miller) Wack, natives of Germany. Charles P. Wack was about twelve years of age when he immigrated to the United States with several sisters, the little party locating at Evansville, where Mr. Wack learned the trade of collar maker in the harness factory of one Elliott, an early business man here. During the period of the Civil war he served as a member of the Home Guards at Evansville, and immediately after the close of that struggle Mr. Wack embarked in business on Third Street. Later he moved to the present site of the City National Bank, and still later founded a harness and saddlery manufacturing plant on First Street, at the present site of Raphael Brothers, this being in the early '80s, following which it was moved to upper First Street. After having been conducted successfully for many years, the sudden financial panic of 1893 struck the country, and this business, like many others, caught unprepared for such a contingency, were greatly embarrassed and had to curtail their operations to a great extent. The founder, however, stuck by his business until his death in 1907, when he was sixty-nine years of age. Mr. Wack was not only widely known in the harness and saddlery business, but for years enjoyed quite a reputation as a singer at the Opera House. He and his worthy wife were the parents of seven children: Anna (Mrs. John Dausman, of Evansville); Elsa (Mrs. Louis A. Geupel, of Evansville); Marie (Mrs. Oscar R. Witte, of St. Louis); Minnie; Meta; Walter C., and Erna, the last of whom is deceased. Walter C. Wack attended the public schools until he was in the seventh grade, at which time he left to enter Lockyear's Business College, where he pursued a business course. He then learned the saddlery business under his father, and after the elder man's death took charge of the business, although, owing to lack of capital, it was being conducted in a very modest manner, the plant producing only about from six to twelve collars a day. Mr. Wack, however, felt that the business was not destined to be an insignificant one, because the superiority of the Wack horse collar had been established for many years, and dealers, if they could be notified, would not be slow in supporting a greater manufacture and sale. Mr. Wack tried for several years to interest capital in the project, and through perseverance and undying faith in his product, finally secured the financial aid which he sought. Accordingly, in 1911 the Wack Collar Company was founded, on the present site of Guthrie & Company, and in 1919 moved to its present location at 23 North Water Street, where the concern is producing from twenty-five to thirty dozen collars daily. The Wack horse collar is now known and handled in all the eastern, western and middle western states. Mr. Wack devotes all his time to his business, although he maintains connections with several civic, social and fraternal bodies.

He is inclined toward Republicanism as a voter, but more often acts independently of party lines. February 12, 1911, Mr. Wack married Elizabeth A., daughter of Henry and Amelia Hilgagaick, of Evansville, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Ruth Marie.

Reavill Millard Walden, M. D. Although numbered among the younger physicians and surgeons of Evansville, Dr. Reavill Millard Walden is a man of broad experience. His training has been thorough and comprehensive, and he is recognized as a potent factor in the medical profession of this city. He was born in Warrick County, Indiana, October 23, 1889, a son of Dr. William Walden and Lenora (Hubbard) Walden, the former of whom was born in Warrick county in 1861, and the latter in Vanderburgh county in 1865. Dr. William Walden is still engaged in the practice of medicine in his native county, where he is recognized as a man of sterling qualities and splendid professional ability. Doctor Reavill Millard Walden acquired his early education in the public schools of Warrick county, and upon his graduation from the high school there, in 1909, he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, and was graduated from that institution in 1913, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After spending one year as interne at the Louisville Hospital, he came to Evansville, where he established himself in the practice of his profession, but like many other young men, his career was interrupted temporarily by the World war. He enlisted in the service at Evansville, August 17, 1917, and went to Fort Benjamin Harrison, as First Lieutenant, United States Medical Corps. From there he was transferred to Deming, New Mexico, in the surgical service of the base hospital, subsequently being sent to Oklahoma City, where he pursued a course in war surgery. He was later sent to Camp Travers, San Antonio, Texas, where he saw service in the base hospital, and from that point he was sent to Blackpool, England, at which place he received his Captain's commission. There also, he attended the Royal Army Medical School, where he took a course of instructions in war surgery. From this point he went to the third general hospital at Oxford, England, where he received instructions in surgery under Sir Robert Jones. He then took a like course at Newton Abby, England, after which he entered the base hospital, Sixty-nine Surgical Service at Savenay, France. He was at this point when the Armistice was signed, and was sent back to the United States, being honorably discharged at Chillicothe, Ohio, August 19, 1919. In January, 1920, Doctor Walden again resumed the practice of his profession at Evansville, and has since been one of the active practitioners of this city. He is a deep student, an original investigator, and keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge, and as a man of marked intellectual activity, his labors have given impetus to the medical profession of this city. He has always maintained the highest standards of professional ethics, and at all times his career has been loyal, energetic and circumspect. He is a member of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He also has numerous connections of a social, civic and business nature, and his labors have merited

and received the respect and homage of his professional colleagues as well as the general public.

Edward B. Waldschmidt. One of the enterprising business men of Evansville, who has already made a success of his career principally because he had the vision to recognize opportunity, the courage to grasp it when it presented itself and the ability to so manipulate it that it redounded to his advantage, is Edward B. Waldschmidt, proprietor of the Indiana Specialty Company and special agent for Dayton Scales Company. Mr. Waldschmidt was born April 5, 1885, at St. Louis, Missouri, a son of Philip and Katherine (Witt) Waldschmidt. His father died when he was two years old, in 1887, and the widowed mother brought her son to Evansville, where she has since resided with him. The education of Mr. Waldschmidt was necessarily confined to attendance at the Evansville graded schools, after graduation from which he secured employment in the grocery store of Adam Adler. For thirteen years he worked for Mr. Adler, faithfully looking after his interests and enjoying his employer's full confidence. It was while thus employed that Mr. Waldschmidt saw the opportunity of securing the agency for the Dayton Scales Company, and having saved some small capital he acquired the agency, covering a territory of nine counties. As his sales and commissions gradually grew, he founded what is now known as the Indiana Specialty Company, at No. 810 Main Street, and now handles a complete line of grocery and meat market fixtures, including cash registers, refrigerators, grocery display counters, adding machines, meat slicers, safes, credit account registers, butchers tools and supplies, electric coffee mills and meat choppers, safes, Grueudler freezer counters and coolers. He has built up his business through energy, ability and honorable dealing, and is accounted one of the reliable and capable business men of his adopted city. In 1918 Mr. Waldschmidt was united in marriage with Olga, daughter of the late Frank Moers, of Evansville, and to this union there has been born one son: Paul Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Waldschmidt are members of Assumption Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Waldschmidt maintains an independent attitude. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Travelers Protective Association and has several civic connections.

William P. Walsh. In a career that has been remarkable in a number of ways, William P. Walsh of Evansville has worked his way slowly but surely up the ladder of success until he has arrived at a position where he justly may be classed with the substantial men of his city. His outstanding achievement has been the development of the Walsh Baking Company, of which he is the proprietor, an enterprise of which he has made a decided success after it had been considered a hopeless proposition by a great national corporation. Mr. Walsh was born at Quebec, Canada, July 18, 1871, and is a son of William and Catherine (Short) Walsh, the former a native of Limerick, Ireland, and the latter of Cork. Wil-

William Walsh was but seven or eight years of age when he accompanied his three elder brothers and mother to America, and throughout his life worked as a ship laborer. He died in 1903 at Chicago, at the age of sixty-eight years, his widow surviving him seven years. She was also a small child when brought by her parents to America. There were five children in the family: William P., Samuel Joseph and three girls. When he was but a small lad William P. Walsh decided upon the securing of a practical education. Even when a boy his greatest pleasure was found in hard work, and before he was ten years of age he had started to work in a sawmill, where he did a grown man's labor. While not attending the parochial schools of Quebec, he worked during the summer months in a hotel for three years, but left this position to go to Chicago, in order to be with his brother and parents. Having been endowed with splendid physical proportions and strength, when he was only fifteen years of age he secured a position as trucker in the freight house of the Lake Shore & Michigan Central Railroad, at Chicago, where he remained four years. At the end of that time he came to a realization that he was making no progress, and left his position to go to work in the shipping room of the F. H. Hill Burial Case Company, where, at the end of two weeks, he had attained his ambition of being given a salary of \$2 per day. After six months he was placed in charge of the shipping department, with twenty-five men under his supervision, and remained with that concern for three years. Following this, Mr. Walsh was with The Hub, the big Chicago clothing store, for one year, leaving his position to engage in work at the World's Columbian Exposition (Chicago World's Fair) and after working for more than a year was assistant general foreman over 750 men. In 1895 he embarked in the grocery business at Chicago with his brother, but after one and one-half years accepted a position with the David F. Bremner Baking Company. He started driving a wagon and selling crackers to the Chicago trade, continuing thus for three years, and was then on the road as a salesman. When the Bremner interests were taken over by the National Biscuit Company, Mr. Walsh continued with the new owners, covering Illinois territory for seven or eight years. He was then transferred to Milwaukee as sales manager for two years, and subsequently was transferred to Evansville as general manager of the plant of the National Biscuit Company. In 1910 the company decided to cease operations in the bread business in this city, devoting their energies entirely to the cracker business. Mr. Walsh, feeling sure that if his ideas were carried out and his methods followed the proposition could be made a paying one, purchased the bread business of the company, established the Walsh Baking Company, and has developed one of the most prosperous enterprises of its kind at Evansville. That he is a business man of excellent ability is shown in the fact that, starting without any capital, within the space of thirteen years he has developed one of the largest exclusive bread businesses in the

State, of which he is sole owner. He has been admitted to membership in the Quality Bakers of America, an organization which limits its membership to 100 in the United States, this being recognition both of the superiority of his product and of his personal business integrity. Mr. Walsh is a director in the North Side Savings and Loan Association, president and a director of the North Side Realty and Insurance Company and president and a director of the Park Hill Development Co., which is now developing Memorial Park Cemetery, and which is expected, upon completion, to be one of Evansville's most beautiful spots. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the B. P. O. Elks, the Knights of Columbus and the Country Club, and in politics is inclined to favor the Democratic party, although somewhat of an independent voter. With his family, he belongs to the Catholic church. April 28, 1897, Mr. Walsh was united in marriage with Anna, daughter of Redmond and Bridget Bransfield, of Chicago, and to this union there were born six children, of whom three survive: William Redmond, Helen Marie and Mary Aline. Mr. Walsh was one of the organizers of the North Side Business Men's Association, which was active in building up the North end of the city, and for three years served as its President.

Henry B. Walker. Representing the third generation of a family of attorneys, Henry B. Walker, of Evansville, has not alone attained a high place in the ranks of his profession, but has been an active factor in various movements making for civic betterment and has occupied several positions of importance in public life. Mr. Walker was born at Evansville, March 10, 1885, a son of James Tyler and Lucy (Babcock) Walker. A review of the life of his father will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Walker attended the Canal Street public school in boyhood, following which he pursued a course at the Evansville High School (now known as the Central High School) from which he was graduated in February, 1902. Entering Princeton University, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree from that institution in 1906, and after pursuing a law course was admitted to the bar and returned to Evansville. Here he joined his father's firm in 1907 and has since been engaged in a regular practice which has established his reputation for ability in the profession of his choice. In 1917 Mr. Walker enlisted in the United States Army and was given a captain's commission, being assigned to the Quartermaster Corps, where he was in charge of commandeering and adjustments section, Subsistence Division, in the Office of the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic. Later he was assigned to the Food Purchase Board, and received his honorable discharge from the service in April, 1919. He is now lieutenant-colonel in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps. At the time of his discharge Mr. Walker returned to Evansville and resumed practice. He has numerous activities to hold his attention aside from those of a purely personal character. He is first vice president of the Evansville Cham-

ber of Commerce, and until December, 1922, was president of Walker Hospital. One of the active members of Grace Memorial Presbyterian church, he is an elder therein, and chairman of the board of directors of the Evansville Rescue Mission. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Evansville School of Religious Education and director of Community Welfare and one of the office committee also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association Boys Work committee, and a member of the Round Table Club. He belongs to the American Legion, Funkhouser Post, of Evansville, and is now district committeeman for Indiana of the American Legion. Mr. Walker has a number of business connections and is vice president of the Peter Healey Brass Foundry, vice president of the Textile Manufacturing Company, vice president of the Stahlschmidt Piano Company and vice president of the Automotive Electric Corporation. He holds membership in the Evansville Country Club, and was one of the first treasurers under the new management; and belongs also to the Quadrangle Club of Princeton University, the Princeton Engineering Society, the Kiwanis Club, the Service Club and the Societe of 40 Hommes and 8 Cheveaux and the Quartermaster Society. June 17, 1909, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Dorothy R. Griffith, of Evansville, daughter of the late Benjamin H. Griffith, one of the founders of the Orr-Griffith Company. Her mother, Annie (Martin) Griffith, was a daughter of John E. Martin, who was president of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. Mrs. Griffith survives her husband and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Walker. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker: Ann G., born April 23, 1911; Henry B., Jr., born November 13, 1913; Lucy B., born September 4, 1916; and Dorothy R., born January 20, 1918.

James Tyler Walker, one of the old and honored members of the Vanderburgh county bar, has had a career at Evansville extending over practically a half a century of years. During this time he has been identified with many of the most notable and important cases that have come before the state and federal courts, in which he has established an unquestioned reputation for thorough work in his profession. Mr. Walker was born October 22, 1850, at Evansville, and is a son of James T. and Ann Charlotte (Burtis) Walker, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father was born April 15, 1806, at Salem, New Jersey, and as a young man came to Evansville, where he became prominent as a lawyer and in public life. For some years he was the incumbent of the auditor's office, served as justice of the peace for a period and in 1844 was elected to the Indiana Legislature, in which body he served one term. His death occurred May 1, 1877. Mrs. Walker was born in Vanderburgh county, March 2, 1822, and survived her husband until July, 1901. James Tyler Walker attended the public schools of Evansville, following which he took one year at Wabash College and then entered Hanover College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870, this institution later conferring upon him

the degree of Master of Arts. Upon graduation he returned to Evansville and for six months taught school, and then commenced the study of law in the offices of Denby & Kumler, an old-time Evansville law firm. He remained in this office as student and junior member for seven years, when he formed a partnership with Robert D. Richardson, who later became judge of the Circuit Court. In 1906, Henry B. Walker, the son of Mr. Walker, was admitted to the firm. Mr. Walker is a director of the Old State National Bank and vice president of the Peoples Savings Bank, in addition to which he has numerous other connections, civic, fraternal and professional. He has been counsel for some of the large industries and corporations of Evansville and elsewhere, and coupled with his acknowledged ability and learning is a regard for the ethics of his calling that has been one of the leading principles of his career. Mr. Walker is a Democrat, and has held two public offices. For twelve years he contributed to the cause of education as a member of the board of school trustees, and for four years served as a member of the board of safety. With his family he belongs to Grace Memorial Presbyterian Church. February 28, 1882, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Lucy A. Babcock, of Evansville, daughter of Henry O. and Mary E. (Howser) Babcock, and to this union there have been born three children: Henry B., an Evansville attorney and business man, member of the firm of Walker & Walker a review of whose career appears elsewhere in this work; James Tyler, Jr., now deceased; and Mary H., now the wife of William A. Keys, Jr., of New York City.

Frederick O. Weber, who has been identified with several of the leading business enterprises of Evansville ever since his school days, has worked his way through industry and ability to the presidency of the International Steel and Iron Company, giving employment to a large number of people and occupying a place of importance in the business life of the city. Mr. Weber was born June 18, 1885, at Evansville, a son of Charles and Mary (Tossett) Weber. Charles Weber was born at Evansville, in 1857, and throughout his career was engaged in harness making. His death occurred in 1911. Mrs. Weber, also a native of Evansville, was born in 1861, and died in 1916. Of their six children, of whom five were daughters, three survive: Frederick O., Mrs. Lida E. Cain, of Hollywood, California, and Mrs. William A. Ossenberrg, of this city. Frederick O. Weber was educated in the graded and high schools of Evansville, and after his graduation from the latter, in 1903, secured employment with the Evansville firm of George L. Mesker & Company, with which he remained for six years. Desiring to enter business on his own account, he then borrowed \$100.00, and, with Oscar J. Oehlkuich and Henry Bohnsack started the present business, the name of which subsequently became the International Steel and Iron Company. About one year later Henry Decker became a member of the firm. Mr. Weber was vice-president of this fast-growing company until after the death, in 1918, of Mr. Oehlkuich, former president, when he assumed the office of president in which capacity he has since served. Mr. Bohnsack becoming vice-president.

The company which started in such a humble way, on borrowed capital, now has in its employ from 300 to 350 people, doing its business out of Evansville and shipping to far distant points, with customers abroad. Much of the success of the firm is due to the marked ability and progressiveness of Mr. Weber, who is accounted a capable executive and a considerate employer of labor. He is a Republican in his political views, but has been too busy with business affairs to take other than a good citizen's part in politics. He is a member of the Rotary Club, in which he assists other constructive business and professional men in the inception and furtherance of worthy movements. As a fraternalist he affiliates with the B. P. O. Elks.

William Calvert Welborn, member of the reliable legal firm of Veneman, Welborn & Roberts, with offices at 306-10 Citizens National Bank Building, Evansville, is one of the able and resourceful attorneys practicing at the bar of Vanderburgh county. He was born on a farm in Posey county, Indiana, November 23, 1876, son of Joseph R. Welborn, and a nephew of the late Judge O. M. Welborn, of Princeton, Indiana. After attending the public schools of Posey county, he was graduated from the Cynthiana High School, and then became a student of the University of Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1903 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the same institution. That same year he established himself in the practice of his profession at Greenfield, Indiana, in partnership with James E. McCullough. This connection was maintained until January, 1913, when Mr. Welborn came to Evansville and formed a partnership with A. J. Veneman, under the firm name of Veneman & Welborn. In November, 1919, Louis L. Roberts was taken into the firm and the name became Veneman, Welborn & Roberts. The members of this firm are recognized by the profession and public alike, to represent the best element in their calling, and their services are sought in some of the most important litigation in their part of the state. Mr. Welborn is a consistent member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Evansville. He belongs to the Kiwanis Club. In November, 1903, Mr. Welborn was married to Miss Edith Gauntt, of Marion, Indiana, and they have four daughters: Marion, Ruth, Dorothy and Frances. During the late war Mr. Welborn was one of the very effective speakers in behalf of the local activities. He served Greenfield as city attorney, but has held no public office since coming to Evansville, his time here being devoted to his profession, in which he has achieved distinction and financial success.

Charles F. Werner. Numbered among the able and successful members of the Vanderburgh county bar is Charles F. Werner, who is not only well known in professional circles, but in business and public life as well. Mr. Werner was born at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, December 7, 1878, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Guenther) Werner. Charles Werner was born in Germany and in young manhood came to the United States some time prior to the Civil war, all through which he served as a member of Company H, Fifth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. After the war he engaged in the grocery business at Eau Claire, and continued therein until his death in 1883, when he was

forty-nine years of age. Mrs. Werner, also a native of Germany, died in 1915, when sixty-two years of age. She and her husband were the parents of four children: Charles F.; Mrs. J. J. Mather, of Long Beach, California; Mrs. N. L. Elkins, of Irvington, Alabama; and Mrs. Herman Kasten, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Charles F. Werner attended the public schools of Eau Claire until reaching the age of eighteen years, at which time he went to Stevens Point, Wisconsin, where he attended a preparatory college. Following a period spent in teaching school, he enrolled as a student at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and immediately came to Evansville, where he has since followed his profession alone, now having offices at 919 Citizens Trust Building. During his professional career, which has been one of constant advancement, Mr. Werner has become associated with a number of important business interests, and at this time is secretary-treasurer, attorney and a director of Park Hill Development Company, secretary and attorney of the North Side Realty Company, a director of the North Side Savings and Loan Company and of the West Side Investment Company and attorney for the West Side Realty and Insurance Company. Politically a Republican, he has been twice a candidate for the Legislature and during the last election a candidate for prosecuting attorney, but has met with defeat on each occasion. He is now serving his second term as a deputy prosecutor under George D. Heilman. Fraternally Mr. Werner belongs to the Masons and to the Knights of Pythias, and also holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the West Side Nut Club. August 24, 1900, Mr. Werner was united in marriage with Miss Grace Kingsbury, daughter of Forrest W. and Sarah (Heigl) Kingsbury, and to this union there have been born four sons: Forrest K., Richard J., Daniel Walton and Charles F., Jr.

Henry F. Wilhelmus, D. D. S., since his arrival at Evansville in 1919, has been engaged in the practice of dental surgery and has established himself in the community as a man of skill and learning in his profession, and as a practical and useful citizen of constructive ideas. Doctor Wilhelmus was born near Rockport, Spencer county, Indiana, February 4, 1890, and is a son of Michael and Frances (Meyer) Wilhelmus. Michael Wilhelmus was born in Germany, whence he was brought as a lad to the United States by his parents, who settled in Spencer county. The first occupation in which the youth engaged after securing a common school education was that of stone cutting, a trade which he followed until he had saved sufficient capital to embark in a venture of his own, as the proprietor of a grocery business. This he conducted until about middle life, when he disposed of his holdings therein and embarked on agricultural pursuits, in which he was engaged at the time of his death in 1900, when he was sixty-four years of age. Mrs. Wilhelmus was also born in Germany, and came to the United States alone when she was still a young woman. She survived her husband two years, passing away in 1902. They were the parents of six children: Dr. Henry F.; Otto, who is deceased; Dr. Charles, of Newburg, Indiana; Fred, of Spencer county; Clara, now Mrs. Brown, of Boonville, Indiana; and Miss Mary, also of Boonville. The boy-

hood of Henry F. Wilhelmus was spent on his father's farm in Spencer county, where he received his early education in the rural schools. After some further preparation he entered the University of Louisville, which he attended from 1916 to 1919, in which latter year he received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery and came to Evansville to engage in the practice of his profession. He has made a success of his calling and now has a large and representative practice, with offices at 307 Boehne Building. During the World war Doctor Wilhelmus joined the reserves in the United States Medical Corps, but was not called into active service. He is a Democrat in politics, but has not been an office seeker, his professional duties taking his time and attention to the exclusion of other matters. When called upon, however, he has supported worthy movements and displayed a full measure of good citizenship. November 3, 1920, Doctor Wilhelmus was united in marriage at Evansville with Miss Clara Kratz, who was born in Vanderburgh county, a daughter of Chris and Minnie Kratz, both of whom are now deceased. Chris Kratz, who was an agriculturist by vocation, was also prominent in Republican politics, and at one time served as sheriff of Vanderburgh county.

Hon. Hiram M. Logsdon, a native of Indiana, a descendant of that type of sturdy pioneer families which have placed this State in the front rank of the Nation, was born in Spencer county, June 28, 1852, and was the eldest of seven children of Samuel and Cyrène (Osborn) Logsdon. He finished his education at the Indiana State University, and was graduated there with the class of 1875, attaining a high standing in his class and in the University. During his senior year he was the editor in chief of the "Indiana Student," a paper published in the University. He commenced the practice of law at Rockport, Indiana, in 1877, and entering into partnership with the late Hon. Henry Kramer, he continued the practice there until 1891. By reason of his earnest devotion to his profession, his recognized ability and integrity, his merit and power as an advocate, he, during that time, won a fine practice and became one of the leading members of the profession in that part of the State. In 1885 he made an extended European tour over the several nations of the continent, and in England, Scotland and Ireland, interesting accounts of which were given by him in letters published in his home papers. In May, 1891, he married Miss Kate Hyland, daughter of Wilmer Hyland, a leading merchant of Rockport, Ind., and they then removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he practiced law for over two years. Then returning to the State of his nativity, their loved Hoosier State, they located at Evansville, Indiana, where he continued in the successful practice of his profession until January, 1913, when he was appointed Judge of the Probate Court of Vanderburgh county, Indiana, for which he was eminently fitted, and in which capacity he served until May, 1919, discharging his duties therein with great ability, and painstaking, and marked success. He then resumed the practice of his profession, and thereafter made a specialty of probate law. Politically Mr. Logsdon was always a Democrat, a firm believer in Democratic principles, and



H M Logsdon

an enthusiastic supporter of his party. He was of a Democratic ancestry, his father being an ardent and uncompromising Democrat, and during the war of the Rebellion, the time "that tried men's souls," who were of the Democratic faith, so outspoken was he in his espousal of his political creed that he was arrested, as were many other Democrats in Indiana, and was tried by court-martial at Indianapolis, an account of which was given in a book published soon afterwards, entitled "The Arbitrary Arrests of Indiana." The son was ever as ardent politically as his father, but it was never charged against him as a crime. On the contrary, he not only won and held the high estimation of his own party, but commanded the respect and esteem of others as well. Attention was invited to him early in his professional career on account of his ability and good judgment of men and affairs; and by reason of his being gifted in speech and powers of persuasive argument—so much so that he was called the silvery-tongued orator of his county—his services on the rostrum and otherwise, were soon in demand by his party, and he ever responded to its call, ready and willing for every emergency. In 1886, he was elected to the Legislature of Indiana as State Senator from Spencer and Warrick counties on the Democratic ticket, and in this his popularity was evidenced, as he was thus elected over Dr. Samuel F. Johnson, of Spencer county, a former Captain in the Union Army, an experienced Republican politician, and a strong and popular candidate, although the remainder of the Democratic ticket in both counties went down in defeat. It is interesting to note here the great results that sometimes may flow from apparently small causes. It was during Mr. Logsdon's first session that almost the entire time of the Legislature was occupied in the fierce contest for the United States Senate between the cohorts of Benjamin Harrison and David Turpie, those intellectual giants of their day, and favorite gladiators of their respective parties, in which finally Senator Turpie was elected by only a bare majority. Had Dr. Johnson defeated Mr. Logsdon in their race, it is probable that General Harrison would have been elected to succeed himself in the United States Senate, of which he was then a member, and in that event, his party would hardly have nominated him for President, as Isaac P. Gray, a Democrat, was then the Governor of Indiana, and in case of a vacancy in the U. S. Senatorship he would have appointed a Democrat in Senator Harrison's place. So it would seem that except for the election of Mr. Logsdon to the State Senate Benjamin Harrison would not have become the President of the United States. By reason of his first experience in the legislature in this protracted election of United States Senator, Mr. Logsdon, being progressive and alert, and recognizing the necessity of such reform, introduced during that session and procured its passage by the Indiana Senate, a concurrent resolution favoring an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. This is said to be the first time such a

resolution ever passed a legislative body. His foresight and wisdom in this have been since vindicated by such an amendment of the constitution. This wholesome provision is now the law of the land, and legislatures may devote themselves to the business for which they are designed. Mr. Logsdon also participated actively in other important legislation during his term of office, among which might be mentioned the bill to repeal the so-called intimidation act, the School Book Law, the Australian Ballot Law, etc., etc. Both before and after his occupancy of the Bench, Mr. Logsdon was on numerous occasions called upon to serve as special judge and judge pro tem in both the Circuit and Superior courts of Vanderburgh county, and in other courts, where his courteous bearing, his legal learning, his judicial temperament, his fair and impartial disposition, his cool head and warm heart made him signally successful, and won the praise of the observing and a high place among the judiciary of the state. Mr. Logsdon was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, and also of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the B. P. O. Elks. The death of Judge Logsdon at Evansville on September 12, 1923, was, in its suddenness, a great shock to the community, and bereft the city and state of one who ever carried the welfare of humanity close to his heart.

D. Curtis Williams, superintendent for the Evansville district of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, has been connected with this kind of work since a period early in his career and has advanced himself through steady application and the acceptance of all opportunities that have come his way. Mr. Williams was born at Hawesville, Kentucky, April 7, 1868, and is a son of William H. and Nancy R. (Mitchell) Williams, the latter of whom was born in the Blue Grass state. William H. Williams was born in Virginia and was taken as an infant to Kentucky by his parents who died on their farm when their son was still a child. He grew up to be a farmer, in addition to which he was a plasterer contractor and did a large and profitable business. He also won a place in the confidence of his fellow-citizens and he was appointed and elected justice of the peace, or "squire", on several occasions. He died in 1905, at the age of seventy-five years, six months, while his worthy wife passed away January 26, 1912, aged eighty-one years, eleven months. Of their children: Henderson is a resident of Hawesville, Kentucky; Charles H. lives at Jacksonville, Florida; D. Curtis is the subject of this review; one daughter died in infancy; and Mollie, who became the wife of James R. Alexander, died at the age of twenty-seven years, a teacher of Bowling Green, Kentucky. D. Curtis Williams attended the public schools of his native place, and was graduated from the high school in 1886. He then spent three years in working on the home farm in association with his father, after which he went to Henderson, Kentucky, there finding employment as clerk in a grocery. It was while thus engaged that he became interested in the insurance business, taking a position as agent with the Prudential Insurance Company at Henderson. His first efforts proving prolific of results, he was transferred to the broader field of the city of Louisville,

after six months, and there spent a like period, after which he was appointed assistant superintendent at Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1893 he was made assistant superintendent at Owensboro, Kentucky, where he remained until April, 1902, at which time he was promoted to superintendent at Vincennes, Indiana. After something more than four years he was transferred to Evansville, August 13, 1906, and has remained to the present time as superintendent of the Evansville district. Mr. Williams has been successful in building up the business of the company considerably, and has advanced himself in business circles. In politics, while generally an independent voter, he is apt to lean toward the Democratic party when other things are equal. With his family, he belongs to the First Christian Church. Mr. Williams is a Scottish Rite and York Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the B. P. O. Elks, the Chamber of Commerce and the Country Club. He takes an active interest in civic affairs, and supports constructive movements generously. June 7, 1893, Mr. Williams married Miss Sallie A. Ireland, of Hawesville, Kentucky, and to this union there have been born six children: Ara B., who resides at home; Vida I., now Mrs. McGill, of Evansville; Leslie D., of Cocoa, Florida; Evalyn M., a student at the Indiana American Gymnasium College; and Agnes M. and Sarah Curtis, at home.

Charles F. Wilson, D. C., who enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer chiropractor in point of service at Evansville, has been engaged in the practice of his profession here since 1911 and now has a large and representative clientele. Chiropractic is defined as a philosophy, science and art of things natural, and a system of adjusting the subluxated vertebrae of the spinal column, by hand, for the restoration of health. Doctor Wilson is a thorough master of his calling and has a record of numerous cures in supposedly hopeless cases. He was born at Prairie Point, Iowa, February 28, 1869, a son of Reason Elmer and Mary M. (Halcroft) Wilson. The father, a native of Ripley county, Indiana, died in 1914, while the mother is still living. The third eldest in a family of fourteen children, Charles F. Wilson attended the public schools and in his youth became identified with the contracting and building business, which he followed for a period of seventeen years. He then became attracted to the science of chiropractic, and eventually entered the Palmer School of Chiropractic, from which he was graduated in 1908. He took up practice immediately at Arnold, Nebraska, where he remained three years, and in 1911 came to Evansville, where he introduced the science. Since that time his practice has grown steadily and he now has a large clientele, his offices being situated at present at 408 1-2 Main Street. Doctor Wilson is a Scottish Rite and Chapter Mason and Shriner and belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

John S. Wilson. For thirty-five years the hardware, implement and seed business of John S. Wilson, at 1217 Main Street, has been one of the business landmarks of Evansville, representing, as it does, the substantial, conservative element that has been one of

the city's bulwarks of prestige. Mr. Wilson, now in the evening of his career, has retired somewhat from the more active affairs of the community, but the business which he founded, and which is well-known to the people of Evansville, still operates as testimony to his business acumen and sound integrity. Mr. Wilson was born at New York City, December 15, 1854, and is a son of Alexander and Cynthia (Wilson) Wilson, natives of Ireland. His father was a young man when he emigrated to the United States, taking up his residence at New York City in 1833 and remaining in the metropolis for twenty-two years. For the first eleven years of this time he was in the employ of the chemistry department of the Tieman Paint Works, and then for eleven years he was employed by the Stevenson Bus Company, manufacturers of omnibuses. In 1855, acting upon the advice of a friend, Joseph Parks, who had come to Indiana some time before, Mr. Wilson took up his residence in the north end of Vanderburgh county, and for four years farmed forty acres of land there. He moved then four miles further north, purchasing an eighty-acre farm which touched the county border, and there continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1873. He was a man of integrity and energy and accounted a good citizen of the several communities in which he made his home. Mrs. Wilson and her two sons, John S. and George, remained on the farm until July, 1880, at which time they came to Evansville, where Mrs. Wilson died in 1886. John S. Wilson acquired a common school education and was reared on the home farm. He was twenty-six years of age when he came to Evansville, and here secured employment with John Theo Rehtin, a lumber merchant, with whom, however, he remained only one week. He then went to work for John Griese, who conducted a seed and implement business at 414 Main Street, and continued in his employ until September 1, 1888, when he engaged in the same line of business on his own account. His establishment was then a structure 25x50 feet, but since that time, with the increase of business, Mr. Wilson has been compelled to enlarge it, and it is now a handsome structure of two stories 50x142 feet, one of the substantial buildings of its locality, of which Mr. Wilson has every right to be proud. Mr. Wilson built up his business through industry, perseverance and honorable dealing, and no man has a better reputation in business circles. He is a director in the North Side Bank, and has several other interests, business, social and civic. Politically he is independent in his voting. September 14, 1882, at Niagara Falls, New York, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Mary Tuhill, who died August 11, 1918, leaving two children: Mrs. R. J. Burk, of Indianapolis; and Hiram, who entered the United States Army in July, 1918, and after coming out of the service in 1919 took charge of his father's business as manager.

Charles Wolflin, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Wolflin West Side Lumber Company, is one of the men of

Evansville who has traveled the hard self-made road to success. Entering upon his career in the lumber business as a youth, he has worked his way steadily upward and now finds himself at the head of a business which is fully representative of the city's thriving industry and prosperity. Mr. Wolflin was born at Mount Vernon, Indiana, September 1, 1865, a son of George and Caroline (Schaum) Wolflin. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States at the age of twenty years and for a long period operated flour mills at Evansville and Mount Vernon. He was also well known in public life, having served as sheriff of Vanderburgh county during the Civil war, and at the time of his death, in 1873, when he was about forty years of age, was a member of the State Legislature. Mrs. Wolflin, who was born in the city of Berlin, Germany, survives her husband as a resident of Evansville. There were four children in the family: Charles, Jacob, of Chicago; and Mrs. L. J. Kramer and Mrs. C. C. Heddrich, both of Evansville. Brought to Evansville by his parents as a lad of six years, Charles Wolflin attended the public schools of this city, after leaving which he entered the employ of the Little & Croft Lumber Company. He applied himself so assiduously to his duties that he soon mastered all details of the business, and was made an "all-around" man, acting as such for ten years. He then went on the road for various southern lumber companies, traveling extensively for seventeen years, but in 1916 again took up his permanent residence at Evansville, and in that year became the chief organizer of the Wolflin West Side Lumber Company, of which he was made secretary, treasurer and general manager, offices which he has occupied to the present. At the start, this company employed only four men, and evidence of its rapid growth is found in the fact that today there are thirty-five men on the pay-roll. The concern bears an excellent standing in the business world, and a large part of this is due no doubt to Mr. Wolflin's well-known personal integrity. He is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, and belongs to the Kiwanis Club and the Masonic fraternity. His religious connection is with the Bethel Evangelical Church, and in politics he is a Republican. December 25, 1890, Mr. Wolflin married Emma, daughter of John and Rachel Muth, old and highly respected residents of Evansville, and they have two children: Carl G. who is associated with his father in business, and Miss Alleen M. Wolflin, who resides with her parents.

Charles W. Yeck, M. D. In medical circles of Evansville, the name of Dr. Charles W. Yeck is recognized as that of a careful and accomplished physician, a steady-handed and thoroughly capable surgeon, and a citizen who has discharged in full the duties of civic life. He was born at Flora, Illinois, September 7, 1885, and is a son of Walter W. and Frances M. (Hanley) Yeck. Walter W. Yeck was born in West Virginia, March 12, 1855, and in young manhood went to Ohio, where he met and married a young woman who was a native of the Buckeye state, born October 15, 1867

Not long after their marriage they moved to the vicinity of Flora, Illinois, where the father engaged in extensive agricultural activities. A man of industry and good judgment, he made a success of his operations, and is now living in comfortable retirement at Flora. The only child of his parents, Charles W. Yeck was educated in the graded and high schools of his native locality and on his graduation from the latter, in 1903, entered the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, later receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. He then went to the University of Chicago, for post-graduate work, and when he left that institution took further work at the Rush Medical College, of Chicago. He next attended Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, where he received his medical degree in 1911, then taking post-graduate medical work at the University of Wisconsin. To complete his preparation for the duties and heavy responsibilities of his profession, he was an interne at the Chicago Hospital and the Dunning Hospital until 1912, in which year he came to Evansville and engaged in the general practice of his profession. Doctor Yeck has a large and lucrative practice and maintains well-appointed offices at 208 1-2 Main Street. He is a member of the Chi Psi fraternity of the University of Illinois and of the Phi Rho Sigma fraternity of Rush Medical College. He also holds membership in the Kiwanis, Country and Lancet Clubs. Doctor Yeck was one of the first to enlist in the World war from Evansville, being a medical officer in the navy connected with the transportation of troops. He entered the service as assistant surgeon and was honorably discharged as surgeon, ranking the same as a lieutenant-commander in the navy. Doctor Yeck married at Evansville, Miss Leola Pfeiffer, daughter of Fred Pfeiffer, originally of Charles City, Iowa. Mrs. Yeck, who died August 15, 1922, was a graduate of the American Conservatory of Music and the Chicago University, and was a talented and accomplished musician, whose services were in almost constant demand in church choirs and entertainments of various kinds. Her death caused universal sorrow and was the cause of much comment by the press at the time.

John F. Young. The great World war, in addition to its many other results, brought about changes in the activities of countless companies both in this country and abroad. The exigencies and necessities of wartime production carried many firms into fields entirely outside of their former field of activity, and since the close of the war many of these concerns have developed the new branch of their business so that it has become the important one. This is the case with the John C. Smith Tool and Hoe Works, which, formerly only a tool and implement manufacturing concern, is now engaged actively in the building of coal mining cars, under the capable and energetic direction of John F. Young, president and manager. Mr. Young was born at Henderson, Kentucky, November 27, 1869, and is a son of Bud and Mary Belle (Quinn) Young.

His father, a native of Virginia, was still a young man when he removed to Kentucky and was a cabinetmaker by trade, following this vocation not only in his adopted state, but also making special trips to Evansville when there was work to be done that was of a particular character. He died when his son was only one year old, and when the latter had reached his ninth year Mrs. Young married John C. Smith and moved to Evansville. Mr. Smith was the founder of the John C. Smith Tool and Hoe Works, of which Mr. Young is now president. Mr. Smith came to Evansville in 1850 and started a tool works at Seventh and Main Streets, where he likewise erected a double tenement building in the rear of the plant, which was occupied by him and his brother, J. G. Smith. The plant was operated by horse power, in the manufacture of tools, and the axes that came from the Smith factory were considered in that day to be the only ones worth owning in this section of Indiana, being shipped by river to all sections. Mr. Smith remained at his original location until 1870, when he moved to the water works, that being the location of the plant until 1889. During the following quarter of a century the factory was located on Parrett Street, and in 1914 was transferred to its present situation, at East Franklin Street and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. In the meantime, in 1906, the company had been incorporated with John F. Young as president and manager; John L. Young, vice president and engineer; and Mrs. Lottie B. Young, secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Young holding these offices in name only, as she takes no active part in the operation of the business. The company now employs from thirty-five to forty skilled mechanics. During the World war, Mr. Young secured contracts for the building of cars used in the coal mines, and this proved so successful that he has since continued in the same line. This business has superceded tool manufacturing as the important department of John C. Smith Tool and Hoe Company, and Mr. Young feels that he is advantageously located to develop this branch into large proportions. The mother of Mr. Young died in 1920, aged seventy-seven years, in California. There were two children: John F. and Quinn, the latter of whom is now deceased. John F. Young was eleven years of age when he started to work for his stepfather, but for several years thereafter attended night school, and thus gained the education which has been necessary for the development of his important interests. He has always been connected with the same concern, and has played the principal part in its building up and development. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. Interested in public affairs, he ran for the office of county clerk of Vanderburgh county in 1913, on the Progressive ticket, but met with defeat along with other candidates of that party. He is an active member of the First Christian Church, and from 1908 to 1915 was superintendent of the Sunday school. October 25, 1897, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Lottie Belle

Larkin, of Corydon, Kentucky, and to this union there have been born two sons: John L. and Theodore B., both graduates of Indiana State University.

Carl W. Youngblood, who is well and prominently known in insurance circles of Vanderburgh county, and whose activities likewise extend into four other counties adjoining, has built up an excellent general agency business at Evansville, where he is district agent and adjuster for the Aetna Life and Accident Insurance Company. Mr. Youngblood was born at Boonville, Warrick county, Indiana, August 24, 1884, and is a son of A. L. and Samantha (Whitmere) Youngblood. William B. Youngblood, the grandfather of Carl W., was brought to Warrick county as a child of five years, and resided there all of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits, his death occurring in 1918 when he was eighty-one years of age. A. L. Youngblood was born August 24, 1854, in Warrick county, and was one of the active and progressive men of that community. For nearly a quarter of a century he was engaged as a traveling salesman. He was always a staunch Republican, and served two terms as township trustee. He died June 12, 1923. Mrs. Youngblood, who was born at Bremen, Kentucky, is also deceased, her death having occurred in 1908. Carl W. Youngblood attended the public schools of Boonville, including the high school, and when he was only ten years old commenced carrying newspapers. He graduated when he was sixteen years of age, and from that time until he was eighteen had the subscription agency for the Evansville Courier at Boonville, where he succeeded in building up that newspaper's subscription list considerably. When eighteen years old he went to work in a dry goods store conducted by Wilson Brothers, a business with which he remained for five years, but resigned to open a newspaper and periodical stand, conducting this with some success for two years. June 10, 1910 Mr. Youngblood was united in marriage with Miss Edna A. Caswell, of Yankeetown, Indiana, and in the following year went to that village, where he became station agent for the E. & O. V. Railroad, a position which he retained for four years, returning then to Boonville. There he entered the insurance business and remained as a resident of that community until 1919 when he accepted the position of district agent and adjuster of automobile insurance and fire insurance in this district, with headquarters at Evansville, Indiana. His offices are located in the Furniture Building, whence he directs operations that cover the counties of Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Posey and Gibson. He also maintains a general agency, specializing in automobile insurance, and retains his agency at Boonville, where he is agent for the National Automobile Insurance Association and the Great Lakes, North River and United States Insurance Companies. Mr. Youngblood has made a success solely through his own efforts, and while so doing has installed himself in the confidence of those with whom he has been associated. A strong Republican, he has been active in campaign

work and is a great believer in harmony, whether in national or local affairs. As a progressive citizen of modern tendencies and enlightened views, he gives his support to civic enterprises which promise to be of benefit to the community. He holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce and in several social bodies. To Mr. and Mrs. Youngblood there have been born two children: William Caswell, born in 1911; and Iris Hazel, born in 1912.

Clarence H. Adams. Healing remedies are older than physicians and as far back as one may delve in ancient lore he may find mention of medicaments for some of the ills that seem to have always afflicted the human race. At times the discovery of a new drug of surprising qualities, such as adrenalin, for example, has wrought wonderful changes and has been even a factor in advancing civilization. Out of the hands of the ignorant and superstitious, the lawful administration of drugs has long since passed and the term druggist or pharmacist now means one who, after a protracted period of study and experiment, covering a number of the sciences, has passed a thorough and satisfactory examination before a learned scientific body. Into his hands then is practically placed life and death, for it is his knowledge of drugs and their effects that must guide him in handling the most careful of physicians' perscriptions, for his accuracy of measurement may change a tonic into a death draught. This it is no unimportant position that a druggist holds in a community and his personal standing is usually of the highest. Of the men of Evansville who follow this honorable calling, one who is not only learned in pharmacy but also spent a long period in the study of medicine is Clarence H. Adams, who conducts a modern establishment at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets. Mr. Adams was born at Cloverport, Kentucky, October 8, 1895, and there attended the public schools. Later he attended the Louisville College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1915, receiving his degree, and this was followed by a three-year course at the Louisville College of Medicine. Even as a lad of ten years Mr. Adams had commenced to show an interest in the drug business, securing a position in a pharmacy at Louisville, where he ran errands, delivered packages, swept the floor, and made himself generally useful, and in the meantime used his eyes and ears in learning all that he could about the calling. He continued as a resident of Louisville until 1919, in which year he came to Evansville and embarked in business on his own account at the corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, where he has since maintained his enterprise and built up a thriving patronage. He carries a full line of goods usual to the stock of a first-class pharmacy and has gained public confidence and support by reason of his reliability and the high quality of his goods. He also has other interests and is the owner of the Acme Cigar Store, located at Second and Sycamore Streets, which is likewise a prosperous enterprise. He is a supporter of modern movements for the advancement of Evansville and is considered a citizen of public spirit and

civic pride. Mr. Adams is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Shrine Booster Club. In 1915 he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Hoegar, of Louisville, Kentucky, and they occupy their own pleasant home at No. 1306 Kentucky Avenue.

Hiram J. Adler. As conducted by Hiram J. Adler, general agent at Evansville of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, the insurance business is an honorable, necessary and thoroughly praiseworthy accompaniment of civilized existence. Its original and best tenets are upheld, and public confidence, that most necessary adjunct of stable business, is persistently maintained. Mr. Adler was born in a home on Main Street, Evansville, in 1875, and is a son of Jacob and Eva Adler, natives of Germany, both of whom are now deceased. Jacob Adler was born in 1827, and was about twenty-eight years of age when he arrived at Evansville. After some years of early struggles, he became one of the successful business men of the city and was a large dealer in and exporter of tobacco. His death occurred in 1892, when he was sixty-five years of age. Mrs. Adler, who was brought to the United States by her parents as a child of three months, survived her husband until 1917, passing away at the age of seventy-eight years. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom ten grew to maturity, and were honorable and Godfearing people who were esteemed and respected by those among whom they lived for so many years. Hiram J. Adler was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the high school, following which he was variously employed until engaging in the insurance business in 1901 in an office at 321 South Third Street. He is now the oldest man in Indiana in point of service connected with the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, which is a New Jersey concern operating in various states of the Union. He has been successful in building up a large and profitable clientele, and at this time occupies offices at 301-305 Citizens Trust Building. As the years have passed, Mr. Adler has extended his interests to include other enterprises, and at this time is president of the Yellow Taxi Company, which operates a fleet of taxicabs for the convenience of Evansville people. He is a member of the board of directors of the Chero-Cola Company, a bottling concern of Evansville which manufactures a soft drink or non-alcoholic beverage, and was one of the organizers of this company has enjoyed much success in the distribution of its product. Always a keen enthusiast as to baseball, Mr. Adler is interested in the National pastime as a promoter and owner, being a stockholder in the Evansville franchise since 1907. His connections are numerous, and he holds membership in the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Order of Owls, the Clear Crest Country Club and the Evansville Club, in all of which he is popular. Mr. Adler has taken no active part in politics, but as a good citizen has been a generous supporter

of enterprises which promise to be of benefit to his native city and its people. June 17, 1918, Mr. Adler was united in marriage at Evansville to Miss Jessie Oberndorfer, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and to this union there has come one son: Jacob Henry, who was born at Evansville, March 26, 1919.

Fritz Anderson. Among the architects who have contributed to the civic beauty and municipal attractiveness of the city of Evansville, Fritz Anderson occupies a substantial place. With the exception of two years he has been a resident of Evansville since 1910, and during this period has been the designer and had charge of the building of some of the city's most handsome and stately structures. Mr. Anderson was born in Sweden, in September, 1876, and there attended the public schools until reaching the age of ten years. At that time he accompanied his parents to the United States, the family settling in Knox county, Illinois, where the lad attended the country schools and later the high school located at Galesburg, Illinois. Having evidenced a marked preference and talent for the profession of architecture Mr. Anderson was sent to the Chicago School of Architecture at the Art Institute, Chicago, where he pursued a two-year course, and during the following four years traveled extensively throughout Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania. He took up his residence at Evansville in 1912, and with the exception of two years spent at Indianapolis and Terre Haute, has continued to reside in this city. A splendid example of Mr. Anderson's ability in his profession is found in the McClain school building at Terre Haute, of which he had charge of the construction. In addition to this many of the large buildings at Evansville have been designed by him and built under his supervision and he has reached a justly merited position in his calling. His offices are situated at No. 108 South Fourth Street. While he was past the age for service in the army or navy during the recent World war, Mr. Anderson contributed his help by working as a railroad employe in the engineering department. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and the Shrine Booster Club. His religious connection is with St. Mark's Church. In 1913 Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Miss Marie Witmer, of Evansville, and their pleasant and hospitable home is situated at No. 328 Jefferson Avenue.

Charles Parks Bacon, M. D. Among the old and greatly honored retired residents of Evansville, none is more highly esteemed than Dr. Charles Parks Bacon, who for many years was engaged in the practice of medicine at Evansville until his retirement in 1917. Doctor Bacon was born in Christian county, Kentucky, September 6, 1836, and is a son of Charles A. Bacon. His father, a native of Virginia, was reared on a farm, and in young manhood adopted agricultural work as his vocation. In 1832 he moved from Virginia to Christian county, Kentucky, where he first engaged in farming, and later embarked in a mercantile business in Lafayette and later was located at Garrettsburg, but finally returned to farming in

Trigg county. He died in January, 1886, aged seventy-nine years. His first wife, Susan Rowlett, a native of Virginia, died when still a young woman, in 1840, leaving three sons: Dr. Charles P., of this review; Dr. Thomas L., formerly a physician and surgeon at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he died in 1918, aged eighty-six years; and Mathew Lyddall, first a merchant and then a real estate dealer of Memphis, Tennessee, who died in that city in September, 1897, aged sixty-three years. Charles A. Bacon took for his second wife Mrs. Margaret Radcliff, nee Gibson, a native of Kentucky, and they also had three sons: Malcolm McNeil, who died in 1905, aged fifty-eight years; John A., a farmer on the old homestead in Trigg county, Kentucky; and Hilary E., a merchant of Evansville. Charles Parks Bacon attended the public schools and after an academic course enrolled as a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1861. At that time he commenced practice at Cadiz, the county seat of Trigg county, Kentucky, to which county he had gone with his parents when about ten years of age, beginning his professional work in June, 1861, and continuing it there for twelve years. In 1873 he came to Evansville and began practice and for forty-four years labored faithfully in alleviating the ills of his fellow humans in this community. He became widely known and greatly beloved and his name is still revered in many households where his skill and faithfulness withstood the ravages of some dread disease and stayed the hand of death. His professional service was always discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation, and he never refused a call to the sick bed of the poor regardless of remuneration. He retired in 1917, greatly to the regret of the people among whom he had labored so long and so successfully. Doctor Bacon is a member of the Vanderburgh County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, of the first-named of which he was one of the organizers and a charter member. For a number of years he was a member of the faculty of the Evansville Medical College, at first occupying the chair of Anatomy. Two years later he was transferred to the chair of Surgery, which he held for several years and then resigned, but later the board, insisting that he return, offered to create any chair that he might request, and this resulted in the creation of the chair of Surgical Diseases of Women, in which capacity he served until his resignation, one year before the college was abandoned. He was for many years visiting surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, also counselling surgeon at the Deaconess Hospital, and physician and surgeon to the Rathbone Memorial Home, being a trustee of the latter institution. In politics Doctor Bacon is a Democrat, and in former years took an active interest in local affairs, always casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. Although not a politician nor an aspirant for public favors, he took an active interest in the success of his party, and in 1896 was an elector on

the Palmer and Buckner ticket. He has been associated as a director with the Citizens National Bank for more than forty years, and is recognized as a man of sagacity and probity. Fraternally, Doctor Bacon is a Mason of high standing. He has passed through all the chairs of the various bodies of York Rite Masonry, and is a thirty-second Scottish Rite Mason. He and his family have lived at the same address, 921 South Second street, for more than fifty years, having occupied their home there since February, 1873. Doctor Bacon was married January 23, 1866, to Miss Emma C. Mayes, who was born at Cadiz, Kentucky, in 1845, a daughter of Mathew Mayes, one of the most prominent lawyers of his day in the state of Kentucky. Mrs. Bacon died October 27, 1918, leaving one daughter: Emma Mayes, who was born at Cadiz, Kentucky. She attended the graded schools at Evansville and later the Home School at Louisville, completing her education at Mount Vernon Seminary, Washington, D. C. In 1895 she married Clarence L. Hinkle, of the Hinkle Shoe Company, Evansville, and they have one daughter: Charline Mayes Hinkle, who was born at Evansville, April 6, 1900, and after attending the public schools pursued a course at Ward-Belmont School, Nashville, Tennessee. The family are members of the Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ, in the work of which the late Mrs. Bacon was exceedingly active, it being doubtful if any one in Evansville had more to do with building up that church than she. A woman of exceptional mental capacity and much beauty of character, she was greatly admired for her sterling qualities and philanthropic activities. Her kind heart and sympathetic nature was evident in all matters tending to the public good and her friends, who were as numerous as her acquaintances, entertained for her the warmest regard.

Hilary E. Bacon, president of the H. E. Bacon Company, operators of one of Evansville's important business enterprises, a leading department store situated at the corner of Sixth and Main Streets, has been a resident of this city for half a century and is a splendid example of self-made manhood. He was born at Roaring Springs, Trigg county, Kentucky, November 6, 1851, and received a public school education. When still a youth he secured his first employment, that of a clerk in a general store of his native community, his remuneration for his labors amounting to \$25.00 per year. From Roaring Springs he went to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he obtained like appointment, for which he received \$50.00 and board for his first year, advancement in his salary being made during the following two years that he remained at that place. In 1873 Mr. Bacon came to Evansville, feeling that this city offered greater advantages and opportunities to an aspiring and ambitious youth, and for nearly six years was employed as a clerk. In 1878 Mr. Bacon engaged in the mercantile business with three partners. At that time he was possessed of a capital of \$450, carefully saved from his meager earnings, and a friend backed him to the extent of \$3,000, at ten per cent. interest, to put into the business. At the end

of six years the interest of one partner was purchased. Two years later another partner sold his interest, and at the end of three years more Mr. Bacon bought out the last remaining partner. All of these three men are now deceased. In association with A. P. Lahr, Mr. Bacon converted the business into a department store at the present location at the corner of Sixth and Main Streets. Mr. Bacon bought Mr. Lahr's interest in the business in 1916 and reorganized the concern under the name of the H. E. Bacon Company, instead of the former style of Lahr-Bacon Company. The new concern has prospered greatly and justly merits its reputation of being one of Evansville's leading mercantile enterprises. Mr. Bacon personally, occupies a prominent place in business and financial circles. In addition to being president of the H. E. Bacon Company, he has been a director of the Citizens National Bank twenty years, and for the past two years the vice-president of this institution, and is a charter member and a member of the board of directors of the Morris Plan Bank of Evansville. He has several fraternal and social connections, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He takes a keen interest in civic affairs without being an aspirant for public or political positions. In 1888 Mr. Bacon married Albion, daughter of Rev. Albion Fellows, who was minister at the time of the building of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. Four children have been born to this union: Margaret, a graduate of Evansville High School, who completed a course at Mrs. Summer's School, Washington, D. C., and died at the age of twenty-one years; Albion, the wife of George D. Smith, treasurer of the H. E. Bacon Company, with one son, George Davis; Hilary Edwin, Jr., a graduate of Evansville High School, who attended the Wisconsin University for two years and is now a junior at Evansville College; and Joy, his twin, a graduate of Evansville High School, who spent two years at the University of Wisconsin, and is now a student at Radcliffe University, Worcester, Massachusetts.

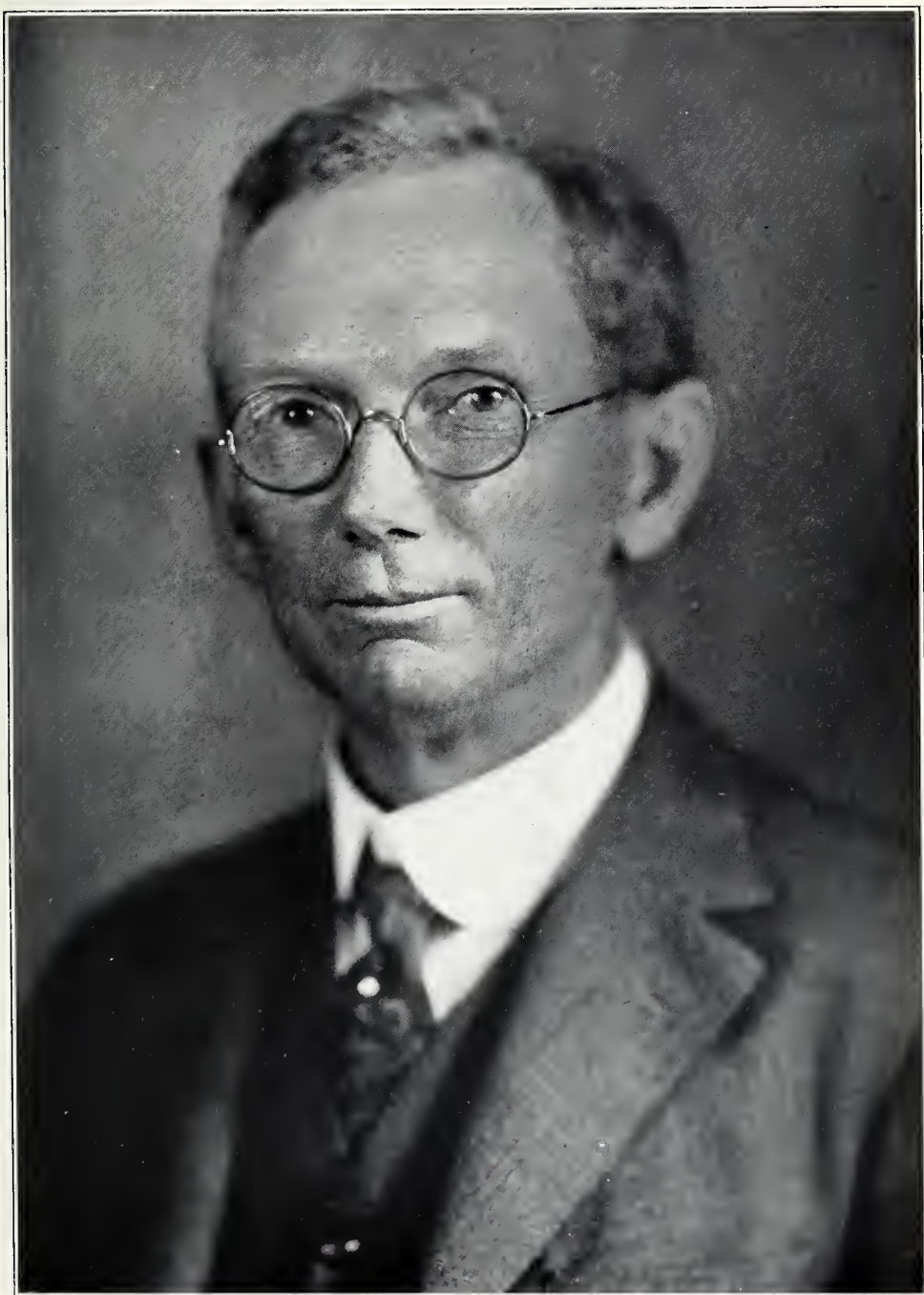
L. M. Baird's Sons. Among the old and reliable business firms of Evansville, of more than a half a century's standing is that operating as L. M. Baird's Sons, which was founded in 1866 and has been conducted by members of the same family ever since. This concern is dealer in dynamite, and the enterprise is flourishing and constantly growing under the capable and energetic management of John B. and Herbert M. Baird, sons of the founder. L. M. Baird was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, in 1831, the son of a wealthy planter and slave owner. Not believing in the institution of slavery, he eventually freed his negroes and moved to Vigo county, Indiana, where his death occurred when L. M. Baird was about eight years of age. The latter acquired his education in a public school in Vigo county, which was located several miles from his home, and as a young man went to Worthington, Indiana, where he was employed until 1861. He then located at Evansville, where he became bookkeeper for a Mr. Aikman, one of the early commis-

sion brokers of the city, and in 1866 became the founder of the mining and sporting powder business, which was first conducted under his own name and later as L. M. Baird and Sons, from which latter it was changed to its present style. Mr. Baird was a splendid business man and built up a large and prosperous enterprise, with which he continued to be the directing head until his death, January 12, 1907. He was made a Mason about 1852, and continued to be connected with that fraternity all his life, taking much interest in its affairs and enjoying its social qualities. Mrs. Baird, who was a member of the Presbyterian church, died in 1872, having been the mother of six children, of whom four grew to maturity. John B. Baird was born November 10, 1863, across from the City Hall, Evansville, and received his education in the public schools. He was but fifteen years of age when he joined his father in the dynamite business, at 220 South Water Street, but later, in order to better fit himself for business affairs, pursued a course at the Curnick & Rank Business College. He has passed his entire life with this business and is one of the best known men in his line in the Middle West. Herbert M. Baird was born at Evansville, January 27, 1871, and was educated in the public schools, being a graduate from the high school. He spent several years at Dallas, Texas, as a book-keeper, and also was on the road as a traveling salesman for a salt concern, but about 1893 returned to Evansville and became interested in the business of his father, to which he succeeded as part proprietor at the time of his fathers death. Mr. Baird married Miss Grace Katherine Kraft, who is deceased, and they had four children: Ludwell McDonald, who is deceased; Grace Virginia, a graduate of the Evansville High School, and now the wife of Sylvester Korb; George Malcolm, a graduate of the Evansville High School and of the University of Illinois, class of 1923, and now engaged in the insurance business at St. Louis, Missouri; and John Pierson, a graduate of Evansville High School and of the University of Illinois, class of 1923. John B. Baird makes his home at 103 Powell Avenue.

Harry W. Balz. For sixty-five years the grocery establishment now conducted by Harry W. Balz at 723 South Second Street, Evansville, has been in operation, and during this long period has never been out of the possession of the family. The present proprietor, who is the son of the founder, has conducted the business for thirty-one years, and has a well-established and steady trade, which has been built up through the medium of fair representation, honest prices and courteous treatment. Mr. Balz was born in the building in which he is now doing business, August 11, 1863, and is a son of Peter and Julia (Hess) Balz. Peter Balz was born in Germany in 1832, and came to the United States and to Evansville in 1858, on February 22 of which year he embarked in the grocery business at the present location. His start was a modest one, but his enterprise and industry enabled him to build up a large business, and he continued to be identified therewith for thirty-two years, or

until 1890, when he retired. Mr. Balz was one of the old-time grocers who made friends of their customers. He was greatly respected, especially by the children of the community who were always assured of a treat of candy or other sweets when they visited the store. Mr. Balz passed to his final rest March 15, 1916. He married Julia Hess, who was born at Evansville, and was a daughter of Henry and Julia Hess, natives of Germany. Mr. Hess settled at Evansville at an early day and first went to work in a brick yard, where he first received seventy-five cents per week and later seventy-five cents per day. He was possessed of persistence and great ambition, and with these assets made himself a prominent and prosperous brick manufacturer. During the last twenty-five years of his life he lived in retirement, having a comfortable income as a result of his intense application during the earlier years. Mrs. Julia Balz died May 19, 1907, at the age of sixty-eight years. She and her husband were the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living. Harry W. Balz attended the public schools until reaching the age of sixteen years, at which time he began to clerk in his father's store. Soon after the elder man's retirement, the son took over the management of the store, and since 1892 he has been the proprietor of this business, which he has made a most successful one. He carries a complete line of first-class goods and the manner in which he conducts his business affairs has given him a high standing in business circles and a place in the confidence of the people of his community. Mr. Balz is the owner of a handsome home on Lombard Avenue. He and his family are members of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in the work of which Mrs. Balz is active. On September 30, 1892, Mr. Balz married Miss Anna Bamber, of Evansville, and they became the parents of two children: Grace, who was born August 15, 1894, and died at the age of nine years. Harry W. Jr., who was born August 25, 1904, is a graduate of the Evansville High School, class of 1922, and is now a student at Purdue University.

James York Welborn, M. D., who has earned special distinction as a surgeon, has for twenty years been associated with Dr. Edwin Walker of Evansville in the Walker Hospital, and is now the head surgeon of that noted institution. Doctor Welborn represents one of the oldest families of Southern Indiana, and also an American ancestry that goes back to the founding of Virginia. He was born at Stewartsville in Posey County. He is a lineal descendant in the tenth generation from John Welborn, who settled at Jamestown, May 24, 1610. The heads of the successive generations in the American ancestry are as follows: John, Jonathan, Captain Thomas, Samuel, John, Jesse York, William Wallace, Dr. George Walker and James York. Doctor Welborn's great-grandfather, Jesse York Welborn, a native of North Carolina, moved to Kentucky and thence to the Territory of Indiana prior to 1810. He had lived here half a dozen years before Indiana became a state. Locating at Mount Vernon, he was a man of prominence in that locality for many years, serving as postmaster. He wore the tall silk hat then



James Y. Melborn M.D.

the fashion, and the story goes that he carried the few letters constituting the mail for Mount Vernon in this headgear and handed them out to the addresses as he met them. He was also a member of the first State Legislature. The medical profession is a tradition in the Welborn family. Doctor Welborn's grandfather, Dr. William W. Welborn, who was born at Mount Vernon, Indiana, graduated from the Evansville Medical College and after a brief practice in that city removed to Stewartsville in Posey County and continued his professional work until his death at the age of fifty-six. He married Hannah Walker, a sister of Dr. George B. Walker, of Evansville, dean of the Evansville Medical College. She survived her husband several years and died at Evansville at the age of seventy-eight. Dr. George W. Welborn, father of James York Welborn, was born at Mount Vernon in 1843, attended old Asbury College, at Greencastle, Indiana, and soon after the breaking out of the Civil war entered the Union army, and on account of his medical knowledge was assigned to hospital duty. He was in the army until the close of hostilities, and returning home soon engaged in the mercantile business at Evansville. Later he took the full course of the Evansville Medical College, graduating in 1877, and began practice in his father's home town, Stewartsville, and continued his labors until his death at the age of sixty-one. He married Martha Stinnette, who was born in Elkton, Kentucky, daughter of Whiting and Nettie (Britton) Stinnette. They had four children, named William, Annie, James York and Helen. James York Welborn acquired his early education in the public schools of Stewartsville, also attended his father's alma mater, DePauw University, and from there entered the Marion Simms Medical School in St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1899. In the same year he came to Evansville and became associated with his cousin, Dr. Edwin Walker in the Walker Hospital. Doctor Welborn has always been a close student of his profession, has taken numerous post-graduate courses and is a member of the American College of Surgeons as well as of the County and State Medical Societies and the Ohio Valley Medical Association. In 1902 he married Mamie Begley, daughter of Dr. Baxter Begley, of Inglefield, Indiana. They have three children: Susanna Jane, James York, Jr., and Mary Aline. Doctor and Mrs. Welborn are members of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the official board. He has served as city health officer of Evansville, and during the war accepted an appointment as consulting surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Evansville, serving without pay. Fraternally he is affiliated with Evansville Lodge No. 64, Free and Accepted Masons; Evansville Consistory, the Temple of the Mystic Shrine; Evansville Lodge No. 143, Knights of Pythias; Lodge No. 214, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Evansville Lodge of Elks. He is also a member of the Country Club. Doctor Welborn is an enthusiastic hunter and has visited the canebrakes of Louisiana, the tangled jungles of Missouri and the forest fastnesses of the State of Maine in search of big game. He humorously states that most

of the big game was alive at last accounts, and while this is no discredit to his marksmanship, it is evident that Doctor Welborn is more a hunter for the sake of outdoor life than for the trophies of the chase. At home he has evinced a fondness for the pursuit of horticulture, particularly the growing of peaches. He developed an orchard of 100 acres in Georgia, and now has seventy-five acres of fine fruit in Vanderburgh County. The patriotic services rendered during the war by Dr. J. Y. Welborn of the Walker Hospital as consulting surgeon at the Marine Hospital, serving without pay, have brought him recognition and honor. He has been issued a commission as surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, carrying the rank of major. His term will be for five years. Doctor Welborn offered the Walker Hospital and the services of its staff of physicians and nurses to the government when the amended physical qualification ruling was adopted, placing registrants with minor defects in a remedial group to be accepted when cured. The Walker staff assisted in examining registrants of the First Division and tendered their services in caring for the families of soldiers. In 1921 Dr. Welborn was elected to the office of City Councilman at large, by the largest majority of votes of any man on his ticket.

William P. Barbero. One cannot consider the long and successful career of William P. Barbero, of Evansville, without receiving a renewed appreciation of the homely qualities of industry, integrity and perseverance. Mr. Barbero entered upon his career with only an ordinary public school education, started to work when practically still in boyhood, and through the force of his own initiative and persistence worked his way to business prominence as president of the Boyer-Sheridan Company, dealers in furniture. He was born September 7, 1863, in Spencer county, Indiana, and as a youth was taken by his parents to Hancock county, Kentucky, where he secured the benefits accruing from attendance at the country schools. When fourteen years of age the family moved to Illinois and the youth gave up his studies to work on a farm, a vocation which he followed for two years. When his parents moved to the town of Olney, Illinois, he obtained employment as a clerk in a retail store, and when he was twenty years of age he left the parental roof and went to Cairo, in the same state, where he was similarly employed for ten years. During his residence at that point, he was united in marriage with Miss Minnie May Page, of Centralia, Illinois, and not long thereafter moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he became a traveling salesman. During the following fifteen years Mr. Barbero covered various sections of the Middle West as traveling representative of some of the large wholesale establishments of the Mound City, and in 1915 settled at Evansville, where he formed a connection with a furniture manufacturer, for whom he traveled through this territory for about five years. Mr. Barbero then decided to embark upon a venture of his own, and in January, 1920, with others, founded the Boyer-Sheridan Company, for the retailing of furniture. In 1923 the company was incorpo-

rated with Mr. Barbero as president; Walter A. Beckerle as vice-president, and Harley H. Boyer as secretary and treasurer, and the concern is now enjoying a thriving business. The commodious establishment is located at No. 211 South Second Street, where may be found a complete stock of furniture, carpets, rugs, etc., the company being equipped to cater to the most representative trade of the city. Mr. Barbero is well and favorably known in business circles of Evansville, and is accounted a man of executive ability, good judgment and progressive methods. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and a supporter of activities that promise beneficial results to his adopted city. Mr. and Mrs. Barbero reside in a comfortable and attractive home at No. 730 Adams Avenue, and are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are the parents of one daughter: Ionette, who is now the wife of Harley H. Boyer, secretary and treasurer and one of the organizers of the Boyer-Sheridan Company.

Edward C. Becker. The qualities of adaptability, perseverance, good judgment and common sense have combined with inherent ability in the energetic life of Edward C. Becker, winning for him an enviable rank in the business life of Evansville. A resident of this city all of his life, Mr. Becker is known principally to its citizens as the energetic and courteous proprietor of a grocery at Eighth and Chestnut Streets, which for many years was conducted under the style of the William E. Meier Grocery Company. Mr. Becker was born at Evansville, in September, 1872, and is a son of Herman F. Becker. His father, who was born in Germany in 1828, was given a public school education in his native land, where he learned the trade of tailor, and when about twenty-six years of age emigrated to the United States, seeking the broader opportunities offered for advancement in this country. He located at Evansville in 1854 and here was given employment by a Mr. Strous, who conducted a tailoring establishment. Later, after he had accumulated some small capital, Mr. Becker embarked in business on Main Street, in partnership with a Mr. Davidson, and finally opened a more elaborate establishment at Mary and Franklin Streets, where he continued in business until his death in 1911. Mr. Becker married at Evansville, Miss Sophia Meier, who was also born in Germany, and came to the United States when a young lady about eighteen years of age. She died in 1915, aged seventy-nine years, having been the mother of eleven children, of whom eight are living. Mr. and Mrs. Becker were faithful members of Trinity Lutheran church, and were honest, industrious and law-abiding residents of their community, where they were universally respected and esteemed. Edward C. Becker attended the parochial school of Trinity Lutheran Church, and when still a lad went to work in the planing mill of Schnute-Holtmann Company. After spending a number of years in that business he became associated with his father-in-law, William E. Meier, in the conduct and operation of a grocery establishment at Eighth and Chestnut Streets. After the death of Wil-

liam E. Meier, the store was conducted by Edward C. Becker and H. W. Meier, son of William E. Meier. In 1921, Mr. Becker purchased the business and has since been its sole owner. He has an excellent patronage, which has been built up through honest methods and fair representation, and his good management and sound integrity have served to give him an excellent standing in business circles of his community. Mr. Becker has injected modern methods into the operation of his enterprise, and handles only high-grade merchandise, catering to the best class of trade. His establishment presents an attractive appearance, and prompt, efficient and courteous service forms one of its slogans. Mr. Becker is content with his business and his home and has few outside interests. He is not a politician, although a good citizen. With his family, he attends Trinity Lutheran Church, of which he has been a member since boyhood. In 1901 Mr. Becker married Emma, daughter of William E. Meier, who died in 1913, aged sixty-three years, after having been in business at Evansville for more than thirty years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Becker: Martha H., who was born in August, 1907, and is now a sophomore at Evansville High School; and William Herman, born in August, 1911, who is attending the graded schools.

Walter A. Beckerle. In one of the lines of business for which Evansville is notable, that of the manufacture and sale of furniture, one of the young and energetic business men of the city who is making rapid advancement is Walter A. Beckerle, vice-president of the Boyer-Sheridan Company. Mr. Beckerle, an overseas veteran of the World war, was connected with several other lines of activity prior to identifying himself with furniture, but his present business seems to be his proper sphere. He was born at Evansville, in 1896, and is a son of John F. Beckerle and a member of an old and honored family of Vanderburgh county. His grandfather, John F. Beckerle, was born in Germany, and was a child of eight years when brought to the United States, the family settling in this county, where John F. Beckerle rounded out a long, useful and successful career as a farmer. John F. Beckerle, Jr., was born, reared and educated in this county, and after spending part of his early life in farming turned his attention to business affairs and was the organizer of the Evansville Metal Bed Company, with which he was identified until his death in 1919, when he was 55 years of age. He was twice married and by his first marriage had one son: John M., who is engaged in farming in Vanderburgh county. For his second wife he married Miss Elizabeth TePool, who survives him as a resident of this county, where she was born, and they had one son: Walter A. Walter A. Beckerle attended the public schools of Evansville and after his graduation from the Evansville High School in 1915, was variously employed until 1918. In that year he enlisted for service during the World war, and was sent to Paris Island, South Carolina, for intensive training. In August of that year he went overseas as a member of the Thirteenth Regi-

ment, United States Marines, and saw active service until the signing of the armistice, when his regiment accompanied the Army of Occupation. It returned to the United States in 1919, July 12, being the date of Mr. Beckerle's honorable discharge. He immediately returned to Evansville, where for a time he was identified with the automobile business, and then for one year sold insurance. These vocations, however, did not prove congenial, and in 1922 he became associated with his present concern. The Boyer-Sheridan Company was founded in 1920 by William P. Barbero, and in 1923 was incorporated under its present style with the following officers: William P. Barbero, president; Walter A. Beckerle, vice-president; and H. H. Boyer, secretary. The plant is located at No. 211 South Second Street, and is fully equipped with all modern appurtenances. Through his energy, executive ability and enthusiasm, Mr. Beckerle has contributed materially to the success of the business, to which he gives his undivided attention. He belongs to the Optimist Club, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in the latter of which he was made exalted ruler of Lodge No. 116 in 1923. In 1920 Mr. Beckerle married Miss Maria J. Benecke, of St. Louis, Missouri, and to this union there has come one daughter: Betty Jeanne, who was born January 18, 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Beckerle are members of Assumption Catholic Church. They occupy a pleasant and attractive home at 124 Howard Street.

Frederick John Bernhardt, cashier of the Citizens National Bank and one of the capable and progressive young men of affairs of Evansville, is strictly a product of this city and its institutions. He was born at Evansville, October 12, 1892, and is a son of Henry and Wilhelmina (Marshall) Bernhardt, natives of Germany, the former born in 1859 and the latter in 1864. Henry Bernhardt came to the United States at the age of twenty-one years, and soon after his arrival at Evansville he became identified with the furniture business, and continued in that field of activity until 1910, when he embarked in the grocery business at 400 Geil Avenue, conducting a store at that place until August, 1922, when he retired from active business, the enterprise now being owned and conducted by his son, Henry F. Bernhardt. He is a member of the Zion Evangelical Church, of which was also his wife, who died in 1901. They were the parents of four children, all of whom reside at Evansville: Henry F. who married Miss Rose Haaga and is engaged in the grocery business; Frederick J., of this review; Emma is the wife of Alfred Mangold, who is engaged in the automobile business, and Hilda is the wife of David Pauli, a cabinetmaker of this city. Frederick J. Bernhardt attended the public schools, following which he took a course at the Lockyear Business College, from which he was graduated. At the age of seventeen years he entered the employ of the Citizens National Bank, one of the old and stable financial institutions of Vanderburgh county, in the capacity of bank messenger, and from that position he has advanced through every

post in the bank to that of cashier, which office he attained in March, 1922. He is accurate, careful and methodical, an able banker and one who has the confidence alike of his associates and the banks depositors. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. With his family, he belongs to the Bethel Evangelical Church. November 16, 1921, Mr. Bernhardt married Miss Luella Rheinhardt, of Evansville, and they have two children: Mildred Louise and Robert Frederick.

Adolph Bitterman. Among the men prominently identified with the jewelry business of Evansville few have gained so high a reputation for ability and honorable dealing as has Adolph Bitterman, executive head of Bitterman Brothers. He has been a resident of this city for nearly half a century, and no citizen of Evansville is more respected or enjoys the confidence of the people or more richly deserves the regard in which he is held. He has always maintained the highest standards of business ethics, and at all times his career has been loyal, energetic and circumspect. His standing as a citizen is firm and broad, and during the many ears of his residence here he has wielded definite and beneficent influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. Mr. Bitterman was born in Germany, January 23, 1844, and acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of that country. He early developed an aptitude for business, and when fifteen years of age began as an apprentice at the jeweler's trade, showing a proficiency that was out of the ordinary for a boy of that age. Although he had mastered the trade in much less time than usual, he remained with his employer for four years and was given his diploma as an expert and skilled workman. Like many young men of ambitious temperaments, Mr. Bitterman was not satisfied with the environment of his native country and, believing that America afforded better opportunities, he decided to come to this country. Accordingly, in 1863, when nineteen years of age, he bade adieu to the Fatherland and sailed for the United States. For a time after reaching this country Mr. Bitterman was engaged as watchmaker at various places. In 1867 he located at Vincennes, Indiana, where he established himself in business with his brother, Isaac Bitterman, under the firm name of Bitterman Brothers. Owing to a rapidly growing business they found that Vincennes was inadequate for an enterprise such as they wished to establish, and in 1874 the business was moved to Evansville, where Mr. Bitterman has since been an active factor in this field of activity. The name of Bitterman Brothers in connection with the jewelry trade is widely known throughout the country, having its inception at Evansville forty-nine years ago, and during the ensuing years its development and advancement have kept pace with the marvelous progress of the city, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative commercial activities of the country. In 1885 Isaac Bitterman retired from the firm, going to New York City, where his death occurred in 1900. On attaining their man-

hood Mr. Bitterman admitted his sons to partnership in the firm, the officers of which at this time are as follows Adolph Bitterman, president; Jack A. Bitterman, vice-president, and Theodore Bitterman secretary and treasurer. Arthur C. Bitterman, another son of Mr. Bitterman, having also served as vice-president of the firm until his death in 1922. The store, which is located at 202-204 Main Street, is one of the largest and most modern establishments of its kind in the state, and it enjoys the patronage of Evansville's leading families. Although Mr. Bitterman has for many years passed the mile-stone of man's allotted three-score years and ten, he is to-day enjoying perfect health and complete mental activity at the remarkable age of seventy-nine years. He can usually be found at his place of business every day, and is a most courteous and affable gentleman. Coming to Evansville and entering business life when a young man of thirty, Mr. Bitterman has essentially grown up with the commercial interests of the city during the period of its most marvelous development, and through pluck, perseverance and honorable dealing, he has become one of its substantial and valued citizens. He has seen Evansville grow from a community of nineteen thousand souls to one of more than a hundred thousand population, and in the development which has brought about this advancement he has played no small part. Besides his connection with the jewelry business, Mr. Bitterman also has many other capitalistic interests, and his contribution to the world's work has been a valuable one. Thoroughly appreciative of the city of his adoption, he is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and gives generously of his time and means to the furtherance of charitable movements and all matters tending to the public good. His efforts are not confined to lives resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and his activities have meant much to Evansville, in both civic and material progress. Mr. Bitterman was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 26, 1870, to Miss Racie Ancker, a woman of refinement and much beauty of character, and to this union were born six children: Julia, the wife of Harry Lowenthal, of Evansville; Jack A., who is associated with his father in business; Florence, who became the wife of Fred A. Gumberts, and is now deceased; Arthur C., who is also deceased; Delia, who is the wife of Clarence B. Kahn, of Evansville, and Theodore, who is also associated with his father in business.

J. M. Boner. Among the business establishments of Evansville which, by reason of proved reliability and long years of efficient, honorable and courteous service, have won the patronage and confidence of the people of the community, one of the best known is the J. M. Boner Jewelry Company. Founded more than twenty-seven years ago, this concern has steadfastly followed a policy of honest representation and straightforward dealing as outlined by the founder and present general manager of the business, J. M. Boner. Mr. Boner was born in Warrick county, Indiana, in 1864, and

was educated there in the public schools until reaching the age of eleven years, at which time he was brought by his parents to Evansville. Here he attended high school, and upon the completion of his course began to learn the trade of jeweler in the establishment of Adolph Bitterman, one of the veteran jewelers of Evansville, who is still in business in this city as the head of the firm of Bitterman Brothers. Mr. Boner remained in the employ of Mr. Bitterman for a period of thirteen years, during which time he learned the business thoroughly. In 1896 he decided to embark in business on his own account, and accordingly opened an establishment. Under careful management the enterprise grew and developed, and in 1903 there was incorporated the firm of J. M. Boner Jewelry Company, with the following officials: Roy R. Boner, president; J. M. Boner, general manager; George G. Geissler, secretary and treasurer. In 1907 Mr. Geissler was succeeded by Clarence N. Boner. The business is located at 225 Main Street and the company enjoys a liberal patronage, having among its patrons some of the leading families of the city. Mr. Boner is one of the solid, substantial and strictly reliable citizens of Evansville, public-spirited and progressive, and possessed of civic pride that causes him to support all worthy movements. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic order. He occupies a pleasant home at 919 Blackford Avenue in one of the preferred residential districts of the city. In 1884 Mr. Boner married Miss Eliza Geissler, of Evansville, daughter of George G. Geissler, of Evansville, and to this union there have been born two sons: Roy R. and Clarence N. Roy R. Boner was born December 25, 1885, at Evansville, and after graduating from the high school as a member of the class of 1903, spent one year in Kandler's School of Engraving. In the same year he became associated with his father and brother in the jewelry business and has continued in the same line to the present, now being president of the company. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Central Turners and has several civic and business connections. In 1910 he was united in marriage with Miss Elsie E. Mesker, of Evansville, and their home is located at 1100 Blackford Avenue. Clarence N. Boner was born at Evansville, July 17, 1888, and graduated from high school in 1907. He then attended Bradley's Polytechnic Institute, at Peoria, Illinois, for one year, and in 1903 became a member of the firm. In 1907 he succeeded George G. Geissler in the capacity of secretary and treasurer. He belongs to several fraternal orders and social and civic bodies. In 1912 Mr. Boner married Miss Ethel Knowles, of Evansville, and they have one daughter: Dorothy Jane, who was born February 21, 1916.

Benjamin Bosse. In speaking editorially of Benjamin Bosse, whose death at Evansville, Indiana, April 4, 1922, shocked the entire country, the Evansville Courier said that "his interests were so diversified, his activities so numerous, his sphere of influence so all-embracing that one approaches the task of discussing the man and his work with no small degree of trepidation. In his case su-

perlatives are essential, naught else will suffice. His genius for finance was amazing. His business vision seemed to border closely upon the supernatural. No man grasped the details of a proposition more readily nor pursued its logic more unerringly. * * * Business, politics, city building, religion, child welfare, better housing, education, civic undertakings of every kind, all found in him an enthusiastic supporter, yea, even more than supporter, he was leader. He was advocate, logician, strategist and organizer. Combined with it all, and accounting in large measure for his achievements, he was a tireless worker; his enthusiasm and his energy recognizing no bounds." Mr. Bosse was born November 1, 1874, near Hornville in Scott township, the son of Henry F. and Caroline (Schlensker) Bosse, both of whom were born in Germany, the father September 16, 1839, and the mother July 4, 1841. The father farmed in Scott township for many years, and he and his wife, both of whom are deceased, having passed away August 15, 1898, and January 14, 1915, respectively, were the parents of twelve children: William A., John Frederick, John Henry, Henry F., Louis, Benjamin, George, August, Louisa (Mrs. Fred Schwake), Anna Mary, Mrs. Eleanor Bredencamp, of California, and Amelia, of whom John Frederick, Benjamin, August, Louisa and Anna Mary are deceased. Benjamin Bosse attended the Scott township schools in his youth and helped his father on the home farm until he reached the age of fifteen years. At that time he began working for his brother, William A., in the grocery business, working on the farm in the summer months and augmenting his educational training by attendance at night schools for a few years. He then, in partnership with his brother Henry, took over the grocery business under the name of Bosse Brothers, located at No. 1610 Main street, a concern which he conducted for ten years. It was at this time that he took the step that led directly to his future financial success and his power for good in the community. In 1899 opportunity offered for him to become a partner in the Globe Furniture Company, and under Mr. Bosse's able guidance it rapidly developed into one of the leaders in the industry. Once familiar with the possibilities of the business in which he had engaged he branched out rapidly and established the Bosse Furniture Company and the World Furniture Company. On July 28, 1910, he brought about a consolidation of these interests which launched the greatest buying and selling organization in the furniture world at that time, the Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Company resulting from the merger. Success marked practically every one of his undertakings, and his business interests grew to be enormous. He was president of the Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Company, and held a like position with the Evansville Furniture Company, Evansville Top and Panel Company, Imperial Desk Company, the West Side Bank, the Bennett-Hutchinson Insurance Company, the Bosse Realty Company, the Evansville Courier Inc., the Bosse Coal Company and the Vendome Hotel Company. He was largely interested in the National

City Bank, Graham Brothers Motor Truck Company, the Ohio Valley Roofing Company, the Chero-Cola Bottling Company and the Furniture Building Company, as well as many other enterprises. But while he was occupying so prominent a place in the world of commerce, he was also exercising an equally great influence in the realm of politics and public service. Mr. Bosse was a Democrat and was for some time active in ward and precinct politics, but his first public office came in 1906, when he was made a member of the board of public safety under Mayor J. W. Boehne. In the fall of 1913 he defeated Charles Heilman for mayor, and entered upon his second term in that office in 1918, having defeated Bert Messick, a Republican opponent. In November, 1921, he defeated Stúart Hopkins in the mayoralty campaign and was serving his third consecutive term as mayor at the time of his death. He stood high in the councils of the Democratic party in state and nation, and served as chairman of the Indiana Democratic State Committee and found difficulty in avoiding high political honors; preferring to serve the people of his own city. To recount in detail the many achievements of Mayor Bosse were a monumental task, so varied and multifarious were his accomplishments. But some of them are so outstanding in their character that they will forever endure to serve the public and as a monument to the vision of this city builder. Garvin Park was purchased through his efforts during his first administration and improvements in the park, the Bosse Field stadium and play grounds, amounting to \$140,000 were made. During the entire period of his services as mayor Mr. Bosse returned his salary and much more to the city in the form of gifts of pools and playground equipment for children. Practically all of the playground equipment in the public parks is the personal gift of Mr. and Mrs. Bosse. It was during his administration that the city acquired 212 acres of land which comprises Mesker Park, the finest picnic park in this section of Indiana. This acreage is exclusive of that donated by George L. Mesker, and with improvement cost about \$75,000. Among the last acts of his life was the planning and preliminary work connected with the acquisition of 176 acres of land adjoining Mesker Park, which is known as Helfrich Field and which is being developed into one of the finest municipal playgrounds in the country, including a magnificent municipal golf course. Under his direction Evansville developed a wonderful system of asphalt streets and made many other improvements that contributed to the health, welfare and happiness of the citizens. No movement that was calculated to promote the best interests of the city lacked the support of Mr. Bosse, who drove to a successful conclusion the campaign to raise \$500,000 for the erection of Evansville College, and his efforts were largely instrumental in securing a new building for the Y. M. C. A., as were they in the erection of the Coliseum, Francis Joseph Reitz high school and generous additions to local hospitals. Among his last official acts was the acquirement of a site for a splendid east side high school, which has

since been named the Benjamin Bosse High School in respect to his memory. During the World war he was unusually energetic in every activity that had for its purpose the winning of the war, and in no small measure the credit is his for the fact that every local financial drive was crowned with success and every call met with a 100 per cent. response on the part of Evansville. In addition to his other activities Mr. Bosse found time to devote to the work of the German Lutheran church, of which he was a member, his activities extending to the work of the organization in high places, and for several years prior to his death he had been a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States. Mr. Bosse was united in marriage September 2, 1896, to Miss Anna Riechmann, the daughter of Fred and Anna Riechmann, old and esteemed residents of Evansville. In his home Mr. Bosse found that peace and comfort which served as a foil to his activities in the business world, and Mrs. Bosse was ever her husband's confidant and counsellor. He lived a full and successful life and left its lasting impress upon the community which he loved. "Benjamin Bosse gave his life for his fellow men. He died as he had lived, with the welfare of his neighbors uppermost in his mind, and a prayer upon his lips."

Harley H. Boyer. One of the flourishing furniture establishments which has made rapid advancement during the past four years in the business life of Evansville is that operating under the style of the Boyer-Sheridan Company. One of the principal factors in the success of this enterprise has been Harley H. Boyer, one of the organizers, who is now acting in the capacity of secretary and treasurer and is known as one of the energetic and progressive business men of the city. Mr. Boyer was born in December, 1884, at Gentryville, Spencer county, Indiana, where he attended the public schools. He entered upon his career early in life, as he was but sixteen years of age when he obtained a position with a wholesale commission firm at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and there remained for five years. He had just attained his majority, in 1905, when he came to Evansville, and here was given the opportunity of showing his ability as a traveling salesman for a stove manufacturing concern, and from the start "made good." He continued on the road for a period of thirteen years, and then for two years was office sales manager for the Southern Stove Works. In 1920 he became one of the founders of the Boyer-Sheridan Company, of which concern he has since been secretary and treasurer, his fellow officials in this enterprise being: William P. Barbero, president; and Walter A. Beckerle, vice-president. The establishment of this concern is located at 211 South Second Street, and presents a complete line of up-to-date furniture of all kinds for discriminating buyers. Mr. Boyer is prominently known in business circles of Evansville because of his connection with several organizations, which include the Evansville Advertising Club, of which he is president; the Chamber of Commerce, in which he is a director of the Retail Bu-

reau, and the Retail Furniture Dealers' Association, of which he is president. While a public-spirited citizen and possessed of civic pride, willing to assume the full responsibilities of citizenship, Mr. Boyer has never sought nor aspired to public office as the gift of his fellow-citizens or any political party. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1921 Mr. Boyer was united in marriage with Mrs. Ionette Williams, of Evansville, daughter of W. P. Barbero, president of the Boyer-Sheridan Company.

John R. Brill. One of the leading members of the bar of Vanderburgh county is John R. Brill, senior member of the firm of Brill, Hatfield & Brady, who has followed his profession at Evansville for thirty-two years, during the past ten years of which he has served as city attorney. Mr. Brill was born in the little community of Centre Valley, Hendricks county, Indiana, December 26, 1863, and there secured the rudiments of an education in the country schools. Later he pursued a course at Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and in 1885 entered Indiana University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1889. Going then to Eldorado, Arkansas, he was engaged in teaching school for one year, after which he returned to Indiana University, and in 1891 was granted the degree of Bachelor of Laws and admitted to practice at Bloomington. July 12, 1891, Mr. Brill located at Evansville and October 22 of that year was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for the First Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Posey and Vanderburgh. He served in this capacity for four years under Hon. John W. Spencer, who was later elevated to the bench, and with whom Mr. Brill was associated in law practice for some years. The firm of Brill, Hatfield & Brady is located at 501 and 502 Furniture Building and is considered one of the strong and reliable combinations of the city and state. It has a large and prominent clientele and has been identified in one or another way in much of the important litigation that has come before the state and federal courts during recent years. Mr. Brill has always been active in public affairs since the time of his coming to Evansville. In addition to acting as deputy prosecutor, as outlined above, he was a member of the school board for three years, having been appointed during the administration of John W. Boehne. During the first administration of Mayor Bosse, Mr. Brill was appointed city attorney, and that post he has held for the past ten Democratic City Committee, and was a delegate to the national years. A Democrat in politics, he was formerly chairman of the Democratic City Committee, and was a delegate to the national convention at Baltimore, Maryland, when Woodrow Wilson was nominated for president the first time. Mr. Brill has a number of business connections, and is vice-president and a director of the Bosse Coal Company. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious connection is with Grace

Presbyterian Church, in the movements of which he and his family are active and helpful. June 29, 1899, Mr. Brill was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of the late L. M. Baird, of Evansville, founder of the dynamite business now conducted by his two sons under the firm style of L. M. Baird's Sons, and mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brill: Jeannette, a graduate of the Evansville High School, who attended the Indiana University for three years and is now the wife of James D. Havens, of Bloomington, Indiana; Martha, a graduate of the Evansville High School, who attended Lindenwood School, St. Charles, Missouri, for one year, and is now the wife of Emil Smithfield, of Evansville; Katherine, a graduate of high school and now a sophomore at the Indiana University; John R., Jr., a freshman at the Evansville High School; and George L., born April 5, 1912, who died September 30, 1922.

Francis A. Britt. The contribution of Francis A. Britt to the business interests of the city of Evansville is a thriving and up-to-date pharmacy located at the corner of Fulton and Penn Avenues, which is conducted in a modern manner. He also owns and conducts another establishment known as store number two, at 901 North Barker Avenue. One of the younger generation of business men of his city, Mr. Britt has brought to his work an enthusiasm and energy that place him in a class beyond the mere plodders and have served to gain him an unusual success. Mr. Britt was born at Louisville, Kentucky, January 14, 1895, and belongs to a well-known family which is highly esteemed in the Blue Grass metropolis. After attending the public schools of his native place, and graduating from high schools, he enrolled as a student at what was then Green's School of Pharmacy, Indianapolis, Indiana, from which he was graduated as a registered pharmacist in 1915. At that time Mr. Britt secured a position with the Public Drug Company, at Second and Mulberry Streets, Evansville, where he remained for three years, and in 1918 bought the Alexander Drug Shop, 410 Fulton Avenue, which he renamed Britt's Pharmacy, and of which he has since been the proprietor. He carries a complete line of drugs, medicines, toilet articles, candies, sundries, etc., and has secured an excellent patronage among the people of his community, who have come to rely upon his integrity and the standard quality of his goods. Mr. Britt is a member of the board of directors of the Moser Wholesale Drug Company and has other interests. Since engaging in business he has been a member of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, in the movements of which he takes an active part. As a fraternalist he holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, in which he is serving as master of finance. With his family, he belongs to the Bethel Evangelical Church. In May, 1917, Mr. Britt was united in marriage with Mary Jane Hesland, who was born in Tennessee, but reared in Kentucky and educated in the public schools of Paducah. To this union there have been born two children: Mary Sue and Francis A., Jr.

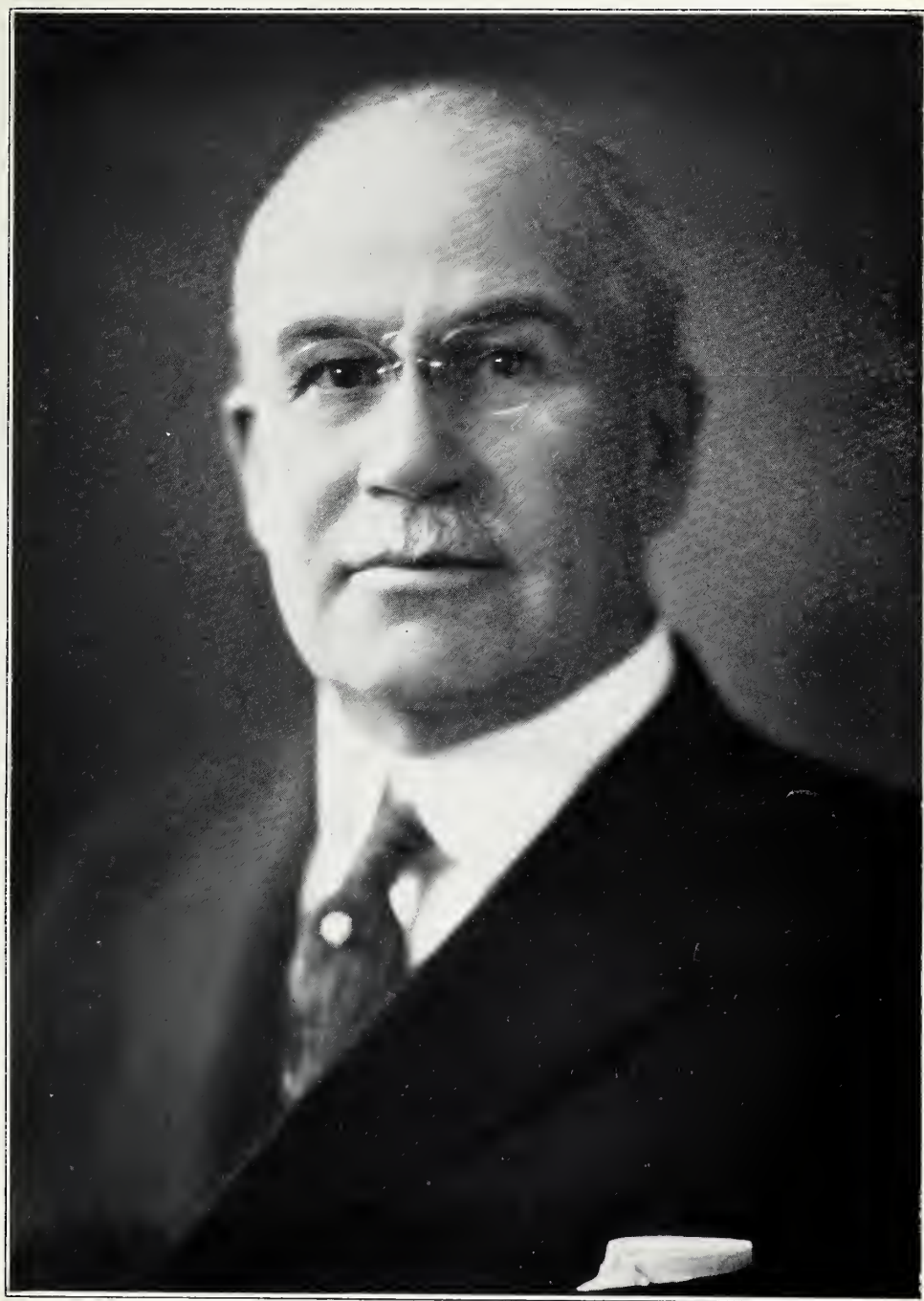
Harry Bullen. In Harry Bullen is found a sample of that material which has brought Vanderburgh county and the city of Evansville into the limelight as centers of business and social activity. Endowed with more than average ability and backed by shrewd business judgment and determination, this realtor of the county seat has won an established position in business circles. Mr. Bullen was born at Evansville, December 11, 1867, and is a son of Thomas and Martha (Hitch) Bullen, natives of England. The parents were both children when brought to the United States and were married at Evansville, where were born their two sons and three daughters, of whom one son and two daughters survive. The father, after arriving in this country, had gone to Buffalo, New York, whence he followed the old canal cow path to Evansville, walking all the way, while Mrs. Bullen came by the way of New Orleans. When Mr. Bullen arrived at Evansville he engaged in the livery business and subsequently supplied the horses used at the first waterworks. Later he also supplied the horses used by the Evansville Fire Department, of which department he was chief during his late years. He was active in politics as a Democrat, and was twice elected to the city council, in which he served with ability, always advocating constructive movements. Fraternally, Mr. Bullen was affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he and his wife were members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Bullen died in 1895, at the age of fifty-five years, while Mrs. Bullen passed away in 1915, when seventy-eight years of age. After attending the public schools of Evansville, Harry Bullen pursued a course at the Curnick & Rankin Business College, and with this equipment entered upon his business career. For many years he has been identified with the real estate business, and at the present time has eighty-five rental properties within the limits of Evansville. He has also been the medium whereby a number of large realty transactions have been consummated and is accounted an excellent judge of property values. Not alone is he prominent in business, but in public matters as well. A Democrat in politics, as a young man he began to take keen interest in civic affairs, and about 1893 was appointed marketmaster, a position in which he served for four years. Subsequently he became a deputy United States marshal and then a United States storekeeper, and during the past ten years has been an inspector in the employ of the Board of Public Works. His public service has been characterized by faithful and efficient discharge of duty. While inclined to be conservative in his business dealings he does not lack initiative or spirit, and his judgment is rarely found at fault. Mr. Bullen is very fond of travel. In 1913, just prior to the outbreak of the World war, he and Mrs. Bullen took a trip abroad, visiting the principal points of interest in the countries of Europe, and during the winter of 1922 and 1923 they journeyed to Havana, Cuba. In 1896 Mr. Bullen was united in marriage with Miss Celia Sullivan, of Louisville, Kentucky. They reside in a handsome home at No.

415 South Fifth Street, a preferred residential district of Evansville.

Albert F. Caden. The value of adhering to one line of work and making one's self a thorough master of a single business subject has been evidenced in the career of Albert F. Caden, president and treasurer of the Caden Stone Company, 425 East Ohio Street, Evansville. Three generations of the Caden family have been engaged in the same line of work, and the product of their quarries has been utilized in the construction of some of Evansville's most imposing structures. Mr. Caden was born at Evansville, March 27, 1868, and is a son of Frelenz R. Caden, a native of Saxony, Germany. Frelenz R. Caden was born February 29, 1836, and was about twelve years of age when he came to the United States with his father, his mother having died in Germany. The family settled at Buena Vista, Ohio, where the grandfather was engaged in the stone business until his death. Frelenz R. Caden completed his education in Ohio, where he was associated for a time with his father in the stone business, and as a young man removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was residing at the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted in the Engineer Corps, Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, under Major-General Wilkins, and served for two years, when he was badly injured. He received his honorable discharge because of disability, after a term in the hospital, and in 1864 came to Evansville and engaged in the stone business in partnership with a Mr. Albecker, under the firm style of Albecker & Caden. After the business had been carried on under that name for fourteen years, Mr. Albecker died, but Mr. Caden continued the business alone and built it up to important proportions. In 1891 the business was incorporated as the Caden Stone Company, its present title, and Frelenz R. Caden became president; Albert F. Caden, vice-president; and C. W. Capelle, secretary and treasurer. In 1921 occurred the death of Mr. Capelle, who was a valued associate of both the elder and younger Messrs. Caden, having been identified with the business for more than forty years, during which time he had evidenced the greatest integrity and ability. In the meantime, May 11, 1909, Frelenz R. Caden had died. He was one of the best-known figures in the stone industry in the Middle-West and a man of the strictest business probity as well as a citizen of public spirit and civic pride. At the time of his death he was the oldest Knight Templar Mason of Evansville. When he died Albert F. Caden became president and Walter R. Caden, vice-president, and at Mr. Capelle's death Miss Mary L. Walters became secretary. Albert F. Caden received his education in the public schools of Evansville, supplemented by a commercial course at the Rank & Wright Business College. He was only fourteen years of age when he began to work in the stone business with his father, and to this business he has devoted his entire career, being a great believer in the advisability of a man sticking to a line of work that he understands. He has gained marked success in the business and has succeeded to his honored

father's former place as one of the most prominent stone men in the state. The Caden Stone Company cut the stone for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad depot at Evansville and for many of the largest buildings of the city. Mr. Caden is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has a number of civic connections. He is not a politician and takes only a good citizen's interest in public affairs. In 1896 Mr. Caden married Miss Philopena Grauert, of Evansville, and they are the parents of one daughter: Frances Ruth, who graduated from the Evansville High School as a member of the class of 1923.

Colonel William H. McCurdy. The record of no Evansville business man perhaps indicates more clearly what can be accomplished when energy, determination and ambition lead the way than that of Colonel William H. McCurdy, founder and executive head of the great Hercules Corporation. His labors have not only constituted a potent factor in the industrial interest of Evansville, but his progressive spirit is evident in many ways, and his career indicates a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. Colonel McCurdy's career is typically American, and is most interesting and significant, for never was a man's success due more to his own native ability and less to outward circumstances. Nothing came to him by chance. He reached his high position in the commercial world through no favors of influential friends, but worked his way up from the bottom rung of the business ladder by sheer pluck and marked ability, and the story of his life cannot fail to interest and inspire the young man who has regard for honorable manhood and an appreciation for wise and intelligent use of opportunity on the part of the individual. Although a resident of Evansville for only twenty years, Colonel McCurdy is recognized as a dynamic force in industrial circles of the city, and he well deserves a place in the front rank among the leading business men of the nation. His initiative spirit, his executive force and his keen discrimination have combined to gain him a position among the capable and resourceful men who, in modern parlance, are termed captains of industry. In the establishment and conduct of the business carried on under the name of the Hercules Corporation, Colonel McCurdy has contributed an enterprise of distinct value to the commercial and manufacturing circles of the city. In other fields, too he has given proof of his capacity for successful management and his co-operation is eagerly sought for sound judgment business talents of high order are needed. Colonel McCurdy was born near Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1853, and descends from Scotch ancestry. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools and an academy, and early developing an aptitude for mechanical work, he was apprenticed to a millwright, showing a proficiency that soon made him the most skillful workman in the shop. In much less time than



W. H. Moody

usual he mastered the trade and continued at this line of work until he was twenty-two years of age. A spirit of unrest, however, took possession of the young mechanic, and he was seized by an irresistible longing to see the world. He closed his tool chest, never to be opened by him again, resigned his position and started out to seek his fortune under new conditions and amid new surroundings. As a traveling man he proved especially successful, having a confidence in himself which inspired respect and being gifted with the happy faculty to make friends and retain them. In 1879 he settled at Kansas City, then on the eve of great real estate speculations, which extended into the surrounding state. There he engaged in the insurance and real estate business, making a success in those lines as he had in everything he had undertaken. In 1889 Colonel McCurdy returned eastward and located in Cincinnati where he became interested in the Favorite Carriage Company, of which he was secretary for five years. In 1894 he resigned that position to engage in business for himself. He organized the Brighton Buggy Company, which later became the Hercules Buggy Company, and entered upon an independent career which has made his name widely known as one of the most important factors in manufacturing circles. Facilities at Cincinnati being inadequate, owing to a rapidly growing business, he found at Evansville a location that seemed to meet existing and future demands and in 1902 he removed his business to this city. Here he erected a factory according to the most approved modern ideas, equipped with every device for turning out the best vehicles the market demands. In November, 1920, the various branches of the business were merged into one large organization and was incorporated under the title of The Hercules Corporation, with a capital stock of eight million dollars, the officers of which are William H. McCurdy, president and principal owner; John D. Craft, first vice-president and manager; Lynn H. McCurdy, second vice-president, treasurer and manager of sales, and Frank G. Cowan, secretary. Its factories cover more than thirty-one acres with permanent buildings and its sales organization covers the entire country. The corporation not only sells its products in every state in America, but in Canada, Mexico, Central and South America and Europe. The concern has built and sold in one year eighty-four thousand buggies and carriages, sixty-two thousand gasoline engines and forty thousand bodies for trucks and commercial cars, its business per annum in various lines, having reached the ten million dollar mark. The corporation gives employment to more than fifteen hundred persons, a large percent of whom are skilled workmen, and is one of the important agencies in maintaining the prosperity of Evansville. It is difficult for the uninitiated mind to comprehend the magnitude of an enterprise so large as the one presided over by the subject of this review. Such a plant did not grow up in a day. It required years of practical experience in manufacturing and business affairs, a wide grasp of possibilities as to manufacture and distribution, and large financial re-

sources. It is not the province of this publication, however, to enter into technical details or comprehensive descriptions concerning the output of this concern, but it may consistently be said that in its special field of production, the Hercules Corporation takes precedence over all similar concerns in the United States, and its founder has earned an honorable reputation among the leading business men of the country. Besides his connection with The Hercules Corporation Colonel McCurdy also has many other capitalistic interests and his contribution to the world's work has been a valuable one. He became a director of the Old State National Bank the first year of his residence in the city, and in September, 1922, was elected president. He is also a director of the American Trust and Savings Bank and president of the Sunbeam Electric Manufacturing Company. He was one of the organizers of the Hotel McCurdy Company, of which he is president, and is also a director of the Van Orman Hotel Operating Company. He likewise figures prominently in the traction lines coming into the city, and is president of the Evansville and Ohio Valley Railway, which operate the Rockport, Mt. Vernon and Henderson lines and also the Owensboro and Henderson Kentucky lines. He has always maintained the highest standards of business ethics, and at all times his career has been loyal, energetic and circumspect. His standing as a citizen is firm and broad, and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite and beneficent influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. Thoroughly appreciative of the city of his adoption, Colonel McCurdy is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and gives generously of his time and means to the furtherance of charitable movement and all matters tending to the public good. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and his activities have meant much to Evansville in both civic and material progress. Although the scope of his work has always been broad, and he gives close and loyal attention to his splendid enterprise, he also finds time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life, and his friends, who are legion, recognize in him a man of high ideals. Colonel McCurdy has been twice married, first on June 25, 1880, to Miss Helen E. Hess, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a woman of sterling qualities and much beauty of character, who contributed in no small degree to her husband's success and happiness, and to this union were born five children: Ola Hess; Rosa Beil; Lena Jane; Hazel, and Lynn H., the first two named being deceased. This wife died in 1920, and in 1922, he wedded Mrs. Lillian E. Lipkan, of Chicago, Ill., widow of Eugene Lipkan, a most estimable lady of engaging personality, and their home at 922 Riverside Avenue, which is one of the most attractive in the city, is a hospitable one where their friends are always welcome.

Silas Ichenhauser, of the well-known Ichenhauser Company of Evansville, Indiana, is a gentleman whose business, social and

philanthropic interests ramify many fields. He was born October 13, 1863, at Hardinsburgh, Kentucky, the son of Louis and Therese (Oberdorfer) Ichenhauser, both natives of Germany. The parents were married in Louisville Kentucky, the father having come to this country and locating at Louisville when he was seventeen years of age, and there he remained a short time. He was born in the year 1832, and came to the United States in 1849. While in Hardinsburgh he engaged in the general merchandise and tobacco business. In 1866 he came to Evansville and started the Lichten & Ichenhauser crockery and glassware business, and here he spent the remainder of his life. He was a very devoted church man and was an organizer and worker in various lodges, having been a member of the Masonic Order, the A. O. U. W. and the Royal Arcanum. His death occurred in 1897, while his wife, who was born August 6, 1842, survived him until 1905. They were the parents of five sons and four daughters, two of the daughters, Mrs. Arthur Gross of Evansville and Mrs. David Hirsch of Louisville, now living, while the sons are, Silas, the eldest of the children, Nathan, Sidney, Milton and Morton. Silas Ichenhauser was educated in the Evansville public schools and during his vacations worked as cash boy at Miller Brothers store for \$1.50 a week in order that he might have money to buy his school books. He then attended high school, continuing for a time with Miller Brothers, and in 1880, at the age of seventeen years, became associated with his father in business. Later, his brothers joined the firm, but it was he of all the sons who worked through the formative period in the company's career and was largely instrumental in laying the foundation for its later success. The business is now known as the Ichenhauser Company, and is widely known throughout the United States. As was his father, Silas Ichenhauser is very active in all civic matters. He is president of the Park Board, trustee of the Evansville College, vice-president of the Community Welfare Board, a member of the City Planning Commission, treasurer of the Board of Children's Guardians, president of the Washington Avenue Temple, chairman of the Evansville Club, a director of the Travelers Protective Association, the Cleveland Orphans' Home at Cleveland, Ohio, the Home for the Aged and Infirm, the National Farm School at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, Colorado, and of the Consumptives Relief Society. Fraternally and socially he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Central Turners, the B'nai B'rith and the Clear Crest Country Club. In addition to his interests in the Ichenhauser Company as its president, he has numerous other business connections which include a directorship in the Raphael Brothers Dry Goods Company of Evansville. That he has been sought to give his services on so many important welfare projects is in itself an indication of the high esteem in which he is held and of his capacity for self-sacrificing labor in the behalf of humanity. Mr. Ichenhauser was married February 8, 1888, to Emma Lowenstein, the daughter of Samuel

and Caroline (Anspach) Lowenstein of Evansville, where the father was long a distinguished figure in insurance circles. To Mr. and Mrs. Ichenhauser two children have been born: a son, Louis, and a daughter, now Mrs. H. S. Samplier of Cleveland, Ohio, who has two children, H. Louis and Jean.

John J. Davis. The detective of the author's fancy, who has roamed so long through countless pages of fiction, is a creature of romance, a wizard of deduction, a necromancer in the by-ways of crime. The real detective, outside of the novel or story book, is a practical, matter-of-fact man, who accomplishes results because of his training, his knowledge of the habits of criminals and his ability to set going the wheels of a huge organization of which the layman, as a rule, has not even the knowledge that it exists. In the larger cities of the country there are regularly established agencies for the detection of crime and the capture of criminals, which employ skilled operatives and are under the supervision of men who usually have had long training in their calling. Such an organization is the Davis-Houghland Detective Service Company, which is under the direction of John J. Davis and John L. Houghland, of whom a sketch of the latter's career will be found elsewhere in this work. John J. Davis was born at Evansville, June 6, 1866, and is a son of John and Hannah (Lawless) Davis, natives of Ireland, who came separately to the United States as young people and were married at Urbana, Ohio. From that city they came to Evansville, where they resided during the remainder of their lives. At the time of his arrival, some time in the '50s, John Davis secured employment as a teamster, and this work he followed for many years, being employed by some of the large concerns of the city. He died at the age of eighty-four years, while Mrs. Davis passed away when seventy-five years of age. They were faithful members of the Catholic church, and the parents of six children, of whom John J. is the only one now living. John J. Davis received his education in the public and parochial schools of Evansville and when a young man learned the upholstering trade in the plant of the Armstrong Furniture Company. This vocation, however, did not appeal to the adventurous spirit of the youth, and at eighteen years of age he obtained a position as special policeman. When he was twenty-three years old he donned a patrolman's uniform as a member of the Evansville Police Force, and several years afterward was promoted to sergeant. Later still he joined the city detective force, of which he was made chief under Hon. John W. Boehne, during his administration as mayor. In 1910 Mr. Davis left the force, and with John L. Houghland founded the Davis-Houghland Detective Service Company, which now maintains offices at No. 203 Furniture Building. This enterprise has proven a huge success, and has been engaged in some of the largest and most important cases of recent years, including the famous Noffsinger murder case in Kentucky, in 1923. The company makes a specialty of the bigger cases and its operatives are men of nerve, intelligence and training, who are able

to do high-class work in the solving of knotty problems. Mr. Davis has been a staunch Democrat, and in 1910 was elected sheriff of Vanderburgh county, being the first Democratic sheriff in eighteen years. He was re-elected in 1912 and served in all four years. He holds membership in the Knights of Columbus and the McDermit Club, and with his family belongs to the Catholic church. October 20, 1897, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Mary M. Peake, of Evansville, and to this union there have been born six children: John P., who met his death by drowning at the age of thirteen years; William J., Albert J., Mary M., Helen A. and John F.

Herbert O. Dieckman. Belonging to that class of workers whose practical education, quick perceptions and great capacity for painstaking labor have advanced them to positions of business prominence when they are still in the prime of life, Herbert O. Dieckman, while representing the vigorous and resourceful present of the Middle West, gives promise of participating in its more enlightened future, more especially at Evansville, where he is engaged in a well-established and flourishing jewelry business. Mr. Dieckman was born May 6, 1877, in Peru, South America, and was five years of age when first brought to Evansville by his parents, Ernst and Marie (Cordys) Dieckman. His father, who was a mining engineer by profession and an expert on ore, had been a great traveler during his earlier years, and had visited various countries all over the world. It was while he was following his profession in South America that his son, Herbert O., was born. After locating at Evansville, in 1882, Ernst Dieckman became identified with the John G. Neuman Commission House, where he was employed for about ten years. At the end of that time Mr. Neuman founded the Germania, a newspaper printed in the German language, and Mr. Dieckman, who was a man of education and of no mean literary gifts, became editor, a position which he retained until the time of his death, which occurred in 1905, when he was sixty-seven years of age. Mrs. Dieckman passed away in 1889, when her son was twelve years of age. Both were faithful members of St. John's Church. Herbert O. Dieckman enjoyed the advantages of a public school education only until he was thirteen years of age, at which time he began to learn the jeweler's trade, serving his apprenticeship with the firm of Gumberts Brothers, early jewelers of this city and widely and popularly known in the trade. Mr. Dieckman remained with this concern for a period of twenty-two years, and after leaving their employ was for a short time connected with Isaac Gans, who conducted a business under the firm style of I. Gans Company. In 1920 Mr. Dieckman decided to embark upon a venture of his own, and accordingly opened his present establishment, located at Main and Illinois Streets, where he has built up a splendid patronage. Mr. Dieckman's experience in business has established for him a reputation for ability, resource and unflagging industry. He is one of the captains of success who has piloted his

own craft into a safe harbor, and in doing so has evolved the belief that hard work rarely injures anyone and that integrity always pays. He has several civic connections and has been a valued member of the local Central Turnverein for the past twenty years. April 23, 1904, Mr. Dieckman was united in marriage with Miss Anna Stephan, of Evansville, and to this union there has been born two children: one who died in infancy, and Herbert S., who was born at Evansville in 1908, and is now a member of the sophomore class at the Central High School. Mr. Dieckman and the members of his family belong to St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

Charles F. Diekmann, treasurer and general manager of the Crescent Stove Works, and one of the substantial and energetic business men of his community, was born at Evansville, September 29, 1880, a son of Charles Diekmann. His father, a native of Germany, was reared and educated in that country and at the age of nineteen years came to the United States and settled at Evansville, where he secured employment in the Roelker plant. After about five years he became the organizer of the Evansville Foundry Association, now known as the Advance Stove Works, of which he continued as general manager and superintendent until his death in 1900. He was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, as was Mrs. Diekmann, who before her marriage was Miss Anna Grueber, a native of Germany, who had been brought to this country at the age of four years. Of their eight children, seven are now living. Charles F. Diekmann was educated at the Lutheran parochial school and the Spencerian Business College, and was first employed as a bookkeeper by the Globe Furniture Company. Later he joined the Advance Stove Works, with which he was connected until 1905 as a stockholder, and then, with Albert F. Karges, George Buente, Henry Rothemeyer, Fred Bockstege, H. C. Dietrich and A. Jutzi, organized the Crescent Stove Works, of which he has since been treasurer and general manager. Under his guidance this has become one of the important business enterprises of Evansville and its product is widely known and in constant demand. Mr. Diekmann is connected with several other concerns and is a director in the Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Company and in the West Side Bank. Always interested in civic affairs, he has taken an active part in local politics, and at present is one of the constructive members of the City Council. With his family, he belongs to Trinity Lutheran Church. In 1911 Mr. Diekmann was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Richardt, of Evansville, and they are the parents of two children: Mary Louise, born in 1912; and Charlotte, born in 1916. Mr. Diekmann holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the Evansville Country Club.

Edwin F. Diekmann. Since its organization in 1905, the Evansville concern operating as the Crescent Stove Works has had the benefit of the services of Edwin F. Diekmann, who now occupies the position of secretary. Mr. Diekmann was born at Evansville, July 21, 1887, a son of Charles and Anna (Grueber) Diekmann, na-

tives of Germany, an outline of whose lives will be found in the sketch of Charles F. Diekmann, elsewhere in this work. Edwin F. Diekmann attended the parochial school of the Lutheran church, and subsequently pursued a course at the Columbian Commercial College, from which he was graduated in June, 1903. At that time he secured a position with the Bockstege Furniture Company, with which concern he was identified for one and one-half years, and then became bookkeeper for the Crescent Stove Works, which had been organized that year by Mr. Diekmann's elder brother, Charles F. Diekmann, and a number of business associates. Later he was made a traveling salesman, and for about seven years traveled on the road, and in 1918 became secretary of the company, a position which he still holds, although he still spends about three months of the year on the road in the interest of the company. Mr. Diekmann is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church and has several civic connections. In 1912 he married Luella, daughter of Casper and Mary (Nobbe) Weber, of Evansville, and they became the parents of two sons: Edward Charles, born in 1913; and Gilmore Frederick, born in 1921.

Alvin Eades. The career of Alvin Eades is an expression of practical and diversified activity, and in its range has invaded the realms of several lines of business, all of which have profited by the breadth and conscientiousness which are distinctive features of his work and character. He started upon his independent life with the advantages of good birth and careful home training, and with these as a foundation has builded a strong structure of business success. Mr. Eades was born at Central City, Kentucky, December 1, 1884, and received his education in the public schools of his native place. As a youth he applied himself to learning the baker's trade, and when he was only twenty-one years of age embarked in that business as the junior partner of the firm of Walden & Eades, at Howell, Indiana, his partner being W. L. Walden. This association continued for a period of about eleven years, or until January 1, 1916, when Mr. Eades purchased Mr. Walden's interest in the business, of which he remained as sole proprietor until the establishment was destroyed by fire, in 1917. In that year Mr. Eades disposed of his holdings at Howell and came to Evansville, where he bought out the Julius Rastatter bakery, at 900 to 908 Fulton Avenue, which he has since conducted under his own name. Mr. Eades is now enjoying a splendid patronage, and the quality of his product has created a wide demand, both at Evansville and in the surrounding community. As his business has grown, Mr. Eades has extended his interests to include other lines of activity. He is a director in the Lamasco Building and Loan Association, the Inter-State Finance Corporation, and the Lincoln Savings Bank and Lincoln Mortgage Company, in each of which he has large holdings. Aside from his baking business, however, his chief interest is centered in the purchase, exchange and sale of real estate. He owns his pleasant residence, at No. 1103 Lincoln Avenue, as well as his

place of business and considerable other city property, and has engineered some important real estate transactions. He is shrewd and far-sighted, has a thorough knowledge of city and town land values and is well posted as to the resources and advantages at the disposal of people contemplating settlement or change of location at Evansville and vicinity. Mr. Eades belongs to the Kiwanis Club and the Shrine Boosters Club; belongs to Reed Lodge No. 216, F. & A. M., and is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. With his family, he belongs to the Central Methodist Episcopal Church. June 5, 1918, Mr. Eades was united in marriage with Miss Helen Ball, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and to this union there have been born three children: Margaret Elaine, Helen Virginia and Alvin J., of whom the two latter are twins.

John M. Edson. Educated for a professional career, which he was forced to forego because of ill health in his youth, John M. Edson, for twenty-five years a conductor on the traction railroad at Evansville, has found success and contentment in other lines, and in addition to being popular with the many people whom he has met in connection with his position, has become well known as a dealer in real estate. Mr. Edson was born in Posey county, Indiana, November 28, 1868, and is a son of Judge William P. Edson. His grandfather, Eben D. Edson, was a pioneer of Posey county, where he followed the law for many years, and on the maternal side he is a grandson of one of the stockholders of the Erie Canal. Judge William P. Edson was born in New York and was a child when brought by his parents to Posey county, Indiana, where he became one of his community's most prominent and successful lawyers. After serving as county clerk in Posey county, he was appointed by Governor Baker to the Probate bench of Posey, Vanderburgh and Gibson counties and was nominated twice for a place on the Supreme bench of Indiana, meeting with defeat by small margins. A member of the Episcopal faith, he was one of the builders of Mount Vernon Church, and died in that faith in 1895. Judge Edson married Ruphenie Lockwood, who was born in June, 1842, at Evansville, a daughter of John M. Lockwood, one of the pioneers of the city. Mr. Lockwood came to this section at a very early day, entering land from the Government, and throughout his career was a large dealer in real estate. Later he opened the first notion store at Evansville, was the founder of the first National Bank of Mount Vernon, and was a heavy stockholder in several banks of Evansville. At his death, in 1908, at the age of ninety-four years, his estate approximated \$400,000. He was an ardent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is his daughter, Mrs. Edson, who survives at Mount Vernon, at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Edson had five children, of whom John M. and two sisters are living. John M. Edson attended the public schools of Mount Vernon, following which he spent four years at Asbury University, two years in taking a preparatory course and a like period in pursuing a course in liberal arts. He then entered

the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from the law department of which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891. He commenced practice, but shortly thereafter his health failed and he was forced to spend some time in Florida. On his recovery he returned to Mount Vernon, where he made his home until the death of his father, at that time coming to Evansville, where he has since resided and where, as noted, he has been successful as a realtor. For a quarter of a century he has been identified, principally as a conductor, with the traction railroad, and is one of the most popular and efficient employes of the road. Like his father, he is a Mason, and various other connections have added to his acquaintance. December 25, 1891, Mr. Edson married Grace Welch, who was born at Evansville, in 1873, a daughter of Dr. Walter D. Welch, one of the pioneer school teachers of Evansville, who later adopted the medical profession and practiced successfully at Mount Vernon for many years, dying in 1916, at the age of sixty-three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Edson there have been born the following children: Jennie, a graduate of Mount Vernon High School, who attended the Indiana State Normal School and the Detroit (Michigan) Normal School, subsequently becoming supervisor of music in the schools of Ventura, California, where she married Oscar Frost, superintendent of warehouses for the Natural Refining Company of Evansville, and has three children: Robert Marion, and John William, and William, a graduate of the Mount Vernon High School, who left Purdue University, where he was pursuing a course in electrical engineering, during his junior year, to enlist for service during the World war. He was sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison, where he underwent intensive training at the officers' training camp, and received a commission as first lieutenant of artillery. He then went to Camp Taylor, where he acted as an instructor, and then went overseas and spent seven months abroad in active service. On his return to the United States, and his subsequent honorable discharge, he became superintendent of the electrical light and water plant at Tell City, but in the fall re-entered Purdue University, where he completed his course. He then joined the General Electric Company at Chicago, following which he became electrical expert with the Public Service Commission of Indianapolis, and finally joined the Westinghouse Company, with which concern he holds a responsible position. William Edson married Miss Fern Golden, formerly a teacher in the schools of Indianapolis, and they have one daughter: Lloyd.

Wilbur Erskine. Wilbur Erskine was born January 8, 1863, at McCutchanville, Vanderburgh county, Indiana, and is widely and favorably known in the business circles of Evansville and particularly in the milling business with which he has been identified since 1878. Mr. Erskine is the son of Levi and Sarah L. (Benjamin) Erskine, the former born at McCutchanville in 1833 and the latter a native of Evansville. William Erskine, the great-grandfather of Wilbur Erskine, with his son John, the grandfather, located at

McCutchanville in 1818, and there spent the remaining years of their lives. John Erskine married Miss Harriet Igleheart, daughter of Levi Igleheart, Sr., and they became the parents of eight children, all of whom were given good educational advantages, being sent to Asbury University (now DePauw) at Greencastle, Indiana. Wilbur Erskine received his education in the public schools of his native locality and commenced his connection with the milling business at the age of fifteen years, when he began buying wheat for his uncles, the Igleheart Brothers, at the community known as Erskine Station. In 1881 he entered the employ of this concern in the capacity of bookkeeper, a position which he retained for sixteen years, and in 1897 was the main factor in the organization of the corporation known as the Akin-Erskine Milling Company, which purchased the mill formerly owned by the Evansville Milling Company on Main Street. This was the home of the company until 1906 when the mill was destroyed by fire, immediately following which the present plant at 1501 Illinois Street was erected. This has a capacity of 2500 barrels daily and is one of the largest mills in the state. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Evansville Country Club and treasurer of the Evansville College. He votes the Republican ticket, although not a politician. His religious faith is that of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. November 26, 1884, Mr. Erskine was united in marriage with Mary E., daughter of William M. and Mary S. (Davis) Akin, of Evansville, and to this union there have been born three children: Wilbur N., whose death occurred in 1919, when he was thirty-two years of age, leaving a widow who was formerly Miss Alice Lowe, of Evansville; Charles A., who has been prominent in public affairs and served at State Senator from 1919 to 1920, who married Miss Lucille Abuscho, of St. Louis, to whom was born one daughter, Barbara Mary; and Mary Louise, the wife of Frederick Renner Cook, son of Charles W. Cook and Emily (Renner) Cook, of Evansville, Indiana.

Philip Euler. The name of Philip Euler will bring to the memories of some of the older citizens of Evansville the recollection of an unassuming, kindly man who for some years prior to his death in 1881 had been engaged in the insurance business. That he did not attain great wealth or high public position was probably due to the fact that his life was cut short when he was just entering its most promising years, for he possessed the ability to carry through big undertakings to a successful climax. Mr. Euler was born in 1837, in Germany, where he was educated to the age of twelve years, and at that time came to the United States with his parents who settled at Evansville. Reared in this city, the youth was variously employed until entering the insurance business, with which he was connected until his death in 1881. He was a man of sound integrity and high principles, and well merited the respect and esteem in which he was universally held. He was a member of St. John's Church. In 1860, Mr. Euler was united in marriage with Miss

Susanna Elles, who was born at Evansville, September 26, 1841, a daughter of August and Margaret (Schmidt) Elles, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Elles were married in their native land, and shortly thereafter, in 1838, emigrated to the United States and took up their residence at Evansville, where Mr. Elles embarked in the grocery business at Third and Locust Streets. He spent several years in this line and then disposed of his establishment and purchased the Canal Mills, which he renamed the Elles Mills, and which he conducted during the remainder of his life in the manufacture of flour. The product of his mills was popular and enjoyed a wide sale at Evansville and in the surrounding community. He was also prominent in civic and political affairs, and served in the City Council several terms, and though a stalwart Democrat, he had many warm friends in both parties. He was a good business man and a good citizen and enjoyed the respect and good will of the people of his locality. He and his wife were faithful members of St. John's church, of which he was a charter member and in which he was a deacon at the time the church was built. Of their children, six in number, Mrs. Euler is the eldest and the only one now living. To Mr. and Mrs. Euler there were born six children: Helen, who died as the wife of the late Louis Kramer, of Evansville, leaving three children: Frank, Louis and Edward; Frank, deceased, who married Lyda Spencer, also deceased, and left two daughters who have been reared by their grandmather, Mrs. Euler; Marie, the wife of William Kreyling, of the Paper and Woodware Company, with two children, Susanna and Kurt, and Eva L., the other daughter of Frank Euler; Philip J., a resident of Washington Avenue, Evansville, who was elected treasurer of Vanderburgh county in 1898, married Sadie Ludwig, now deceased, and left two children, Elise, the wife of Rudolph Meyer, and Philip Henry, who is associated with Mr. Meyer in the drug business at Evansville; Teckla, the wife of Frank Henry, formerly of Louisville, but now a resident of Washington Avenue, Evansville, who have two children, Tessa, the wife of Thomas Merritt, and Elise, the wife of William Conrad, of Washington, D. C.; August, a locomotive engineer, who met his death in a railroad accident at the age of twenty-two years; and Herman, unmarried, who is engaged in the real estate business at Terre Haute, Indiana. Mrs. Euler has seven great-grandchildren, one of whom, Helen Cramer, is now attending high school. Mrs. Euler, who resides at No. 813 Washington Avenue, Evansville, is one of the most highly respected women of her community, where she has formed numerous friendships during her long residence. The Euler family settled in Evansville in 1849, and now represent four generations of Philip Euler. The family home was established at 111 South Sixth Street, where it was maintained many years.

John C. Fischer. Prominently identified with the business interests of Evansville, John C. Fischer, secretary and treasurer of the Evansville Pure Milk Company, is also well and favorably

known because of his activities in religious and philanthropic movements. A resident of the city almost continuously since boyhood, his acquaintance is large, and in the various enterprises that have commanded his attention he has so comported himself as to win the unquestioned confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been brought into contract. Mr. Fischer was born on a farm in Posey county, Indiana, in 1867, and as a child was brought by his parents to Evansville. Here he acquired his education in the parochial and public school and the Rank & Wright Business College. When fifteen years of age he secured a clerical position with the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Through his fidelity and industry the youth won promotion with this concern, with which he remained about seventeen years, a part of which time he spent in the offices of the company at Indianapolis and Louisville, although the greater part of his service was at Evansville. After leaving this company he was associated with several firms as bookkeeper, and in 1906 he became identified with the Evansville Pure Milk Company, a concern which had been founded the previous year. Subsequently he was made secretary and treasurer of the company, positions which he now holds. Mr. Fischer is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and has several other connections. As a child he joined the Zion Evangelical Church, in the work of which he has been exceptionally active, both in the church and the Sunday school, having been superintendent of the latter for about fifteen years. For a like period he has been a member of the Home Mission Board of the Evangelical Synod of North America, for the Indiana District. When the National organization of the Evangelical Brotherhood was formed at Louisville, Kentucky, he was elected secretary and served in that capacity for seven years. He is also treasurer of the Deaconess Hospital Association, a position which he has occupied for ten years. Fraternally, Mr. Fischer is identified with the Knights of Pythias. In 1891 Mr. Fischer was united in marriage with Miss Emma Hinspeter, of Evansville, and to this union there have been born two children: Louise, a graduate of Evansville High School, and the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio, now the wife of Prof. Carl E. Schneider, of Eden Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, and Carl L., a graduate of Evansville High School, who spent one year at Purdue University and graduated from the Ohio State University in 1922, after which he taught in the high school at Bedford, Ohio and in 1923 was appointed principal of the high school at West Unity, Ohio. He was married August 1, 1923, to Miss Margaret Hawn, of Niles, Ohio.

Reverend Henry Francis Flaherty. Dealing with the careers of men who have contributed to the upbuilding and prominence of the church and the great benevolent institutions of the country is a task every writer enjoys, for it leads through many and diverse avenues of usefulness, and gives truth and expression to the fact that those who have done most for their fellowmen and the up-

lifting of humanity, are the ones who have lived unselfish and honest lives themselves. Few men have made a more lasting impression upon the citizens of Evansville, both for educational ability, and for the individuality of a personal character than has Reverend Henry Francis Flaherty, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church and founder of the Sacred Heart School. His history is written in the lives of those who come under his influence and follow his teachings, while in the splendid organization of his church, are the ties of mutual interest and devotion which bind him and the people of his parish together. Father Flaherty was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, August 19, 1886, and is a son of Thomas Flaherty and Isabel (Boyle) Flaherty, who were natives of Ireland and came to Indianapolis with their parents in early childhood. They were married in that city, and the mother still maintains her home there, the father having died in 1917. They were the parents of five children: John J., a coal merchant at Indianapolis; Thomas A., (Chap, as he is commonly called) who is engaged in the real-estate business at Indianapolis, and who served as Captain in the United States Army Air Service during the World war, being overseas from 1917 to 1919; Mezza B., who is unmarried and lives with her mother; Anna C., who is the wife of Edward D. Seitz, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Henry Francis, the subject of this review. Father Flaherty was brought up under the directions of earnest and devout parents, and was early taught the value of industry and education, the discipline being a valuable one during the formative period of his life. His education was obtained in the best schools of the country, and from early youth everything in his life tended to prepare and equip him for the work of the ministry. In addition to his special study for the clergy, his mind was enriched and his experience enlarged in many ways. Study of varied sort, travel and acquaintance with noted men helped to broaden his intellect, and he began his ecclesiastical career well qualified. After receiving his rudimental training in the Parochial Schools of Indianapolis he attended St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas, and finished his education in Louvain University, Louvain, Belgium. He then returned to Indianapolis and on February 22, 1909 was ordained Priest at St. Mary's of the Woods. For the ensuing two years he served as instructor at this institution, and was then appointed assistant rector at the Church of the Assumption, Evansville, Indiana, and filled this position until October 23, 1912, when he was appointed pastor of the Sacred Heart Church of this city, a position he has since filled with fidelity and efficiency. During his incumbency at this church Father Flaherty has made various improvements, building up one of the best parochial schools in the city and improved the standard of the parish in many ways. He is most zealous in his work and is devoted to the cause which he proclaims. His careful training and his zeal are the strong factors in the upbuilding of his church, and a just portion of the prosperity and popularity which the Sacred Heart Church and school today

enjoys is due to his quiet faithfulness and untiring efforts. Although retiring in manner, Father Flaherty is recognized as a man of high ideals, and his humane sympathy and charities have brought men to him in the ties of strong friendship. He has always stood for the things that are right, and for the advancement of citizenship, and has done many acts of kindness, both to individuals and institutions. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Press Club, Evansville Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and is prominent in both church and social circles.

Edward N. Frisse. The career of Edward N. Frisse, president of the Western Construction Company of Evansville, has been one of rapid rise and broad accomplishment. To have reached his present position within the space of a few years denotes the possession of abilities out of the ordinary and to maintain it and add to its importance has required constant industry and marked executive capacity. Mr. Frisse was born at Evansville, October 3, 1889, and is a son of Fred and Elizabeth (Stout) Frisse, natives of Germany. Fred Frisse was sixteen years of age when he emigrated to the United States and located at Evansville, here applying himself to the trade of shoemaker. A man of industry, he eventually gained a business of his own, with which he continued to be identified until his death at the age of sixty-nine years. His widow survives him and is seventy-four years old. There were eight children in the family: Edward N., Charles M., Fred M., John P., Frank I., Elizabeth, Sophia and Anna, now Mrs. Allen Dean, all of whom are residents of Evansville, where the family is well and favorably known. Edward N. Frisse attended the local parochial school of his neighborhood during boyhood and the Carpenter public school, following which he entered Jasper College, where he pursued a business course. Graduated therefrom in 1905, he began work in the office of the superintendent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, at Evansville, and remained with that line until 1910, in which year he accepted a position under Mayor Bosse. He was a member of both the board of public works and the board of park commissioners, and was so engaged at the time the United States entered the World war. In August, 1918, he enlisted and went to the Officers' Training Camp, at Atlanta, Georgia, and remained in the service until 1919 when he became connected with the Western Construction Company as manager of the Evansville branch. Subsequently, the main office of the concern was established at Evansville, where Mr. Frisse remained as manager until 1921, when he was elected vice-president of the company. In November, 1922, he succeeded Fred Rankert as president of the concern. Under his direction it has grown and developed into one of the large and important business enterprises of Evansville. Mr. Frisse is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and in politics supports the principles of the Democratic party. He supports worthy civic movements, and shows his friendship toward education, religion and higher standards of citizenship.

Moses Goldman. Not a few of the men who have won success and position at Evansville are of foreign birth, and this applies to those in all lines of business and in the professions. In the real estate and loans class this category is represented worthily by Moses Goldman, who has experienced the ups and downs of business and finance, but who, as an independent, self-made man, has accepted life as he has found it, and, making the most of his opportunities has eventually attained a well-merited success. Mr. Goldman was born in Russia, February 15, 1873, and there received an ordinary education and learned the shoemaker's trade. After serving four years in the Russian army, he managed to finance a trip to the United States, arriving in this country in 1896. Work at his trade was scarce and he finally joined the United States Army for service during the Spanish-American war, and when he received his honorable discharge began to work at shoemaking and repairing at Chicago. Hearing of a business opportunity at Evansville, he came to this city in 1898 and started a small store in Fischer's Livery Stable. By December 1, 1902, so great had been his industry and thrift that he had accumulated \$1,200. In that year he became an American citizen, but longed for a sight of his parents and other loved ones in his native land, and accordingly made a trip to Russia, where he remained several months. When he returned to Evansville in the same year he was practically without funds, about where he started, but made a trip to Chicago, and on his return brought with him \$600 which he had borrowed from a brother. This sum he invested in a shoe business at 323 Locust Street, which he conducted for sixteen years, in the meantime, in 1905, buying two residences on Seventh Street, in the 500 block. In 1919 Mr. Goldman disposed of his interests in the shoe business and turned his attention to real estate, to which he subsequently added loans, under the style of the Olympic Loan Company. He is now the owner of a large and prosperous business, and occupies a place among the substantial men of the city, his office and store being located at 408 South Fourth Street. Mr. Goldman is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is interested in the Mercantile Bank, the Morris Plan Bank and the Finance Bank. He also has connections of a social and civic character and has not failed to give his support to worthy movements inaugurated for the betterment of Evansville and its people. July 5, 1895, Mr. Goldman was united in marriage with Miss Dora Zarutsky, and to this union there have been born four children: Ellis, his father's assistant in the office, who married Sadie Shavitz; Rose, who lives with her parents; Abe, who is attending Evansville College and assisting in the operation of his father's business; and Sarah, who lives with her parents.

Frank C. Gore. For twenty-eight years Frank C. Gore has been a potent factor in the legal profession of Evansville, and no lawyer practicing at the bar of Vanderburgh county has a better record for straightforward and high professional conduct. He has always

maintained the highest standards of professional ethics, and at all times his career has been loyal, energetic and circumspect. His standing as a citizen is firm and broad, and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability. Mr. Gore was born in Washington, D. C., September 30, 1873, a son of Michael and Rebecca (Snyder) Gore, and comes of old established Maryland families which date back to the colonial epoch in American history, the paternal progenitor being Michael Gore, who emigrated from England and settled in Baltimore county about 1683. Michael Gore, father of Frank C. Gore, continues hale and hearty, at the remarkable age of ninety-four years, and is surrounded by all of the pleasures of life at his comfortable home at Baltimore, his wife having died February 15, 1898. Frank C. Gore acquired his early education in the grammar and high schools of Washington, D. C., and at the age of eighteen years, he matriculated at the National Law School, and was graduated from this institution in 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. To further his education he later took a post-graduate course at the same school and received the degree of Master of Laws. In 1895 he came to Evansville, where he established himself in the practice of his profession, and for a number of years practiced alone. About 1910 he formed a partnership with ex-circuit Judge Hamilton A. Mattison, and this alliance continued until the death of Judge Mattison in 1915. Since then Mr. Gore has practiced alone, and maintains his office in the Mercantile Bank Building. He is known as a strong trial lawyer and an able advocate, and his clientage has been drawn from representative corporations and prominent business men. His practice extends to all the courts, and he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his professional colleagues as well as the general public. He is public-spirited in his civic attitude, and gives generously of his time and means to all matters which have for their aim the advancement of citizenship and existing conditions. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat of the old school, while his religious faith is that of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married October 24, 1899, to Miss Rebecca Allison Thomas, a daughter of Robert and Susan (Fenley) Thomas, of Henderson, Kentucky, and whose ancestors settled in Virginia, and they have one son: Robert C., who was born August 18, 1907, and is now attending the Evansville High School.

Harvey C. Green. Another exemplification of the accuracy of the adage pertaining to the winning of success through persistence and industry when directed along proper channels is found in the life and achievements of Harvey C. Green, manager of the Evansville branch of the Advance Paint Company, of Evansville. Entering upon his career with only the advantages of a hastily gained public school education, through natural ability and perseverance he has overcome all obstacles and gained a place for himself among the substantial business men of his city. Mr. Green was born at

Millersburg, Warrick county, Indiana, January 29, 1874, and attended the public schools of that community until fourteen years of age, when, being compelled to make his own way, he secured employment in coal mines. This work agreed neither with his health nor ambitions and he came to Evansville and was given work in the varnishing department of the Evansville Furniture Factory. Later he changed to the Crescent Furniture Factory, where his work was so satisfactory that when he was only nineteen years of age he was made foreman of the varnishing department. He held this position for two years, when he accepted a position with the Price Brothers Furniture Company, at Owensboro, Kentucky, remaining with that concern eight years, then engaged with the Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Company, remaining with them six years, having served as foreman at the two latter places. In 1912 he became associated with the Advance Paint Company as salesman. In 1920, when the Evansville branch of this Indianapolis concern was established at Evansville, Mr. Green was made manager, a position which he has since held. The officers of this concern, which is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, are located at 400 West Maryland Street. Mr. Green is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He also belongs to the Young Mens' Christian Association and is a member of the finance committee of the Christian church. Politically a Republican, he is not an aspirant for public office. On April 27, 1902, Mr. Green married Miss Elizabeth Cowell, of Richland, Spencer county, Indiana, and they maintain a pleasant home at 1500 Eichel Avenue.

Carl Byron Hart was born in Warrick county on a farm, four and one-half miles west of Boonville, Warrick county, Indiana, February 23, 1876. He comes of prominent, old established families of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, which date back to the colonial epoch in American history. He is the son of Thompson B. Hart and Susan Katherine (Stone) Hart. His father, Thompson B. Hart, was born in Warrick county, five miles north of Boonville, Indiana, near the Hart township line, in 1837; his mother, Susan Katherine (Stone) Hart, was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, in 1844. She came across the Ohio river at Newburg, with her parents in an emigrant wagon when she was four years old, her family settling in Warrick county. Mr. Hart's father was one of a family of ten children, six boys, four girls. His mother was a member of eleven children, five boys, and six girls. Mr. Hart comes from a family of nine children, five boys and four girls; seven of whom grew to maturity. Mr. Hart's paternal grandfather, William Hart, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, in 1794; his paternal grandmother, Sarah (Farmer) Hart was born in North Carolina in 1806; his maternal grandfather, Jehu Hunter Stone, was born in Henry county, Virginia, in 1814; his maternal grandmother, Amanda (Carter) Stone, was born in 1817, in Cumberland county, Kentucky. They were married in Cumberland

county, Kentucky, and emigrated to Indiana in 1848. The paternal and maternal branches of the Hart family pioneering their way in the early history of Warrick county, settled in the hill part of said county in the early part of the last century, because of the unhealthy conditions of the bottom land at that time. The following is a list of Mr. Hart's immediate family in order of their ages: Nina Blanche Hart, William Jehu Hart, Zora Belle Hart, Edmund H. Hart, Carl B. Hart, Alice Dean Hart, Thompson B. Hart, Jr., DeWitt Talmadge Hart and Evangeline Hart. Nina B. Hart, who was a graduate nurse, died in Waycross, Georgia, in 1910, where she was superintendent of the Kings Daughters Hospital; William Jehu Hart, who was a physician, died at the age of twenty-eight at Oakland City, Indiana, in 1897, where he was practicing medicine; Thompson Bates Hart, Jr., and Evangeline Hart both died in infancy; his two brothers, Edmund H. Hart and DeWitt Talmadge Hart, are at this time in business in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida; his sister, Zora Belle (Hart) Hopkins, wife of John T. Hopkins, is the mother of seven children; she lives at Waycross, Georgia; his sister, Alice Dean (Hart) Ingle, lives in this city, being the widow of the late Dr. Sherman Ingle; she has one son, Thomas Hart Ingle. It is with this sister and her son that Mr. Hart makes his home. The object and purpose of the above family history is only to show that Mr. Hart comes of a family of pioneer people, who reared large families, and who, during the last one hundred years have not settled permanently in any section of the country, but have blazed the way of pioneers and that he and his antecedents have been trained in the rugged experience of such life. While none of his people have been extremely wealthy, they have all been successful and well-to-do citizens of the community, in which they lived. All the branches of the family have been reared on the principles of thrift and energy and the sound business principle of paying for what they received and giving value for what they sold. Thompson B. Hart, the father of Carl B. Hart, was born and spent his entire life in Warrick county. He engaged in farming and the raising of stock, as well as buying and selling live stock, in all of which he was successful. He was one of the highly esteemed men in his community, having represented his county in Indiana State Senate for one term, beginning in 1885. After an honorable and useful life, he past to his final rest in 1893 at the age of fifty-seven years. Susan Katherine (Stone) Hart, mother of Carl B. Hart, was a very intellectual woman, very active in church affairs, and especially interested in the development and welfare of Presbyterianism in Boonville and community; very few persons having done more in the early history of that denomination to build the foundation of a permanent Presbyterian church in that community. Israel Hemenway, father of the late Senator James A. Hemenway, was the founder of the Presbyterian church at Boonville. In after years during the long struggles of hardships to maintain the church in that community, "Aunt Sue" Hart, as she was commonly known,

was the good substantial, wholesome personage that did as much as any one person to keep Presbyterianism alive. She was a woman of strong physique and wonderful stability. Every one loved her and she has left an influence in that community which will never be lost. Her death occurred in 1912. After attending the public schools of Warrick county, Carl B. Hart spent one year in the University at Bloomington and embarked upon his career as a teacher, spending ten years in this vocation in his home county. During this period, he employed the time not spent in the school-room in farming and raising stock and like his father, achieved success in that line. After the death of his mother in 1912 he came to Evansville, where he engaged in the real estate business, in which he is now prominent. He is the promoter of Hart Place, having organized the Hart Realty Co., of which he is the head, and started this beautiful suburb called "Hart Place." This property was formerly the Tri-State Fair Grounds, upon which race track some of the fastest horses of the country have sped, including Nancy Hanks and Joe Patchen. Now instead of a race track there is a beautiful boulevard through Hart Place, where automobiles pass in continuous procession. Along this boulevard a mile long, on either side beautiful homes are being built, under careful supervision and restrictions. The boulevard is 75 feet wide with a parking strip through the center. All homes are required to be thirty-five feet back from the front property line. The addition was bought June 21, 1913, from the Tri-State Fair Association at something more than \$1000 an acre. The price was considered high at that time, but Mr. Hart considered that only a means toward attaining the materialization of his dream of a high-class addition. So the fifty-five acres comprising the tract was sub-divided and work started in development. The company up to the present time having spent more than \$200,000 in the work. Hart Place is now one of the most beautiful additions in the Eastern part of the city and probably the most exclusive. One must see the lay-out to readily appreciate the work that has been done and the nicety of the Hart Place plan. In the center of Hart Place is Akin Park, which consists of ten acres, sold to the City of Evansville by the Hart Realty Co. in 1914. This park was named in honor of the late William M. Akin, who for many years was president of the Tri-State Fair Association, and was one of Mr. Hart's partners in the promotion of Hart Place. In 1922 Mr. Hart was president of the Evansville Real Estate Board and promoted the first Home Complete Exposition which was held from October 23 to 28. This was the first thing of this kind ever held in Evansville and it is to Mr. Hart's credit that it was undertaken. This Exposition showed every article used in the building and furnishing of the home, such as lumber, cement, nails, plaster, brick, stoves, furniture, plumbing, etc. Calling attention to the numerous industries actually engaged in building and equipping the modern home. He has handled numerous other transactions and his interests cover a broad area. Mr. Hart was the first vice-

president of the Evansville Real Estate Board which was organized in 1914; he was elected vice-president of the Indiana State Real Estate Association for the term 1922-23. In political affiliations Mr. Hart is a Democrat, but is primarily a business man and takes only a good citizen's part in political matters. However, worthy movements find in him a helpful and valued friend, whether of a civic, religious, or educational character. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, which he attributes to the influence of his mother. He is liberal in his support of the church and at this time is the president of the Men's Brotherhood of the Grace Presbyterian church of this city. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge at Boonville, Indiana, Stranger's Rest Lodge No. 240 and the Evansville Scottish Rite lodge. He is also a Shriner, being a member of Hadi Temple. Carl B. Hart is innately a horseman. He loves a good horse. In fact, he is a judge of all kinds of live stock. He keeps a saddle horse and gets a great deal of pleasure out of this recreation. Mr. Hart is a bachelor, but a great lover of children. The newsboys are his friends. He gives an outing, once a year to the newsboy friends of his neighborhood, not only because the boys like it, but because he loves it himself. The children all like him, and this is one of the things that he takes great pride in. He is a good companion and a good friend.

Thomas A. Heldt. In comparison with some of the other individuals whose biographies appear in this volume, Thomas A. Heldt belongs to the younger generation of business men of Evansville. However that may be, during his career he has made rapid and consistent advancement in business life, and today occupies an enviable position as superintendent of the Buckskin Manufacturing Company and manager of the Buckskin factory store. Mr. Heldt was born March 15, 1892, in Vanderburgh county, Indiana, and when six years of age was taken by his parents to Warrick county, this state, where he attended the public schools of the town of Elberfeld. When he reached the age of seventeen years, March 15, 1909, he entered the employ of the Buckskin Breeches Company of Evansville, and with the exception of about two years has been in the employ of this company ever since, although it has since changed its name to the Buckskin Manufacturing Company. During the two years referred to, Mr. Heldt pursued a course at the Lockyear Business College, Evansville, and then went to Chicago, where, while attending a well-known commercial school of that city, he was employed in the big department store of Marshall Field & Company. Since October 15, 1917, he has occupied the positions of superintendent of the company and manager of the factory store, and in addition is a large stockholder in the company, of which he was the first member of the board of directors. During the World war Mr. Heldt was placed in the deferred class, as his concern was engaged in carrying out large contracts for the United States Government and his services were needed in directing the company's activities. He has been too busy to enter politics

actively, but has displayed his public spirit and civic pride at all times. For some years a member of the Olympic Club, he is now vice-president of that body, and belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club. As a fraternalist he belongs to Reed Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M., and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He and his wife are identified religiously with the Salem Evangelical Church. February 14, 1923, Mr. Heldt was united in marriage with Miss Viola A. Blaier, of Evansville.

John L. Houghland. In the career of John L. Houghland there has been enough adventure to satisfy even the most adventure-loving individual, and in its range has covered a number of the states of the Union and has included experiences in Alaska. From the time he sold newspapers on the streets of Evansville as a lad to the present, when he is a member of the firm of David-Houghland Detective Service Company, his life has been varied and interesting, and he has never allowed himself to get into a rut where existence or occupation would prove monotonous. Mr. Houghland was born in Warrick county, Indiana, February 8, 1870, and is of Kentucky ancestry, being a direct descendant of the famous scout and frontiersman, Daniel Boone. His paternal grandparents, Andrew and Sarah Houghland, came from Kentucky to Warrick county, Indiana, at a time when the town of Newburg was called Sprinklesburg in honor of Mr. Houghland's paternal grandmother's father, whose name was Sprinkles. John L. Houghland was eight years of age when brought by his parents to Evansville and attended the public school at Eighth and Canal Streets, now known as the Wheeler school. He was still in knee trousers when he began selling newspapers at Evansville and continued to be thus engaged until becoming city collector for the John H. Morris Coal Company. After two years he became manager of the coal and river business of this concern, with which he remained until the death of Mr. Morris, when the business was sold to R. H. Williams, now local steamboat hull inspector with an office in the customs house. Mr. Houghland had charge of Mr. Williams' river business until it was sold to John Ingle Coal Company and Mr. Houghland remained with Mr. Ingle for about eight years. He was then offered and accepted the post of captain of the steamer "Linda," which made an Alaskan exploration trip on the Yukon river, in behalf of the Alaska Exploration Company. After about one year he returned to Evansville, during the administration of Hon. Charles G. Covert and secured a position on the police force. He traveled a beat as a patrolman for one year and was then made a city detective by Mayor Covert, a position which he held also during the administration of Mayor John W. Boehne. At the time of the election to the mayoralty of Mayor Heilman, Mr. Houghland left the force, as did John J. Davis, also a city detective, and the two formed the present company, known as the Davis-Houghland Detective Service Company, this being about the year 1910. The company occupies offices at 203 Furni-

ture Building and employs a large force of skilled operatives in the handling of all kinds of cases requiring the services of men who are experienced and trained in the detection of crime. For the greater part, this company is employed in the bigger cases, involving murder or other of the more desperate crimes as differentiated from the petty forms and domestic troubles. They have been greatly successful in their work, and one of the recent large cases which they solved was the noted Noffsinger murder, which attracted widespread attention and notoriety in 1923, at which time Mr. Houghland was appointed a deputy sheriff in Henderson county, Kentucky, January 8, 1923. In 1888 Mr. Houghland was united in marriage with Miss Abbie Darling, of Evansville, and they became the parents of six children: Alexander, Amy, who is deceased; Ruth, Mildred, Marion and Fred. The present Mrs. Houghland was formerly Mrs. Alberta Ruston, daughter of Capt. James Thompson. Captain Houghland and his family reside at No. 537 Jefferson Avenue.

John T. Jacobs. Invading the fields of school teaching, general merchandising and the sale of insurance, the career of John T. Jacobs has been one of successful participation in varied lines of work. Now resident agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa, at Evansville, he has also seen his share of public life, having rendered valuable service in several important capacities. Mr. Jacobs was born in Meade county, Kentucky, January 11, 1876, a son of John T. Jacobs, a minister of the Christian church. He was three years of age when brought by his parents to Harrison county, Indiana, where he attended the public schools until he was sixteen years old, when he accompanied the family to Spencer county, this state, and while residing in that community Mr. Jacobs had the benefits of attendance at the high school located at Richland, from which he was graduated. This training was supplemented by a course at the normal school at Rockport, and when he left that institution he assumed the vocation of teacher and for two years had classes in the farming districts. Deciding that educational work was not his forte, Mr. Jacobs turned his attention to commercial lines, and for eight years was the proprietor of a general merchandise establishment located in the little community of Lake Mills, situated near Rockport. While there he impressed his fellow-citizens with his business ability and strict integrity, and in 1906 he was elected county treasurer of Spencer county, a capacity in which he served most capably from 1906 until 1911. At the expiration of his term in the latter year he was elected mayor of Rockport and remained in that executive capacity until 1915. Leaving Rockport the same year, Mr. Jacobs removed to Evansville, which has since been his home and the scene of his successful business operations. At the time of his arrival he took over the general agency of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa, and this he has since retained, his offices being situated at 605-6 Citizens Bank Building. He has built up a large and profitable business

and has formed pleasant business and social connections. He is a valued member of the local Kiwanis Club, the Retail Credit Men's Association and the Chamber of Commerce, and as a fraternalist holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, Reed Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M.; Evansville Chapter No. 12, R. A. M.; LaValette Commandery, K. T.; and Hadi Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Bethlehem Shrine No. 2, Robert-Morris Chapter O. E. S. No. 87; in all of which he is popular. December 26, 1898, Mr. Jacobs married Miss Rachel Phillips, of Richland, Indiana, and they became the parents of three children: Oden B.; Olive Mary, who died at the age of 15 years; and Zelma Irene. Mrs. Jacobs died December 26, 1908, and in April, 1911, Mr. Jacobs married Miss Kathryn B. Maas, of Rockport, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are members of the First Christian Church of Evansville, and their pleasant and attractive home is located at Maryland Street and New Harmony Road.

Abraham Lincoln Kingsbury, one of the reliable and enterprising merchants and the proprietor of a modern grocery establishment at 1526 First Avenue, has been engaged at his present location at Evansville since 1903. He was born in Scott township, Vanderburgh county, July 12, 1865, and is a son of Robert and Susan (Newman) Kingsbury, and a grandson of natives of England who immigrated to the United States as young married people. Robert Kingsbury was born in Vanderburgh county, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits, and when about twenty-two years of age enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil war, this being soon after his marriage. He arrived at his home July 8, 1865, just four days before the birth of his son, Abraham L. It is a curious incident to note that an uncle of the child, William Newman, who was also a soldier of the Union, reached home from the war on the date of the babe's birth. When he again took up the activities of peace, Robert Kingsbury resumed farming, a vocation in which he continued to be engaged throughout his life. This industrious farmer and worthy citizen passed to his final rest in June, 1913, aged seventy-one years, and is survived by his widow, who has reached the age of eighty years. Mr. Kingsbury was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Abraham L., of this review; Mary Nettie, who is the wife of Adam Reinhart, of Princeton, Indiana, and Caroline, wife of Otto Reinhart, of Evansville. Abraham L. Kingsbury acquired his education in the public schools of Armstrong township, and in 1891 came to Evansville where he secured a position in the chair factory of E. O. Smith. He later accepted a position with Elliott and Ruff, contractors, and subsequently went to Howell, Indiana, where he worked for the L. and N. Railroad until 1903, when he returned to Evansville, and in partnership with Philip Maurer opened a grocery store at 1526 First Avenue. This alliance continued eighteen months, at the end of which time Mr. Kingsbury purchased his partner's interest, and since that time has conducted the business alone. He has made a decided success of

his venture and now has a large and steady patronage, built up through integrity and fair dealing, as well as efficient service and personal courtesy. Mr. Kingsbury is the owner of an attractive home at 1604 First Avenue. He joined the Royal Arcanum soon after his arrival at Evansville and has been a member of that body ever since, having for some years served as financial secretary. With his family, he belongs to the Church of the Assumption. April 28, 1891, Mr. Kingsbury married Miss Mary Reinhart, of Scott township, and to this union there have been born three children: Florence, the wife of Bruno Pirnat, of Evansville, with one daughter, Mary Louise, born July 17, 1921; Edward, a vaudeville performer, who married in Canada, Miss Ione Gray, of New York City, also a performer, the team now appearing in California; and Dorothy, who resides with her parents.

Jacob L. Knauss. Although having passed the allotted three score years and ten, Jacob L. Knauss is still active in the milling business as president and manager of the Phoenix Flour Mill. He has been a resident of Evansville for fifty-seven years, and for nearly half a century has been identified with the milling industry of this city. He has always maintained the highest standards of business ethics, and at all times his career has been loyal, energetic and circumspect, and his life has been one of useful endeavor and successful attainment. Mr. Knauss was born in Millstadt, a milling town of St. Clair county, Illinois, September 18, 1850, and is a son of Jacob J. Knauss and Caroline (Blitt) Knauss, natives of Germany. His father was a missionary of the Evangelical Church, and was one of seven ministers who composed this creed and established the church in North America. He came to this country in 1844, first locating at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where for one year he acted as assistant to an old pastor who was in ill health. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, and for several years did missionary work in the back-woods of that state. He later settled at Millstadt, Illinois, where he remained for practically twenty years as pastor of the Zion Evangelical Church, but finally went to Canelton, Perry county, Indiana, where he resided for six years, then removed to Millstadt, where he and his worthy wife passed to their final rest. After attending a private school at Canelton, Indiana, Jacob L. Knauss came to Evansville in 1866, and became a student in the Carpenter Street School. He later pursued a course in the Mayfield & Jennings Business College, conducted in the old Carpenter Building on First Street, and after his graduation from that institution, he took a position as bookkeeper with Steinbach, Wack & Company, wholesale saddling and hardware merchants. After eight years with this concern, in 1874, he became identified with the milling business as an associate of Nicholas Ellis, who had founded the old Canal Mills some years previous. The new firm became Ellis & Knauss, and upon the death of the senior partner, Mr. Knauss continued in business with a son of the deceased. In 1885 the business was incorporated as the Phoenix Milling Company,

and in 1895 the plant was established at its present location, on Morton Avenue between Indiana and Illinois Streets. Since locating at this place, the capacity of the mill has been increased from 250 barrels to 1000 barrels, and is one of the notable enterprises of the city. Although Mr. Knauss is still the executive head of this great milling concern, he is ably assisted by his son, Otto A. Knauss, a man of ability and energy. While Mr. Knauss is still active in business affairs, and can usually be found at his mill every day, he gives much thought to church work, being a charter member of St. Lucas Church, of which he has been a trustee, and in the church and Sunday school work of which he takes a very active and helpful part. He was one of the organizers of the Deaconess Hospital, and is a member of its Board of Trustees. For many years he has been interested in the welfare of Evansville, and has never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the best interests of the city. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and his activities have meant much to the community in both civic and material progress. Mr. Knauss has been twice married, and both wives are deceased, while four children survive: Otto A., who is salesmanager of the Phoenix Milling Company; Mrs. Charles Harpole, wife of a prominent Evansville physician; Mrs. L. Hughes, and Mrs. Daniel Ortmeier.

Norman L. Kniese, manager of the employment department of the Evansville Manufacturers' Association, is a worthy representative of the younger business executive element of Vanderburgh county. It is, to a very considerable extent, this element in any community, which infuses spirit and zest into the activities of the place. It is this element, whose entrance upon the arena of active life dates back only several decades, which monopolizes most of the vigor, zeal and pushing energy, which keeps the nerves of the commercial world ramifying through all the lesser towns of the country strung to the full tension of strenuous endeavor. Mr. Kniese was born at Evansville, February 4, 1897, and had the advantage of attendance at the grade and high schools of his native place. He was but twelve years of age when his father, the late Louis Kniese, died in 1909, and it thus becoming necessary for him to assist in gaining his livelihood, he secured a position as storekeeper for the Public Utilities Company, a concern with which he continued to be identified for two years. He was then transferred to the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company, located at Akron, Ohio, where he remained as assistant to the superintendent of motive power, after which he went to Dayton, Ohio, as assistant to the superintendent of motive power of the Oakwood Street Railway, the Dayton & Troy Electric Railway and the Dayton Western Railway. In these several capacities, Mr. Kniese remained at Dayton until July 5, 1921, at which time he returned to Evansville to accept the position tendered him as manager of the employment department of the Evansville Manufacturers' Association. He has

been successful in placing this department upon a basis of high efficiency and in making it one of the most useful of the association. In the handling of employment and labor problems he has developed ability of an unusual character, this largely because the subject has always held great interest for him and has been one to which he has given much thought and study. His official duties demand his attention to such an extent that he is not interested in other matters, save as to how they affect the welfare of his community, in which case he is always ready to assume his share of the responsibilities of good citizenship. Mr. Kniese is fond of the companionship of his fellows, and has many friends in Masonry, in which he has attained to the thirty-second Scottish Rite degree, being likewise a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His offices are located in the Old State Bank Building, where he handles all matters pertaining to employment as they affect the Association. March 23, 1920, Mr. Kniese was united in marriage with Miss Esther E. Martini, of Evansville, Indiana, a granddaughter of W. Martini, who served as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war, being in a company of Indiana volunteer infantrymen, and died at Evansville at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Kniese are members of St. Lucas Evangelical Church, in the work of which they have been active and in their support of which they have been generous. They reside in a pleasant home at No. 605 Read Street.

William J. Mace. A comparatively recent addition to the loan and investment brokers of Evansville, William J. Mace, embarked in this line of business in 1919, bringing with him a commendable ambition to succeed, and the force of character and ability to withstand temporary discouragement and competition with older and more experienced brokers. Mr. Mace was no stranger to the people of the city, however, as he has lived at Evansville all his life, having been born here May 6, 1878, a son of Nicholas and Sophia (Ulsas) Mace. Nicholas Mace was born in Canada and was still a youth when he came to Evansville in 1855. Here he met Miss Ulsas, who was three years of age when brought to the city in 1849, and they were married in 1869 and had five children, all of whom still survive. Nicholas Mace was an iron molder by trade, an experienced man in his calling and for twenty years foreman at the Evansville Stove Works, where he was highly esteemed by his employers and possessed the respect of the men with whom he worked. He died in 1914, in the faith of St. Mary's Catholic Church, of which Mrs. Mace, who survives him, is a member. As a lad William J. Mace was sent to the parochial school of St. Mary's parish, and later furthered his education by attendance at the old Canal Street school. This was supplemented with a course at the Curneck & Wilson Business College, and with this mental equipment he entered upon his independent career as a clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery house, with which he remained for several years. Later he accepted a position with William Frier, a cigar manufacturer, by whom he was employed for about three years. In 1919

Mr. Mace took charge as manager of the Crescent Loan and Investment Company, which had been founded in 1900 by his brother-in-law, William Gramelspacher. The death of Mr. Gramelspacher, which occurred in 1918, left the business without a directing head, and Mr. Mace stepped forward to assume the responsibilities, which he has discharged capably to the present time. The offices of this concern, which is now doing a thriving business, are located at No. 518½ Main Street, and the company has a large and representative clientele. Mr. Mace possesses many qualities which should commend him to the attention of the business and social world. He is honest, industrious, painstaking and enthusiastic. He seeks the best, and intends to find it, and therein lies the secret of overcoming obstacles and making light of discouragements. His business duties are such as to preclude the idea of his entering actively into public affairs, but his natural public spirit causes him to be an exponent of progress in civic affairs. May 5, 1904, Mr. Mace was united in marriage with Miss Martha Wiggers, who was born and educated at Evansville and is a member of a well-known family of this city. They are the parents of two children: Melvin, born August 1, 1905, a graduate of the Evansville High School, class of 1922, and now a student of Indiana University; and Eloise, born September 29, 1911, attending the graded schools of the city.

George L. Miller. The name of George L. Miller has become as familiar to the present generation of Evansville people as a household word, being indissolubly associated in the mind of the public with a number of important enterprises, which have not only added to the city's growth, but have also placed comfortable homes within reach of the industrial classes, and have incidentally added to the projector's wealth. His career has been one of worth-while achievements, accomplished before their architect reached the age when slower minds are beginning to comprehend life's possibilities. Mr. Miller was born at Evansville, August 16, 1867, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (Muth) Miller. Peter Miller was born at Niederengelheim, Hesse, Germany, in 1828, and at the age of eighteen years came to the United States, settling at Evansville in an early day. He was active in business circles and in the work of the German Methodist church, and for years followed the trade of cabinetmaker. His death occurred in 1894, while Mrs. Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1840, died in 1882. George L. Miller had only a limited public school education, as he got only as far as the "Third Reader," although he was always clever at mathematics, something that has proven a big factor in his success. As a lad of fifteen years he learned the trade of iron moulder, which he followed until 1894, and in the meantime, when only nineteen years of age, started out with a companion to see the world. Working their way, they traveled for five years, visiting various points in the United States, and also visited Europe and Alaska. Mr. Miller has never lost his love of travel, and since the attainment of success has spent much time with his family in visiting points of interest,

having made trips to California, Texas and Florida, and visiting the Canal Zone in 1911 when the canal was being built. In 1894 Mr. Miller resolved to devote himself to operations in realty. His methods of procedure were, at the time, novel, but they have proved successful beyond what might have been conceived at the outset. His plan has been to purchase and improve property, on which he has built homes for people in moderate circumstances, which the latter might purchase by payment in installments. Mr. Miller is president of the Contractors' Association. He has made his own way in the world and is now one of the largest tax-payers of Evansville, and, as he is a great believer in land investments in the city, his property is principally in real estate. He is treasurer and a director in the Evansville Structural Supply Company and treasurer and a director in the Security Saving and Loan Association. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church and in politics he is a Republican, but not an aspirant for public office. November 23, 1893, Mr. Miller married Miss Mary Miller (who was not related), a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Schaefer) Miller, natives of Germany and early settlers of Evansville. Mr. Miller crossed the plains to California during the "Days of '49" and was successful in his search for gold, but returned to Evansville, where he spent the balance of his life, and died in 1905, aged seventy-two years. Mrs. Miller, who was active in the work of St. John's Church, passed away in 1887, aged forty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. George L. Miller are the parents of two sons: Sylvester L., born in 1894, a graduate of the public schools and Lockyear's Business College, who is associated with his father in business, married Miss Corba Cox, of Petersburg, Indiana, and has one daughter, Mary Lou; and Elder L., born in 1896, a graduate from the same schools, and also associated with his father in business, who married Esther Schuler and has one son, Elder L., Jr.

Ernest C. Nagle. Included among the enterprising and progressive business men of Evansville, one who has the credit of having made his own way to a position of substantiality in the business world is Ernest C. Nagle, one of the proprietors of the Nagle Lunch Rooms. He has been a resident of this city since 1917, and during this period has shown the possession not only of business ability, but of public spirit and a willingness to assume his share of the responsibility of assisting in the city's advancement. Mr. Nagle was born at Grayville, Illinois, November 29, 1889, and acquired his educational training by attendance at the public schools of his native place. His business experience started at Indianapolis, where, in partnership with his brother, Louis G. Nagle, he ventured into the field of lunch room operation in 1912. Their initial venture proving successful, the brothers were encouraged to enlarge their field, and within a few years they were the proprietors of two rooms at Indianapolis, as well as one at Terre Haute and two at Evansville. Believing that they would be called for service in the World war, the brothers disposed of their holdings at Indianapolis

in 1917, in which year they came to Evansville, which has since been their home and the scene of their success. Louis G. Nagle is managing the room at 213 South Second Street, while Ernest C. Nagle has charge of the room at 800 Main Street, both being very popular establishments. Ernest C. Nagle is a thirty-second degree Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In 1914 he was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Lucile Miller, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have three children, namely: Charles, Ernest Richard and Mary Jean. The family home is at Boonville, Indiana, and is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

Louis G. Nagle. Widely known in his community of Evansville because of his constant contact with the general public, Louis G. Nagle, one of the proprietors of the Nagle Lunch Rooms, is also a man who has taken a keen interest in the affairs of his adopted city since his arrival in 1917 and has proved himself a constructive and public-spirited citizen of modern tendencies in addition to being an energetic and thorough-going business man. He was born at Grayville, Illinois, December 6, 1887, and there received his education in the graded and high schools. From his native city he went to Indianapolis, where, with his brother, Ernest C., a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this work, he embarked in the lunch room business. This venture proved a successful one and the brothers found themselves soon in the possession of two establishments at Indianapolis, one at Terre Haute and two at Evansville, the last-named having been opened in 1915. When the United States entered the World war, both brothers were within the draft age, and, expecting to be called for service, disposed of their establishments at Indianapolis and centered their activities at Evansville and Terre Haute. They were not called upon for service, however, but have maintained their Evansville and Terre Haute establishments and have kept their residence in Evansville. Louis G. Nagle manages the establishment at 213 South Second Street, and Ernest C. Nagle the room at 800 Main Street. Louis G. Nagle is much interested in Evansville and is a liberal contributor to all public enterprises. During the World war he spent three or four nights each week at the Evansville Red Cross Canton, and also transported the soldiers from train to train and housed them over night free of charge. Soldiers were always welcome at the Nagle Lunch Rooms, and any man in uniform was always fed for twenty-five cents, regardless of the amount they ate. Mr. Nagle belongs to the Masonic order and is a Knight Templar Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, in addition to holding membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Press Club, the Country Club, Olympic Club and the Rotary Club. His love of athletic sports is shown by his membership in the Casting Club and the Gun Club. Mr. Nagle is unmarried.

Charles Newman, one of the old and honored residents of Evansville and vice-president of the H. G. Newman Plumbing Com-

pany, has been prominent in business and public affairs of the city for many years. He was born at Evansville, March 9, 1848, a son of Jonathan and Easter (Gilbert) Newman, natives of England. Jonathan Newman was born September 28, 1814, and was married in his native land to Miss Gilbert, who was given the name of Easter because of having been born on Easter Sunday, March 29, 1818. They came to the United States in 1837, during the winter of which year they remained at Utica, New York, and in 1838 located at Evansville. A carpenter by trade, Mr. Newman engaged in contracting until 1873, at which time he embarked in the pork packing business, in which he continued until his death, June 22, 1887. Mr. Newman took an active interest in civic affairs, and for some years was a member of the City Council. He and his wife were faithful members of the Episcopal church and the parents of six children: William H., deceased; Sarah; Jonathan B.; Charles; George W.; and Samuel, deceased. Charles Newman secured a public school education at Evansville and was variously employed until 1882, when he became clerk of the City Waterworks Board. He held this position until 1887, and then identified himself with business ventures until 1899, when there was organized the H. G. Newman Plumbing Company, of which he became vice-president, the other officials being: E. H. Meyer, president; Harry G. Newman, secretary and general manager; and Newton W. Newman, assistant manager. Charles Newman has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for thirty-nine years. He has several other connections of a social and civic character and maintains a keen interest in movements which affect the welfare of his native city. December 31, 1872, Mr. Newman married Emma Wing, who was born in England, March 1, 1850, and came to Evansville in 1865 with her parents, John and Susan (Dawson) Wing, both of whom are now deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Newman: Ruth, who married James Fraser and has two children, Evelyn and James; Harry G., manager and secretary of the H. G. Newman Plumbing Company and a director and stockholder in the American Trust Company, who married Brent Buchanan and has one son, Newton W., assistant manager of the H. G. Newman Plumbing Company; and Susan, the wife of Fred W. Davis, of Evansville, assistant manager of the Laib Company, who has one daughter, Emma Jane.

Eugene E. Nolan. Prominent among the young and energetic business men who are contributing materially to the business advancement of Evansville, is Eugene E. Nolan, vice-president of the Bennighof-Nolan Company, wholesale and retail dealers in automobiles. A lifelong resident of Evansville, Mr. Nolan has imbibed the real spirit of the growing and thriving city, and it has been his fortune to grow and develop even as the city has expanded and advanced. Mr. Nolan was born at Evansville, December 2, 1895, and is a son of John J. Nolan. His paternal grandparents were William J. and Anne (Roche) Nolan, natives of Ireland who emigrated to

the United States in 1855 and located at Evansville, where William J. Nolan secured employment at his trade of stone-cutting. At the outbreak of the War between the States, he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Perryville, and died at Corinth, Mississippi, November 1, 1863, being buried in an unknown grave. He had reached the age of forty-one years and was the father of six children: Eugene, who served as a Union soldier in the Civil war and died in 1877; William J., who moved to Paris, Tennessee, in 1885 and died there in 1813; John J.; Mrs. Sarah F. Garrity, Mrs. Mary Halpin and Mrs. Anna Roche. The mother of these children, who was born in 1823, died in February, 1894. John J. Nolan, the father of Eugene E., was born at Evansville, August 31, 1859, and attended the public schools, but left high school to take a position as messenger boy with the Western Union Telegraph Company. He later became a telegraph operator and for fourteen years followed that vocation, during a large part of the time as an Associated Press operator with the Western Union. From 1888 to 1890 he served a term in the State Legislature, and in 1891 was made president and general manager of the People's Electric Light and Power Company, at Evansville, and served in that capacity until 1901, when the property was sold. In the meantime, in 1893, under appointment of President Cleveland, he had served as postmaster of Evansville. In 1901 he embarked in the coal business, which he followed until 1906, when he was appointed city comptroller by Mayor John Boehne and acted in that capacity three years. He was also mayor of the city for one year, and in 1910 became general manager of the Public Service Company. Still later he became vice-president and a director of the Merchants Bank, in which position he served until again appointed postmaster, April 1, 1914. During the World war, while president of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Nolan was chairman of the Liberty Loan drives and organizer and chairman of the American Red Cross at Evansville. He belongs to the Rotary Club and the B. P. O. Elks, of which he was exalted ruler in 1905. October 18, 1887, he married Miss Valie Fitzwilliam, of St. Louis, and they have two sons: Val, an attorney of Evansville, and a lieutenant of artillery during the World war, who married and has two children; and Eugene E. Nolan. The last named son attended the public schools of Evansville and after two years at high school pursued a course at St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas. In 1910 he received his introduction to the automobile business, and in 1913 became associated with the Bennighof-Nolan Company, of which he is now vice-president. In September, 1918, Mr. Nolan enlisted in the United States army and was sent to Camp Taylor for training, but was discharged January 6, 1919, without seeing active service. He then returned to Evansville and has since applied himself to his business responsibilities. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Evansville Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce and

the American Legion, and like his father is interested in civic affairs and supports progressive movements. October 31, 1916, Mr. Nolan married Kathryn Braun, of Evansville, and they are the parents of one son: John Patrick, who was born March 1, 1920.

James L. Nugent, vice-president and treasurer of the Bedford-Nugent Company, of Evansville, dealers in sand and gravel, is a native of Evansville and a member of one of the old and honored families of this city. He was born May 5, 1887, and is a son of James and Louisa D. (Grimm) Nugent, and a grandson of James and Katharine Nugent, natives of Tipperary, Ireland. The grandparents were married in their native country and shortly thereafter immigrated to the United States and located at Evansville at an early day. Here they passed the remainder of their lives. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Nugent, Jacob Grimm, was born in Germany and was an early resident of this city, where he married a Miss Dausmann, and where both passed away. James Nugent, father of James L., was born September 5, 1855, and received his education in the public schools, supplemented by a course at the Lockyear Business College. He early adopted the business of contracting and was first a member of the firm of Nugent Brothers, later being identified with the Indiana Contracting Company, then Bedford, Weikel & Nugent and finally with the Bedford-Nugent Company. Mr. Nugent was one of the substantial and reliable men of his community and in his death, which occurred December 26, 1917, Evansville lost a public-spirited and valued citizen. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his religious connection was with the Assumption Church. Mrs. Nugent, who was born at Evansville in 1855, and died December 29, 1920, was a member of Walnut Presbyterian church. The only child of his parents, James L. Nugent attended the public schools, including the high school, following which he pursued a course at the James Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois. In 1907 he became associated with the Bedford-Nugent Company, and since that time has advanced to the position of vice-president and treasurer. Mr. Nugent has been an important factor in the growth and development of this concern, which is now one of the large contracting enterprises of the city, dealing heavily in sand and gravel, materials which it has furnished for some of the large structures of Evansville, as well as for the building of roads, etc. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and has a number of civic and business connections. January 17, 1913, Mr. Nugent married Miss Bettie M. Hartmetz, eldest daughter of Charles F. and Anna (Mingst) Hartmetz, and they are the parents of two children: James L., Jr., born June 13, 1918; and Anna Louisa, born February 19, 1921.

Manson Reichert. Many visitors to Evansville comment upon the excellent condition of the city's streets and alleys, something that is sure to catch the attention of the observant stranger in any city. Credit for such desirable conditions usually is given to the

city officials during whose administrations this work was done, the general run of people overlooking the very obvious fact that had the contractor not carried through his work in a capable and workmanlike manner the streets would not stand the test of time. It is in this connection that there is brought forward the name of Louis Reichert, who laid many of the streets of Evansville, and whose name is perpetuated in the Louis Reichert Construction Company, of which the president and general manager is Manson Reichert. Manson Reichert was born April 11, 1893, a son of Louis and Luella (Hubbard) Reichert, natives of Vanderburgh county. Construction work naturally runs in the Reichert family, as Nicholas Reichert, the grandfather of Manson, was one of the early contractors of Vanderburgh county and did much work in the way of construction at and about Evansville. Louis Reichert was born January 1, 1865, and during the early years of his life worked on a farm. About the year 1888 he located at Evansville, where he secured employment with the Ahlering Sawmill, and, being thrifty and ambitious, saved his earnings, bought a team and began to haul lumber. As his capital was small, his operations were necessarily of a modest character, but he managed to save a little money and looked forward eagerly to the future. Thinking that he saw an opportunity for profit at this time, he loaned his money to the Ahlering Lumber Company, and when that concern went bankrupt and out of business, he lost his all. Mr. Reichert was then variously employed for a time, and gradually drifted into construction work. Until 1907 he continued in a small way, but in that year began to extend his work to include street and road building. During the administration of Mayor Bosse he put down ninety-eight streets at Evansville, which have proven to be of the best character and by their longevity and substantial character have testified to Mr. Reichert's ability and the honesty with which he fulfilled his contracts. He operated as Louis Reichert until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-four years old, December 16, 1919. Mrs. Reichert survives him as a resident of Evansville. They were the parents of five children: Manson, Miss Luella; Mrs. Margaret Ritter and Mrs. Christine Bergman, all of Evansville; and Mrs. Maud Black, of Los Angeles, California. Manson Reichert attended the Campbell school at Evansville for his primary educational training, following which he pursued a course at Lockyear's Business College. When sixteen years of age he started to work for his father, with whom he remained until the elder man's death, after which the business was established as the Louis Reichert Construction Company, of which Manson Reichert is president and general manager. The business is being conducted along the same lines that made it successful in former years, and Mr. Reichert is displaying many of the qualities which made his father esteemed and well regarded in business matters. In politics he is a Democrat, but has not sought political honors. He is a member of the Jefferson Presbyterian Church. June 17, 1917, Mr. Reichert was united in mar-

riage with Mabel, daughter of Emil and Martha (Bauer) Kautzman, of Evansville, the former of whom conducted the Central Hotel for some years. Mr. and Mrs. Reichert are the parents of one daughter: Maybelle.

Theodore A. Rechtin, who has attained to a position of prominence in the commercial life of Evansville through his long identification with the lumber industry, was born in this city on October 6, 1864, the son of John Theodore and Lucia B. (Keller) Rechtin, the former of whom was born January 20, 1825, and the latter on August 31, 1836. Both the father and mother are now deceased, having passed away in 1902 and in November, 1908, respectively. John Theodore Rechtin was born in Hanover, Germany, and when he was twenty-four years old came to Evansville to Brother Bernard, the first Catholic school teacher in the city. Here he began working for Caleb Sanders in the portable and grist mill business, earning \$4.00 a month. For about three years he continued with Sanders, walking to Evansville from the country every Sunday to attend Trinity church, and when he left his employer was head sawyer. His next employment was as sawyer for John Reitz & Sons, and he then went into partnership with Adam Helfrich in 1864 under the firm name of Helfrich & Rechtin, an association which continued until 1883. In the latter year he went into business by himself as John Theodore Rechtin, operating a planing mill at the present location of the business, a site which was once occupied by the Evansville Building Company, a concern taken over by Helfrich & Rechtin in 1872. John Theodore Rechtin was most successful in business, continuing actively therein until 1896. To him and his wife the following children were born: Theodore A., the subject of this biography; Henry, a sawmill and timber man who died in November, 1917; Aloysius W., now in business with Theodore A.; Joseph, deceased; Philomina; Barbara; Mary; Lucy, now Mrs. George Meyer, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Annie, now Mrs. Michael Haas, of Evansville. Theodore E. Rechtin was educated in Trinity school on Third street, later attended "Dad" Knight's school on Chandler avenue, following which he took a course in the Rank & Wright Business College. In 1879 he started to work in the Helfrich and Rechtin saw mill, and when this firm dissolved in 1883 he engaged with his father in the planing mill, and when his father retired the son took over the business, which became known as Theodore E. Rechtin in 1896. That he has been a success in his chosen field is attested by the material prosperity which has come to him through his business, and no small part of his success is due to the assistants that he has had the foresight to employ. Notable among these are A. W. Rechtin, superintendent; Clarence Witting and Carl Grimmeissen, gentlemen who have been with Mr. Rechtin for many years, and upon them he places many of the burdens of managing the extensive lumber business of the company. But it is to Mrs. Rechtin, in whose death on May 17, 1922, the city of Evansville lost one of its finest women and most ardent church work-

ers, and Mr. Rehtin sustained a grievous personal loss, that he owes most of his inspiration toward high achievement. He was united in marriage on October 25, 1887, to Catherine M. Tisserand, the daughter of John B. and Adeline (Semonin) Tisserand, both natives of France. The father was born in 1820, and in 1840 came to this country, locating in Henderson, Kentucky, where he went into the mercantile business. Later he had stores in various parts of the country, often buying them for an investment and holding them for an advantageous sale. Mrs. Tisserand died in 1875, and was survived by her husband until October 6, 1900. To them four children were born, two of whom died in infancy, the others having been John S., now with The Davis & Deitrich Plow Company at Evansville, and Mrs. Rehtin. To Mr. and Mrs. Rehtin one child, a daughter named Lucia Adeline, was born. In addition to his lumber interests he is a director in the North Side Bank, a director in the Ideal Creamery Company and is president of the North Side Savings & Loan Association. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and politically gives his support to the Democratic party. Although he has never been a candidate for public office he has always taken a constructive part in civic affairs and is known as a supporter of community welfare work.

Louis L. Roberts, junior member of the law firm of Veneman, Welborn & Roberts, is one of the younger attorneys of Evansville. He was born at Carlisle, Sullivan county, Indiana, in 1891, and received his preliminary educational training in his native city. Subsequently he was a student at Assumption Parochial School, Evansville High School, and Culver Military Academy, prior to his matriculation at Wabash College. In 1912 he was graduated from the last-named institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At college he was a member of Phi Delta Theta, Tau Kappa Alpha (oratorical) and Phi Beta Kappa (scholarship). For two years after leaving college he was engaged in teaching school, and he won the first Knight of Columbus scholarship at the Catholic University of America, Washington City, in 1914. Entering the University as the first student from Indiana, he took his degree of Master of Arts in one year, but continued his graduate studies until 1916, when he became an instructor in American Constitutional history at the university, which position he held until April, 1917. With the entry of this country into the World war Mr. Roberts entered the first officers' training camp at Fort Myer, and was commissioned an officer in the field artillery, and assigned to the Three Hundred and Fifteenth Field Artillery, Eightieth Division, at Camp Lee, Virginia. In May, 1918, he went overseas with his division and served with the rank of captain until February, 1919, when he was honorably discharged. In March, 1919, he came to Evansville, and entered the law office of Veneman & Welborn, and in November of that year was taken into the firm. In 1920 Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Pauline Molony, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and they have had two children born to them: Carolyn and Pauline, the for-

mer living, but the latter died in infancy. Mr. Roberts belongs to the Knights of Columbus and to the American Legion. He organized at Evansville in 1921 the first unit of the new national guard, Battery F., One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Field Artillery, and now with rank of Major commands the Second Battalion of that regiment which is located in Southern Indiana. Both he and Mrs. Roberts are members of St. Benedict's Catholic Church of Evansville.

James D. Saunders. During a period of many years James D. Saunders has been before the people of Evansville in various official capacities and throughout his long public career has at all times shown himself reliable and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. The greater part of his official service has been as the incumbent of the office of city engineer, one that he has held at various times on and off since 1880, and which he has occupied continuously since 1914. Mr. Saunders was born at Bloomington, Indiana, December 4, 1853, and was a child of about six weeks when brought to Evansville by his parents, James D. and Mary (Sweeney) Saunders. His father, a civil engineer by profession, had been working on railroad construction at Bloomington and had been called to Evansville to carry on the same line of work. Here he carried through a number of large and important projects and was at the height of his career when his death occurred in 1880, when he was but fifty-one years of age. Mr. Saunders was prominent in the public life of the community, having acted as Vanderburgh county surveyor and Evansville city engineer for a number of years. He was a man of high standards and principles and well merited the respect in which he was held by those with whom he was associated in any of his activities. Mr. Saunders was a member of the Episcopal church, while his wife, who survived him until 1898 and was sixty-eight years old at the time of her demise, was a Catholic. They were the parents of ten children, of whom four sons and two daughters arrived at years of maturity. James D. Saunders, the youngest, attended the public schools of Evansville, as well as a private school, and when still a youth displayed a pre-dilection for the engineering profession, in which, accordingly, he was instructed. This profession and general contracting, with holding public offices, have constituted Mr. Saunders' activities during a career that has been one of marked achievement and success. During the construction of the Evansville and Princeton traction line he served as engineer, and was then surveyor for the Rockport traction. In 1876 he was elected county surveyor, an office which he held until 1880, and at the time of his father's death, in that year, he was appointed city engineer to complete the term of the elder man. By subsequent elections he held the office until 1887 and afterward from 1889 until 1891. In 1893 he was appointed a member of the board of public works, and served as such four years, at the end of which period he engaged in general contracting and followed that business until 1906. He was then returned by appointment to the office of city engineer under Mayor John W.

Boehne, and occupied the office until 1910. In January, 1914 he was again appointed to the office, which he has continued to hold, and in which he has set an excellent record for fidelity and expert service. Mr. Saunders is interested in the history of his community and state and has been a member of the Southwestern Historical Association since its inception, belonging also to the Indiana State Historical Society. The family attends the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. In 1887 Mr. Saunders was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth McQuigg, of Ironton, Ohio, and to this union there have been born four children: William M., Betty, James D., Jr., and Mary, the last named of whom died in infancy.

Walter J. Schlensker. An example of progressive spirit and energetic handling of one's opportunities leading to business success is found in the career of Walter J. Schlensker, of Evansville. Mr. Schlensker is still a young man, but has so directed his activities that he has already made a place for himself in business circles, as a member of the automobile firm of Schlensker Brothers, and the sole owner and manager of the Commercial Letter Shop. He was born on a farm in Vanderburgh County, December 5, 1894, and is a son of August and Caroline (Karges) Schlensker, and a grandson of Fred Schlensker, one of the pioneers of Vanderburgh county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. August Schlensker, a native of this county, adopted the vocation of his father in young manhood and has been a farmer all of his life, now being one of the well-to-do men of Scott township, where he owns valuable and well-improved property. He and his wife are active members of the Lutheran church and the parents of two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Schlensker is a sister of Albert F. Karges, one of the leading business men of Evansville. Walter J. Schlensker attended the public schools of his native county and subsequently pursued a correspondence school course. In 1916, when less than twenty-two years of age, he became the main factor in the organization of the automobile firm of Schlensker Brothers, with offices at 1705 to 1711 First Avenue, his associates in this business being his brother, A. F. Schlensker, and his cousins, J. A. and T. W. Schlensker. This venture has proven an excellent success and rapidly assuming large proportions. In June, 1920, Mr. Schlensker conceived the idea of and founded the Commercial Letter Shop, at Fourth and Sycamore Streets, which was something of an innovation at Evansville and proved an almost immediate winner. He is exceedingly active in business and civic circles, and holds membership in the Kiwanis Club, Chamber of Commerce, Evansville Association of Credit Men, Mail Advertising Service Association and the Dealers Automobile Club. Mr. Schlensker was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, of which he has been a member all his life, and also belongs to the Walther League, a local society of which he is now President. He has many friends in Evansville, who are watching his successful career with much gratification.

Norman A. Shane. The career of Norman A. Shane, while it has been much shorter than numerous others to be found in this work, has been one in which worthy effort has resulted in well-merited success. He is still a young man, as years are counted, but has made the most of the opportunities which have come his way, and as a result occupies a recognized position in business circles of Evansville as president of the Southern Sweat Pad Company. Mr. Shane was born at Chicago, Illinois, April 1, 1896, and is a son of Harry and Celia (Alpiner) Shane. His father, a native of Germany, was brought to the United States when he was three years of age, the family first settling at Keokuk, Iowa. He was still a young man when he went to Chicago, where he met and married Miss Alpiner, a native of that city, and there made his home until his death in 1904. Mrs. Shane survives him, as do three sons, but Norman A. is the only one living at Evansville. Norman A. Shane attended the common schools of Chicago, and was graduated from high school at the age of eighteen years. In 1914 he secured a position with the Boston Store, one of Chicago's great department enterprises, with which he continued until October, 1917, when he enlisted as a buck private in the infantry of the United States Army for service during the World war, and emerged from that struggle with the rank of first lieutenant. During his service he participated in several of the notable engagements of the war, including Grand Pre, in the Argonne sector, where he was wounded. On receiving his honorable discharge from the service, with a splendid war record, he returned to Chicago, where he was given his old position at the Boston Store. This he held until 1920, when he came to Evansville to take over the ownership and management of the Southern Sweat Pad Company at the Belt Railroad near the Lincoln Cotton Mills. Mr. Shane has made a success of this venture, which he has developed and expanded and is now doing about three times as much business as was being done under the former management. This is an old-established concern of Evansville, having been founded about a quarter of a century ago, but is now enjoying its greatest popularity and prosperity. Mr. Shane has brought to the company personal enthusiasm and new ideas, and his modern methods have been greatly beneficial. In June, 1920, Mr. Shane was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Ichenhauser, of Evansville, and to this union there has been born one son: Norman A., Jr. Mr. Shane is fraternally affiliated with the Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also holds membership in the American Legion, the Rotary Club, the Service Club, the 1206 Club, the Credit Men's Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Evansville Manufacturers' Association. With Mrs. Shane he belongs to the Washington Avenue Temple. In politics he is a supporter of Republican principles. Since his arrival at Evansville, he has given his support to all movements for the public welfare.

Virgil M. Shively. Several vocations have occupied the attention and activities of Virgil M. Shively during an energetic and prosperous career, and that he is possessed of versatility is shown in the fact that in each of his vocations he has given a good account of himself. For some years he was identified with the drug business and later followed agriculture, finally adopting his present business, that of insurance, in connection with which he is now district manager at Evansville for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Shively was born in Daviess county, Kentucky, April 13, 1875, and as a youth attended the public schools while being reared on his father's farm. Subsequently he pursued a commercial course at Valparaiso (Indiana) University, and later graduated in pharmacy from the same institution. Locating at Evansville January 28, 1898, he engaged in the drug business, which he followed with success until 1907, then going back to Daviess county, where he engaged in agricultural operations. He continued to follow farming until 1918 and then returned to Evansville and became identified with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with which concern he has since been connected. He now occupies the position of district manager, with offices in the Citizens Bank Building. Mr. Shively has increased the business of his company materially during the past four years, and each year has been included in the Field Club, which organization is composed of those among the company's agents and managers who have secured a quarter of a million dollars annually of new business, personal production. On August 15 and 16 his company held their regular Field Club Convention at Montreal, Canada, in which he participated, and in which he was elected vice-president for 1924, which convention will be held at Los Angeles, California. Mr. Shively possesses personality, energy, persistence and a comprehensive knowledge of the business, and is able to show the benefits of indemnity in a forceful and logical manner without the use of long and tiresome statistics. Mr. Shively holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and as a fraternalist belongs to the Knights of Columbus. With his family, he belongs to the Catholic church. He takes an interest in public affairs, and while a resident of Kentucky served as a member of the board of supervisors and as postmaster at West Louisville. April 23, 1911, Mr. Shively was united in marriage with Miss May C. Drury, of Union county, Kentucky, and to them there have been born three daughters: Madelyn, Hazel and Jean.

A. Chapin Spahn. Business interests of much importance are represented by A. Chapin Spahn in his capacities of general manager of the Bernardin Real Estate Company and vice-president and general manager of the Bernardin Bottle Cap Company. While he has been a resident of this city for comparatively only a short time, he has established himself in the esteem and confidence of his associates and has formed a number of substantial connections. Mr. Spahn was born at Buffalo, New York, June 27, 1881, and attended

the graded and high schools of his native place. His education was completed by a course in engineering at Cornell University, and upon his graduation from that institution he served an apprenticeship with the Snow Steam Pump Works of Bison City, subsequently becoming consulting engineer in the manufacture of automobile small tools, machine tools, separators, office furniture and small hardware. Next he became identified with the Cutler Desk Company, in the capacity of general manager, and as such, in February, 1917, came from Buffalo and throughout the period of the World war supervised the manufacture of wooden parts to be used in the building of airplanes by the Curtiss Airplane Company. June 26, 1922, Mr. Spahn located at Evansville to assume charge of the work of enlargement of the company. Since that time he has formed other connections, as noted above. His realty interests are large and his manufacturing connection is an important one, making his place in business circles one of prominence. Mr. Spahn is a Mason of high standing, belonging to Triune Lodge No. 782, A. F. & A. M., of Poughkeepsie, New York; Poughkeepsie Chapter No. 172, R. A. M.; Poughkeepsie Commandery No. 43, K. T.; and Ismailia Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also holds membership in the Evansville Country Club. February 3, 1910, Mr. Spahn married Miss Adele Louise Eastman, of Hudson, New York, and to this union there has come one son: John Robert, born at Syracuse, New York, November 14, 1911. In addition to being one of the energetic and alert business men of his native city, Mr. Spahn is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and is much interested in all that affects the welfare of his adopted community.

Abe Strouse. Prominent among the citizens of Evansville who have been engaged in business here for more than half a century is Abe Strouse, the proprietor of a flourishing clothing business at 203-5 Main Street. A business man who has had to travel the hard self-made road to success, his long years of business struggle and final attainment of success have not blunted his sensibilities, and Evansville has few men who are more kindly and charitable. Mr. Strouse is one of six brothers, always known as the Strouse brothers, and was born February 18, 1848, in Germany. There he received a public school education and at the age of seventeen years came to the United States to locate with relatives who had preceded him to this country. For a time he made his home at New York whence he removed to Georgetown, near Washington, D. C., and after one year at the latter place traveled west to Peru, Illinois, where he became manager of the store conducted at that place by his brothers. After securing this experience, in 1870 Mr. Strouse came to Evansville, where he opened a little salesroom on the present site of the National City Bank. Encouraged by the immediate success which attended his efforts, in the latter part of the same year he rented a small room of one story, 25x80 feet, at 203-5 Main Street. As his business grew with the passing years, he found it necessary to add a second floor, then a small room on the rear with

an outlet on Second Street and finally the store on the side, formerly occupied by W. E. French & Company. The business which has been built up through the efforts of himself and his sons, is one of the largest and most complete enterprises of its kind in the city, and enjoys the patronage of Evansville's best citizens. Mr. Strouse, at times, has been asked by his fellow-citizens to represent them in positions of public trust and responsibility, and in addition to holding appointive offices has been a member of the school board for the past nine years and formerly served on the county council as a contemporary of Samuel Vickery. In his political views he is a Republican. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the B. P. O. Elks and the Masons, and much of his philanthropic and benevolent work is done as a member of the Associated Charities. January 6, 1875, Mr. Strouse was united in marriage with Miss Madoline Roser, of Evansville, daughter of Samuel and Elise (Klotz) Roser, the former of whom was an old-time merchant of Evansville. To Mr. and Mrs. Strouse there have been born three sons: Mose A., Bernard R. and Isaac A., who are now conducting the business, the father having retired in 1919. The sons are all thorough, up-to-date business men, and are conducting the enterprise along the same progressive lines as that of their father.

Carl B. Thayer. Coming into personal daily contact with many of his fellow-citizens, the general agent of an express company naturally becomes widely known and his personality and general characteristics are matters of knowledge to the general public. Therefore when an individual holding such a position is held in high esteem and respect by the people of his locality it would seem to indicate his possession of excellent qualities. In this connection it may be mentioned that such is the place held in the esteem of his fellow-citizens by Carl B. Thayer, general agent of the American Railway Express Company at Evansville, and a man who has been identified with this line of work throughout his career. Mr. Thayer was born in the state of Georgia, June 25, 1874, and there passed his boyhood and secured his education. He attended the public schools and graduated from the high school at Calhoun, a town situated about eighty miles north of Atlanta, and when eighteen years of age embarked in the express business. From that time to the present he has followed this line at various points in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Indiana. His first position of real importance came to him when he was placed in charge of the lines running between Nashville, Tennessee, and Jacksonville, Florida, and during the World war he was located at Chattanooga, Tennessee, with the American Railway Express Company. In 1919 he was transferred to Evansville, where he has since been in charge of the company's affairs as general agent, with offices at No. 119 Main Street. Mr. Thayer is personally popular, as before indicated, and is a man who has always taken the best of care of himself, for while he is nearly fifty years of age he has the appearance of one fifteen years his junior. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Or-

der of Elks, the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and the Transportation Club of Evansville and his religious connection is with the First Christian Church. In November, 1908, Mr. Thayer married Miss Edith Rootz, a native of Kentucky, and they occupy a pleasant home at No. 12 Madison Avenue.

Henry B. Walton. In adding the name of Henry B. Walton to its citizenship in 1905, the city of Evansville was to profit by the services of an individual who possessed both the ability and ambition to make himself a factor of large business usefulness. Since his arrival he has been identified with the printing business, and as secretary and treasurer of the Burkert-Walton Company, occupies a position of prominence among the progressive citizens of the community. Mr. Walton was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, October 5, 1876, and there received his early education in the public schools. He was graduated from the high school at Corydon, Kentucky, when but sixteen years of age, and following that attended the Kentucky State College, at Lexington. Mr. Walton supplemented this training by a course in a business college at Rockford, Illinois, and with this equipment returned to Kentucky to enter upon his business career. At the time of his return, however, in 1898, he was appointed postmaster of Corydon, and for seven years the responsibilities of that position occupied his time and attention. It was not, therefore, until 1905 that he entered upon his business activities, in that year locating at Evansville, where he identified himself with the Keller Printing and Publishing Company, one of the old-established firms of the city. Mr. Walton applied himself faithfully to learning every particular of the business and to familiarizing himself with all details, not only mechanical, but executive, so that when the opportunity presented itself he was ready to take advantage of it. This occurred in July, 1920, when, in partnership with W. G. Burkert, he bought out the Herbert Journal Printing Company, the name of which was changed to the Burkert-Walton Company. When the new company took possession the capital was at once increased to \$60,000, and the concern is now doing all manner of first-class work in printing, engraving and binding. The equipment of the plant, which is located at Nos. 5 and 7 South Third Street, is of modern character, and the company at this time has on its books some of the leading firms and most prominent business men of Evansville. Mr. Walton is one of the energetic and progressive men of his community and an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Evansville Manufacturers' Association. As a fraternalist he holds membership in Reed Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M.; Evansville Chapter, R. A. M.; and Lavalette Commandery No. 12, K. T., of the Masonic order; and Evansville Lodge No 116, B. P. O. Elks, of which he is exalted ruler. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. January 1, 1900, Mr. Walton was united in marriage with Miss Helen Fowler, a native of Henderson county, Kentucky, and to this union there have been born a son and a daughter: Kathryn, a

graduate of Sacred Heart Academy, Louisville, Kentucky; and Charles Fuhrer, a sophomore at the Central High School, both residing with their parents.

Ed J. Weintz. Of the men who have contributed to the up-building of Evansville as a business and manufacturing center of Southern Indiana, one who has done his share is Ed J. Weintz, a member of the company operating under the name of Weintz Brothers Machine Shop. Mr. Weintz has been identified with this concern since the outset of his career and is well and favorably known in business circles. Mr. Weintz was born at Evansville, March 18, 1881, and is a son of Jacob Weintz. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native city, and was seventeen years of age at the time of his graduation from the high school, as a member of the class of 1898. Two years later he became identified with the Weintz Brothers Machine Shop, and eventually was admitted to partnership with his half-brothers, William and Henry P. Weintz, whom he has assisted in the building up of a large and important enterprise. Mr. Weintz is a man of ability and high principles and has formed a number of business connections at Evansville that have proved profitable. He is a Republican in his political sympathies and allegiance, and a citizen who has constructive views in regard to civic matters. With his family he belongs to the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. February 22, 1905, Mr. Weintz was united in marriage with Beatrice, daughter of B. F. Persons, of Evansville, and they have become the parents of one son, Byron Persons Weintz, who was born February 5, 1909, and is now in high school.

Henry P. Weintz. Having passed his entire career at Evansville, and always being associated with the same concern, Henry P. Weintz has become one of the well-known business men of his city, and as a member of the company operating as Weintz Brothers Machine Shop, occupies a prominent position in manufacturing circles. His career has been that of a stable, reliable business citizen, who has won success no more by his continued industry than by the following out of a policy of honorable dealing. Mr. Weintz was born in a house on Clark Street, Evansville, January 8, 1858, and is a son of Jacob Weintz, a sketch of whose career will be found elsewhere in this work, where is also given a sketch of the Weintz Brothers Machine Shop, formerly the Heilman Machine Works. He acquired his education in the public schools, and when seventeen years of age entered the Heilman Machine Works, then operated by William Heilman, and where his father was employed as superintendent. There he learned the trade of pattern-making, which he followed for a number of years, eventually becoming a partner in the firm. May 10, 1881, Mr. Weintz married Kate, daughter of Jacob and Katherine (Mehn) Selzer, who came to Evansville in 1850. Jacob Seltzer was an active churchman and was one of those who assisted in the building of St. John's Church. Mr. and Mrs. Weintz had one son: Walter William, who is now de-

ceased. They are members of Grace Presbyterian Church, and fraternally, Mr. Weintz is a Mason, a Knight Templar and an ex-charter member of the Knights of Pythias. A Republican in his political views, he has taken an active part in civic affairs, and has served as a member of the city council, as councilman-at-large and as a member of the board of Public Safety.

Jacob Weintz. Among the worthy and valued citizens of Evansville who have left the impress of their individuality upon the industrial life of the city, none is more deserving of mention in the history of Vanderburgh county than the late Jacob Weintz, for half a century an honored resident of this city. His labors not only constitute a potent factor in the industrial affairs of Evansville, but his progressive spirit was evident in many ways, and even though he has long passed from the scene of earthly activities, he is remembered as one of the sterling pioneers of the city whose efforts not only contribute materially to the growth and development of the community, but in all matters tending to the public good, he was an active and unostentatious worker. Mr. Weintz was born in Albig, Grand Duchy, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, November 21, 1830, and was a son of Peter Weintz, who was also a native of that country and was born March 30, 1792. Peter Weintz was married in Germany to Mrs. Barbara (Wick) Heilman, widow of Valentine Heilman, and to this union were born two children; Jacob, the subject of this review, and Elizabeth. To her former marriage with Mr. Heilman, who died early in life, Mrs. Weintz became the mother of four children: Elizabeth, William, Mary and Michael. In 1843, the family immigrated to the United States, touching first at New Orleans, thence by boat up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, where they remained for several months and then removed to Posey county, Indiana, where the father engaged in farming, dying there January 28, 1846. The following year Mrs. Weintz removed with her family to Evansville, Indiana, where she afterwards maintained her home until her death, August 23, 1882, at the age of eighty years. Soon after the family settled at Evansville Jacob Weintz began as an apprentice at the tinners' trade under Louis Kollenberg, and after mastering the trade, he was employed for a time as store-keeper and in making tinware for Kratz & Heilman. With a Mr. Schuleter, he later purchased a stove and tinware business at Grayville, Illinois, which he conducted for a time, but subsequently returned to Evansville where he became superintendent of the Kratz & Heilman Foundry and Machine Works, which had been financed by his mother and established in 1847. After the dissolution of this firm in 1866, he still retained his position under the proprietorship of his half-brother, William Heilman, and when the business was organized into a corporation in 1884, he became pecuniarily interested in the enterprise and continued as superintendent. He was connected with the business through its period of growth to prosperity and its later great proportions, and the success of the enterprise may be attributed in no

small degree to his quiet faithfulness and untiring efforts. A man of marked initiative, ability and resourcefulness, Mr. Weintz seemed to impregnate with the vital elements of worthy success every enterprise with which he was identified, and out of diverse elements, would work out harmony, resulting in success. He was closely and confidentially associated with his brother, and when the estate of Mr. Heilman was taken out of the court in 1893; he was appointed trustee and served in this capacity with honor to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. At the time of his death he was president of the Evansville Cotton Manufacturing Company and superintendent of the Heilman Machine Works, in which capacity he had served for many years with efficiency and probity. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable, and his honesty was of the type that would rather err to his own cost than do an injustice. His loyalty and high-minded conception of a man's duty to his fellow man and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship were traits which especially distinguished him, and in his death, which occurred June 19, 1897, Evansville lost one of its most valued citizens. Thoroughly appreciative of the city of his adoption, Mr. Weintz was loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and gave generously of his time and means to the furtherance of religious and charitable movements and all matters tending to the public good. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interest and public welfare are involved, and his activities meant much to Evansville, in both civic and material progress. In every good work and enterprise for the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the city he not only had a good word, but a ready hand and an open purse. He was a plain man, unassuming and modest and disliked ostentation or publicity. In regard to his business or social conduct it was a favorite saying of his that the "act would explain itself." He multiplied no words, where a good deed would explain better. His love of truth and right was a strong element in his nature, and he never swerved from these great cardinal principles. He had a kind heart and a gentle nature, particularly fond of children, and business was rarely so pressing that a child could not gain his sympathetic attentions. In his home, in social and in business life he was kind and courteous, and no citizen of Evansville was more respected or enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the regard in which he was held. Mr. Weintz was thrice married, first on May 27, 1856, to Elizabeth Woll, daughter of Peter and Margaretha Woll, and a woman of sterling qualities and much beauty of character. She was born August 27, 1837, and died January 29, 1866, leaving two sons and one daughter: Henry P., Clara E. and William, the daughter being deceased, her death having occurred November 13, 1873, when fifteen years of age. On June 22, 1869, Mr. Weintz married Elizabeth Kron, widow of Frederick Kron. Her death occurred September 7, 1877, and December 9, 1897, he wed-

ded Charlotte Straub, a most estimable lady who contributed much to his comfort and happiness during his declining years. She was born December 14, 1839, and died November 20, 1904. To this union was born one son, Edward J. For a number of years Mr. Weintz was a member of St. John's Evangelical Church, of which he was one of the founders, but in later years he was affiliated with the First Avenue Presbyterian Church, and for many years served as a member of its board of trustees, of which he was president at the time of his death. In his political affiliations he was a Republican, though took no active part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. His strong convictions regarding right and wrong and his fearlessness of criticism when he believed he was right, were traits which made him a strong factor in the furtherance of any measure which had for its aim the advancement of the people or the betterment of existing conditions, and it is to the activity and public spirit of such men that Evansville owes its moral education and commercial growth.

William Weintz, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Woll) Weintz, was born in Evansville, Indiana, January 27, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of this city, graduating from the high school in January, 1879, a member of the first mid-winter class. He thereupon entered the office of his uncle, William Heilman, proprietor of the City Foundry and Machine Works, and when this business was incorporated in 1884 he, with his father and brother, became financially interested. Later he successively became secretary and president. Subsequently the business passed into the hands of Weintz Brothers, composed of Henry P., Edward J., and William Weintz. The subject of this sketch, like his brothers, has been a lifelong resident of Evansville and naturally interested in the welfare and progress of the city. Mr. Weintz was married on November 25, 1885, to Miss Otilie Straub, eldest daughter of Fred P. Straub, a pioneer hardware merchant of this city, and to this union were born six children: Alma C., Otilie E., Elizabeth E., William L., Jacob F., and Frederick S., who died in 1900 at the age of five years. Mrs. Weintz, the wife and mother, is a most lovable and estimable woman of exceptional character and ability. She has ever been active in church and charity, and for the past twenty-one years has been the efficient president of the Orphan Home Board. Mr. Weintz is a Mason, a Knight Templar, and was a charter member of Ben Hur Lodge Knights of Pythias. For a time he served as clerk of the First Avenue Presbyterian Church, but since his marriage he has been affiliated with St. John's Evangelical Protestant Church. Unassuming in manner, Mr. Weintz has many warm friends in business and social circles. The family home at 802 First Avenue, is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

Daniel P. Wertz. Like many of the business men who have arisen to prominence at Evansville, Daniel P. Wertz is a product

of the rural districts of Indiana, and secured his first experience in an agricultural atmosphere. Today he is at the head of the Maley & Wertz Lumber Company, and identified with numerous other concerns of importance. Mr. Wertz was born in Shelby county, Indiana, January 1, 1864, a son of Mathias and Mary (Maley) Wertz, and on both sides of the family is descended from forebears who were farmers. Mathias Wertz was born in August, 1840, in Ohio, and was brought to Indiana as a child of eight years by his father. He followed farming throughout his life and died July 6, 1905. Mrs. Wertz was born in Germany in 1839, and was brought to Shelby county, Indiana, as a child of six years. She still survives at the age of eighty-four years. There were seven sons in the family: Daniel P.; Henry, who met his death in an automobile accident in 1920; Walter, George, Jesse, Frank and Charles, the last-named of whom is associated with his brother, Daniel P., in the lumber business at Grammer, Indiana. Daniel P. Wertz was educated in the public schools, and started to work on the home farm when he was still a lad, in the meantime spending such time as he could in working in a sawmill, where he learned the business. At the age of twenty-four years he decided to embark in business on his own account, and first followed the custom of bringing out timber and having it cut for him. Two years later he formed a partnership with Bedna Young, under the firm style of Wertz & Young, and located first at Flat Rock, Indiana. In the following year they put up a mill at Grammer, Indiana, and worked as a combined partnership until March, 1899, when the combination was dissolved and Mr. Wertz took the Grammer plant as his share of the business. April 3, 1901, Mr. Wertz and his uncle, Henry Maley, bought the Thompson-Bonnell Lumber Company, which was located at Evansville, but was in reality a Grand Rapids, Michigan, concern. In 1903, Mr. Maley's son, Claude, bought out Henry Maley's interest. Claude Maley died in 1917 and no Maley is now connected with the enterprise, although the business was incorporated in 1920 as the Maley & Wertz Lumber Company, of which Mr. Wertz became president. Mr. Wertz has always been a great believer in life insurance and has made arrangements that whenever his death occurred his insurance cover his liabilities. He has always had an agreement of this kind with his partners, so that when Mr. Maley died he held a contract to the effect that the surviving partner should take over the business, and that the \$25,000 insurance be used in settling up the estate. Thus, October 1, 1917, Mr. Wertz took over the business, of which he is now president, his son, Claude W., being secretary and treasurer. Mr. Wertz is a director of the Klammer Furniture Factories, a director of the Weymyss & Crown Furniture Company, president of the Wolflin West Side Lumber Company, director of the Evansville Top and Panel Company, director and chairman of the board of the Mercantile-Commercial Bank and director of the International Steel and Iron Company. In the latter company Mr. Wertz followed his

usual custom of having the head of the business insure his life for \$25,000 in favor of the company, and at his death this capital was available for the concern to make rapid progress. Mr. Wertz served by appointment as a member of the city council at large for a time, but resigned to join the school board, of which he is a member. A Democrat in politics, he served as a member of the board of county commissioners of Bartholomew county, Indiana, having been elected at the time of the election of President McKinley. During the past thirty-five years he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also holds membership in the Rotary Club. With his family he belongs to St. Mark's English Lutheran Church. April 25, 1895, Mr. Wertz was united in marriage with Susie Rand, of Grammer, Indiana, a daughter of Thomas and Fannie (Campbell) Rand, originally Kentuckians. Three daughters have been born to this union: Audrey, Mary Frances and Ruth; and one son, Claude Wertz, who is secretary and treasurer of the Maley & Wertz Lumber Company, and who became associated with the concern in 1918.

Harry C. Wiggers. Not a few of the men who have contributed to the success or business enterprises which have sustained Evansville's commercial prestige, and particularly among those of the younger generation, are individuals who have had their early training in the midst of an agricultural atmosphere and have been attracted from the farm by the promise of larger awards and greater activities of the city. In this class is found Harry C. Wiggers, president and general manager of the A. B. Canter Company, wholesale dealers in produce, fruits and vegetables, and a veteran of the World war. Mr. Wiggers was born on a farm in Vanderburgh county, August 1, 1892, and is a son of John and Minnie (Schuerger) Wiggers. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Wiggers, who came to Vanderburgh county at an early day in its history and first settled in German township, but later moved to Stephenson, Knight township, and is now living in comfortable retirement in his pleasant home at 419 Elliott Street, Evansville. Harry C. Wiggers was reared on the home farm but received his education at Evansville, where he completed the high school course. Having decided upon a commercial career, he served as clerk and manager in several small general stores, and in 1916 came from Inglesfield to Evansville and became associated with the firm of Ragon Brothers, wholesale grocers. He remained in the sales department of this concern until May, 1917, when he enlisted in the United States Army for service in the World war, being sent to Jefferson Barracks and then to San Antonio, Texas, for training. At the latter point he was transferred to the Remount service, because of his early experience with horses and cattle, and assigned to the Animal and Embarkation Depot, at Newport News, Virginia, where he remained about eighteen months. He was then given a commission as second lieutenant, Quartermaster's Corps, and assigned to the Adjutant General's Department in the trans-

port service, acting in the capacity of transport personnel adjutant on the U. S. S. "Ryndam," on which he made five complete trips to France and return. He received his honorable discharge at New York City, August 21, 1919, after having been in the service for twenty-seven months. With an excellent record for capable and faithful discharge of duty, Mr. Wiggers returned to Evansville, where he resumed his duties with Ragon Brothers, with which concern he remained until October, 1920. He then accepted a higher position with Neitert Produce Company, a concern with which he continued until July, 1922, when he took charge of the A. B. Canter Company, as president and general manager. Mr. Wiggers has been successful in the management of this concern, which is assuming a leading position among the wholesale dealers in produce, fruits and vegetables. He is a progressive and energetic, alert to take advantage of any opportunity, yet directing his company along a policy of fair dealing and honorable transactions. He is a member of Lessing Lodge No. 464, F. & A. M.; and the Improved Order of Red Men, and also holds membership in the Optimist Club and the Central Turners Association. His religious connection is with Bethel Evangelical Church.

Gabriel Netter Worthington. Widely known at Evansville because of his connection with journalism, Gabriel Netter Worthington, secretary, manager and one of the organizers of the Abstract and Title Guarantee Company, is also prominent because of his connection in the past with public and fraternal affairs. For nearly forty-five years he has resided continuously at Evansville and during this time has contributed to the general welfare in a number of ways. Mr. Worthington was born at Grandview, Spencer county, Indiana, July 30, 1862, and first came to Evansville with his parents as a child, here securing a public school education. As a youth he then accompanied the family to the West, but in 1879 returned to Evansville and later became a composer in the printing plant of the Evansville Journal. Subsequently he was made a reporter and for about a quarter of a century remained on the staff of that publication, becoming widely known in journalistic circles. He was a persistent and capable news-gatherer and an able writer and did much to increase the popularity and circulation of his paper. In 1906 Mr. Worthington resigned from the newspaper with which he had been connected for so long a period and became identified with the Abstract and Title Guarantee Company, of which he is now secretary and manager. In his business undertakings Mr. Worthington has shown himself possessed of a thorough understanding of the principles of finance and commercial transactions as carried on in the business of abstracts and titles, and his executive ability has been such as to gain him the full confidence of his associates. As a fraternalist Mr. Worthington belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is a Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Knight Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In 1915 he was elected commander of his Commandery of the Knights Templar,

having previously served as High Priest of the Chapter and thrice Illustrious Master of the Council. He was one of the organizers and for years an official of the original Press Club and remained therewith until its disbandment. With his family, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. In January, 1884, Mr. Worthington was united in marriage with Hattie McReynolds, who was born, reared and educated at Evansville, and is a daughter of Capt. Joseph and Mary (Nelson) McReynolds. Her father was a riverman and the captain of a steamboat at the time of his death, while her mother still survives as a resident of Evansville, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Worthington there have been born two children: Roy and Marie, the latter having died when eleven years of age. Roy, the son, received a public school education at Evansville, where he was formerly deputy local collector of internal revenue, and now is engaged in hotel work at Cleveland, Ohio. He married Miss Ruby Johnston, of Kansas City, Missouri, and has one daughter, Harriet Mae. Mr. Worthington has always taken a keen interest in civic affairs and at various times has rendered valued and valuable service to his community, particularly during the five years that he served as a member of the Board of Public Safety while Hon. Charles G. Cover was occupying the mayoralty chair.

William H. Cutler. One of the well-known and old-established business enterprises of Evansville which has been developed along legitimate channels and through honest representation and honorable dealing is the Evansville Coffin Company, of which William H. Cutler, a son of one of the founders, is vice-president. Mr. Cutler was born June 9, 1859, in a house at 209 Chestnut Street, Evansville, and is a son of the late James H. and Lorain M. (Dean) Cutler. James H. Cutler was one of the prominent business men of the city during his day and was of the self-made type. In association with the late Judson T. Burtis he founded the Evansville Coffin Company and started to manufacture a small line of varnish goods, with a force of ten men. Mr. Burtis was president of the concern and Mr. Cutler vice-president, the latter continuing to occupy this position until his death in August, 1907. As the business was developed Mr. Cutler extended his interests, and in addition to other connections was vice-president of the City National Bank. He saw the business which he had assisted to found become one of the important manufacturing concerns in its line, and at all times insisted on the maintenance of high standards, honest workmanship and honorable principles. He was a contributor to the building fund of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, of which he was a trustee for many years, and a member of the board of trustees of the Rathborn Memorial Home. An exemplary citizen, he contributed materially to the welfare of his city, to which his death was a real loss. William H. Cutler received a high school education and as a youth started his career as a grocery clerk. He watched the building of the factory of the Evansville Coffin Company, and in 1881 became identified with the business in a minor capacity, subsequently mastering

every detail. Eventually he became secretary and treasurer, positions which he held for some years, and at the time of his father's death succeeded the elder man as vice-president. With the son of Mr. Burtis, who is president, he continues to conduct the business along the same progressive and honorable lines that have always formed the company's policy. More than forty men are now employed in the modern plant at 1600 Main Street, where a complete line of coffins are manufactured, the concern's trade territory extending over a wide area. Mr. Cutler is secretary of the board of trustees of the Rathborn Memorial Home. He is a charter member of the B. P. O. Elks, having been the fourth member to join that order at Evansville, and is the oldest active member, in point of membership. Politically he is a Republican, and his religious connection is with the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. October 1, 1885, Mr. Cutler married Miss Sally Eastlen, who was born at Owensboro, Kentucky, a daughter of Andrew and Anna Eastlen, both now deceased, who were well known and highly respected at Evansville. To this union there have been born two daughters: Mrs. Adolph E. Geiss and Miss Lorain D., both of Evansville.

Philip C. Nonweiler. In the specialized field of public accounting and auditing, Philip C. Nonweiler has gained a recognized position at Evansville, where he has been a resident all his life. He was born May 17, 1868, at Evansville, a son of Philip and Bertha (Mueller) Nonweiler. His father, a native of Germany, immigrated to the United States at the age of sixteen years and shortly thereafter took up his residence at Evansville, where he became identified with the furniture industry. During the Civil war he enlisted in the First Indiana Battery, in which he became a first lieutenant, and served with gallantry throughout the struggle. At the close of his military service he returned to Evansville and the furniture business, in which he was engaged until his death in 1870. His widow survived him some years and passed away at Evansville. There were three children in the family: Philip C.; Gus, who is deceased; and Bert. Philip C. Nonweiler attended the public schools of Evansville, following which he received instruction from a private tutor, and when a young man entered the employ of the Evansville Furniture Company, in a clerical capacity. He was advanced from time to time until he occupied the office of auditor of the company, a position which he held for thirty-five years, but in 1919 resigned his office to embark upon an independent venture as a public accountant and auditor, with offices at 301 Lions Building. Mr. Nonweiler has built up an excellent clientele, among his patrons being some of the most prominent business men and corporations of the city. Mr. Nonweiler has been twice married, his first wife, who was Miss Louise Stern, a member of an old and honored family of Evansville, having died. The present Mrs. Nonweiler was formerly Miss Amelia Louise Schaluch, of Evansville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schaluch, who were also of an old and highly respected Evansville family. Mr. Nonweiler has had five children, of whom three survive: Arthur, of New York; Bertha,

now Mrs. Zinz, of Terre Haute, Indiana; and Alvin, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. In his political allegiance Mr. Nonweiler favors the Republican party, but is apt to act independently on occasion, and at such times does not respect party lines. He is a Christian Scientist in religious faith, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons.

Christ Kanzler, president of C. Kanzler & Son Company, Contractors, Incorporated, is one of the men of Evansville who is finding in this important line of activity congenial employment for his abilities, and at the same time he is aiding in a very important manner the development of this locality. He was born in Germany, January 3, 1850, and was twenty years old when he came to Evansville, where he at once began working at the carpenter trade to which he had served an apprenticeship in his native country. Like the majority of hard-working men he desired a business of his own, and in 1880 he and Jacob Bippus formed the firm of Bippus & Kanzler, and this association was maintained until 1891, when the partnership was dissolved and each one went into a business of his own. Mr. Kanzler continued alone until 1902 when he took his son, Gus, into partnership with him under the firm name of C. Kanzler & Son, but in August, 1920, the business was incorporated under the present caption, with Mr. Kanzler as president, and his son as vice-president. Mr. Kanzler is also president of the Mechanics Planing Mill, and he is a director of the Advance Stove Works, and the Evansville, Suburban & Newburg Railroad. Bethel Evangelical Church of Evansville holds his membership. In 1873 Mr. Kanzler was married to Miss Margaret Singer, of Evansville, who died May 13, 1919, aged sixty-six years, having born her husband eight children: William, who died at the age of nineteen years; Gus, who is mentioned below; Amelia; Edward, who died at the age of five years; Margaret; Louise; Elizabeth; and Alvin, who died at the age of eleven months. Gus Kanzler was born at Evansville, October 5, 1876, and his education was acquired in the public schools of his native city and a business college. His schooldays ended, he became associated with his father in business, and this connection is still maintained. The company is one of the leading ones of its kind in Vanderburgh county, and both father and son stand deservedly high in popular esteem for they are honorable in their business transactions, and good citizens in all that the term implies. Gus Kanzler is vice-president of the Mechanics Planing Mill, and is otherwise interested in local concerns. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his father is a Mason and Knights of Pythias. The son also is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and he and the father take great pleasure in their affiliations with these orders. In 1899 Gus Kanzler was married to Lillian Yost of Evansville. Mr. and Mrs. Gus Kanzler belong to St. Lucas Evangelical Church. Through his membership with the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and the Optimist Club Mr. Kanzler keeps in close touch with the progress in his home community, and is proud of the city and county, and of the fact that his father has played so important a part in its growth during the past half a century.

Gus Kanzler. The business development of Evansville is attributable to the efforts of such enterprising men as Gus Kanzler, the secretary and treasurer of the Mechanics Planing Mill and also a partner in the contracting business conducted under the name of C. Kanzler & Son. He is numbered among those men who in the rapid and marvelous development and growth of the city have come to the front because of their recognition and utilization of opportunities which have arisen in connection with the substantial expansion of industrial, commercial and financial interests here. The impossibility of placing fictitious values upon industry, determination and perseverance at once proves the worth of the individual who must base his rise upon these qualities. These elements have constituted the salient features in the advancement of Mr. Kanzler, whose experience has been of wide range as he has advanced from the outset of his business career to his present creditable position. A native of this city, he was born October 5, 1876, and is a son of Christ and Margaret Kanzler. He was a pupil in the public schools to the age of seventeen years and afterward attended the Evansville Commercial College for a year and a half. He then engaged with his father in learning the building contracting business and in 1903 was admitted to a partnership under the name of C. Kanzler & Son. They have been very successful, doing a general line of building contracting, erecting the Hercules buggy works, the Lincoln cotton mills, the Louisville & Nashville railroad station, the Southern Stove Works and the fine residences of William Cook and Edward Keichle. They had in charge the construction of the hundred thousand dollar courthouse at Spencer, Indiana. They have also erected a five-stall roundhouse, boiler and engine room for the Cairo & Thebes Railroad at Cairo, Illinois, and were engaged on the construction of a sixty thousand dollar postoffice building at Jefferson, Indiana. In 1905 Mr. Kanzler was elected secretary and treasurer of the Mechanics Planing Mill and is thus closely associated with the industrial activities of this city. On the 18th of October, 1899, Mr. Kanzler was married in Evansville to Miss Lilly Yost. They are members of St. John's Evangelical church and Mr. Kanzler belongs to Reed Lodge, No. 316, A. F. & A. M., the Elks, Red Men, the Liederkrantz and Turner societies. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and, as every true American citizen should do, he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but aside from that takes no active part in politics, feeling that his business affairs make full demand upon his time and energies. He is alert to the opportunities offered in the fields in which he is operating and as the years have gone by he has achieved substantial success therein.

Rev. Michael P. Seter, pastor of St. Joseph Catholic Church at Evansville, was born at Chicago, Illinois on February 2, 1875, the son of Peter and Susanna Seter, both natives of Chicago. His father died in 1919 at the age of seventy-four years, one of the early settlers of Chicago, but his mother is still living. Rev. Seter's grandfather, Frank Seter, was born in Germany, but early in life came to Chicago where he worked at his trade of stone mason. Peter Seter was a

boiler maker, and followed that trade for forty-five years. Rev. Seter has one brother, James, and two sisters, Theresa and Susie. Father Seter was educated in a Jesuit college, and then went to Europe, where he studied at the University of Louvain from 1896 to 1899. He then returned to the United States and for five years was assistant pastor at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. In 1905, he was appointed pastor of missions for Fountain, Carbon and Diamond, and was located near Terre Haute. His next charge was as pastor at Haubstadt, Indiana, where he remained seven years, but in 1917 he came to Evansville as pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. In the parish parochial school there are 430 children who are given excellent instruction in the common branches of learning. St. Joseph's parish was founded in 1906 by Father Patrick Rowan, who built the present school. He started with one hundred families, and the parish has increased until there are now five hundred families who are members of the church. Father Rowan was succeeded by Father Othmar, a Benedictine priest who stayed two years. Father William Moss was the next pastor. He remained two years and was followed by Rev. John T. O'Hare, under whom the school was much enlarged. He was appointed irremovable director at Washington, Indiana, and at that time Father Seter assumed the pastoral charge of St. Joseph's. Since coming to the parish, Father Seter has put in a portable school, and has perfected plans for the erection of a \$100,000 church edifice, the foundations of which will be completed in the latter part of 1923. Father Seter is assisted in his labors by Rev. Leon Wersing of Indianapolis, who completed his studies at St. Meinrad, Indiana and came as assistant to Father Seter in 1921. The Catholic high school is likewise under the superintendence of Father Seter, who is recognized not only as an able educator but as an influential factor in the religious and moral life of the city.



